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IN MACHINERY HALL.

SOME OF COL. ALBERT'S DRAWBACKS.

PROMISED EXHIBITORS WHO WILL NOT EXHIBIT—SOME SPACE THAT IS NOT OCCUPIED—MANY WHO WERE ALLOTTED SPACES ARE UNABLE TO FILL THEM—SOME PROMINENT FEATURES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 28, 1876.

There have been grave doubts about Machinery Hall, and some opinions have been expressed that it will not be in working order before the month of June. Now, to publish such a statement without explanation is neither fair to the public nor just to Col. Albert, the chief of the bureau, whose management from the earliest beginning has been marked with the utmost energy, enterprise, and tact. The facts of the case are simply these: All the heavy machinery, all the important processes with one exception, are in their respective places and ready for exhibition. The great Corliss engine that furnishes the power is completely ready, and all its huge limbs move with the ease and precision of clock-work. The shafting that transmits the power is also completely ready, and is so beautifully exact that three men can with their hands set the whole length of more than six hundred and twenty feet moving with ease. The great thirty-inch leather belting of the pulleys is in place, the great cog-wheels that transmit the underground power from the Corliss engine to the pulleys are in their places also, and it needs but the uplifted finger of the chief to set the whole thing in motion. But there are undeniably gaps of unoccupied space dotted all over the building, which ought to have been filled up by this time, and would have been only for the bad faith of those to whom they were allotted. One of the most flagrant instances of this kind will be found in the processes of woolen textile fabrication. More than seven months ago a gentleman controlling large woolen mills in Connecticut applied for space for this purpose, and received all that he desired. All the subsidiary spaces around him were filled up with exhibits connected more or less with his, which was made a central attraction. Col. Albert looked forward with hope and interest to the time when the machines for the processes should arrive and be placed in position. During the past week this gentleman sent a curt notification to the chief of the bureau that he was going to California, and must give up all hope of making his intended display. It requires no long explanation to point out the consequence of such bad faith. Although there are 400 applicants for spaces. it is difficult to obtain out of even that number any that will seasonably fill up this void. Common sense and simple justice to the woolen exhibitors who remain demand imperatively that the spaces shall be occupied by something of a cognate nature; and to pick out—to change this man to this place, and the other man to the other place, to make the exhibits harmonize—these are difficulties with which the management should not be incumbered at the moment of starting the Exhibition. But the public must understand that the defaults of an important character are few in number, and will scarcely be perceived on the 10th of May.

There is another feature of the Machinery Hall very disagreeable to those who have to deal with it. This is the number of inventors who have applied for space and have received it under the most solemn assurances that they were in a pecuniary condition which would enable them to present their inventions. Yet a large number of these were building castles in the air, were applying for space under the delusive hope that the mere fact of their having the space would enable them to borrow money to fabricate their patents in acceptable forms. This fond expectation, as a general thing, was unfounded, and, after attempting every form of loan, even to making attacks upon the Centennial people themselves, these inventors were forced to surrender their spaces. America is the very home of the inventor; this is the real Garden of Eden of inventive brains, and more fortunes are gained from quick thoughts here than from the mines of Potosi, or the diamond pits of Brazil. Therefore it will not surprise the readers of THE TIMES to learn that the number of these tantalizing and tantalized gentry, who deceive themselves even more than others, has amounted to more than four hundred. In fact, the number of lots, if I may use such a term, in the department is only 1,250, and the number of spaces alloted has been over 1,700, from the continual dropping out of those who made hope their banker, and found their credit worthless. But that they should have entertained such visions was not altogether foolish, for many have found assistance in capitalists who were stimulated to enterprise by the Centennial Exhibition. They watch over their children as faithfully as a guardian *Lar* over a mass of gold, and keep ever a watchful eye for men with note-books. Whenever one of them descries one he approaches in a sidelong, indifferent manner, and makes some careless Centennial remark. Then glancing at the open note-book, he continues, "Getting items, are ye? have ye seen the patent reciprocal grate-bar?" or the calculating machine, or the lift, or the life-raft, or the special vanity in which the interlocutor is interested. Then, siezing the reluctant victim by the elbow, he leads him to the spot, and expatiates for half an hour upon its wonderful merits.

The foreign exhibitors of machinery did not promise much, and will hardly even keep the slight promise they did make. England, however, and Belgium are exceptions, and are making splendid exhibits. Belgium has a mining apparatus of colossal dimensions for breaking rock and lifting up the fragments. The breaker looks like an exaggerated pile-driver, but is hollow, the interior being crossed with stout bars. The method of using this machine is to plump it down upon the refractory rock like a pile-driver, and then by an ingenious apparatus it is given a half twist. The fragments are brought up by an automatic grapnel, precisely similar to the one in use at the Battery last year. Next to this machine, which all the new-comers suppose is Nasmyth's steam hammer, is the engine used in the Belgian Mint. It was constructed at Gand, and its finish is really beautiful, winning admiration from all machinists. There is one American to whose heart it is a well-spring of perpetual joy, and that is Mr. Corliss, for it is a Corliss engine, built upon his model. This gentleman is now always in the machinery hall, and the scandal-mongers declare that when he is not to be found in the vicinity of his big engine admiring it, he will be discovered in the vicinity of the Belgian engine in raptures over that. Next to the Belgian display comes that of Brazil, to which it is impossible to award high praise, for it hardly comes within the scope of manufactures. It is a Government display of army ordnance and equipments, and, though the things are interesting and the cases and arrangement most tasteful, one cannot but feel they are out of place. The Swedish Government makes a similar display in the main building, where it is equally objectionable. The best way is that of the United States Government, which has very properly provided a separate building. The Spanish Government has followed suit, and is now erecting, under the direction of Col. Juan J. Marin, of the Engineer Corps, a new building for this purpose, which I will describe in another letter.

Opposite to the Brazilian cannon, and models of bastions, is the locomotive crane of Appleby & Co., of England, which has signalized itself of late in a very singular manner. The English, who are very proud of their locomotive cranes, sent three of them for use and exhibition, and they have most obligingly lifted almost all the heavy weights in the building. But the other day, when lifting an eight-ton case, the strain was too great for the temporary rail upon which the upper part of the crane rested, and it snapped in two, the locomotive, and crane, and all, falling over from its platform upon the cases below, and smashing them all like so many jam-puffs. Strange to say, the crane itself was uninjured, and was promptly replaced upon its platform, but the foreigners have lost faith in it, and when its services are offered they smile, and wave their hands, and shrug their shoulders, saying, "I sank you, but I weel traiy to do weezout im." It is exceedingly fortunate that the crane fell to the right instead of falling to the left, for there was nothing on the former save some packing cases, whose contents were easily replaced, and were only worth about $1,200. But on the latter was the famous Walter press, exhibited by its inventor, the proprietor of the London *Times*, which would have been irretrievably damaged by the concussion, and which could not have been replaced in time for the opening. It will undoubtedly be one of the lions of the Exhibition, and people can easily find it by looking for the Brazilian display, which is immediately opposite and very conspicuous. It arrived only last week, and is already up, and the workmen are now busily engaged in removing from the bright parts their preservative coating of oil, and making them shine like molten silver. Other printing presses will be exhibited—the Bullock and the Hoe, the former of which is in position, though not yet ready; but the latter is very late, and will not be in time for the grand opening.

The great lion of the English machinery exhibition is a sugar mill made in Glasgow. The majestic solidity of the thing and its huge size make a powerful impression upon those who know nothing of machinery, but to the practiced eye the engine is terribly behind the age, and contains nearly a ton of superfluous iron. However, it is best to let the Americans know that the Cubans and others who manufacture sugar are greatly pleased with English sugar mills of this character, which they say are trustworthy. They stigmatize the American mills as worthless, shattering like glass at the least *contretemps*. Perhaps it would be well if those who manufacture such things would remember that the persons who run the sugar mills are perfectly ignorant of machinery, and are very apt to abuse light and delicate things. Therefore the superfluous solidity which the English mill displays, and at which the American machinists laugh, is really correct for the people who buy such things, and the English in suiting their wares to their customers show profound good sense. This great nation makes a fine exhibit, and so does Canada, its colony. Indeed, the latter makes a display so very good as completely to vanquish the French exhibition, which is remarkably small and not very wonderful. The most noteworthy machine is a large washer and wringer, which is an admirable thing, and, indeed, is in use in most of our large hotels.

The tank for the miniature Niagara, provided in the Pump Annex for the trial of the turbine wheels, is in rapid course of construction. The six strong lofty columns of iron which are to support it, were placed in position in a day and a half, and the tank of stout sheet-iron will be ready on Monday. When it is remembered that this is the first time turbine wheels have ever been satisfactorily tried, full credit must be given to the enterprise and ingenuity of Col. Albert, who, in any other country, would receive a gold medal or a decoration for his achievement. The turbine wheels of various kinds have never before been shown in action, and their real comparative capacities have never been adjudged. It is reasonable to suppose that much of the credit given to certain constructions were due to the fortuitous conditions of the special fall of water. Now, it was a grand idea to construct a great fall of water artificially, so as to judge these wheels beyond the possibility of cavil. The pumps that will keep the water moving upward from the great tank are in position. And it is not to be doubted that by the opening day the pumps will all be pumping, and the young Niagara will be throwing its water in a bold curve from the tank, and the turbines will be revolving. The best place for a full view of this fine sight will be from the gallery in the north transept. From this point the eye will range over the brilliant colors of the candy store, the flashing metals of the locomotives, fifteen in number, the models of ships of every time and country, the models of boats and launches, and the imposing mass of the great Corliss engine, bright as silver in some places, dark and solemn in others, and glittering with its brass work like a great jewel. Beyond the Corliss, about eight feet only from the ground, will be seen the beautiful bronze shafting of the Waltham Watch Works, and far beyond will shoot the glimmering waters of the Annex cataract. This is the place to which I would direct the steps of the readers of THE TIMES. GAR.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

WAYNE COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION — THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 29.—The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District, composed of this (Wayne) county alone, met here to-day, to choose delegates to the State Convention, who will have power to name two district delegates to Cincinnati. In this city there has been during the past week a warm contest between the Custom-house managers and a strong opposition led by W. G. Thompson, who was defeated for the Mayoralty last Fall, through a heavy Republican bolt against him. In this last fight the regular ticket broke down entirely, and the Thompson men substantially controlled the city's share in the choice of the county delegation. Among the delegates are ex-Gov. Baldwin and ex-Congressman Penniman Thompson. The general drift of the gentlemen chosen is in favor of an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati, with tendencies toward supporting Mr. Bristow. A new candidate for Governor of this State has been brought out this week, in the person of James Shearer, a leading lumberman of Bay City. The whole drift of public sentiment and of newspaper comment, however, has lately been in favor of Charles H. Crosswell, of Adrian, whose nomination on the first ballot now seems to be beyond doubt.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S TRADUCERS.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MARY MERRITT AFFAIR—A COMPLETE FAILURE ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The second day of the investigation concerning the release of the Mary Merritt leaves Secretary Bristow in such a position before the committee that there is no necessity for him to pursue the inquiry any further. It will be necessary for him to make his own statement under oath, and one or two witnesses summoned in his behalf will be examined, although there seems no real necessity for it. The charges have broken down absolutely on the testimony of those depended on by the prosecution to sustain them. The story was printed in the Milwaukee *Commercial Times* as a good piece of political capital, the editor having had it represented to him that the brief from which the story was made up would throw Bristow right out of his seat. The editor disclaims having any purpose to aid the Whisky Ring, and explains that his paper has been the only paper in Milwaukee to incur the hostility of the whisky men, by sustaining the prosecutions of the Government. Two attorneys for parties indicted for whisky frauds appear as informers, and one or two other people, active in the instigation of the publication, are leading Democratic politicians. Weiss, the Deputy Collector who seized the vessel, a German who talks with a strong accent but very clearly and intelligently, was examined, his testimony giving strength to that already taken, and relieving the Secretary from any improper connection with the affair. Weiss made an important statement, however, to the effect that he had paid ex-District Attorney Hubbel $500, and had also paid $500 to Gerry W. Hazleton, the present District Attorney, who was formerly a member of Congress, for arguing against the release of the vessel. This makes it necessary for Hubbel and Hazleton to undergo investigation. Members of the House who knew the latter while he was in Congress are very slow to believe that he can be successfully charged with any wrong action. He was always considered one of the most honorable and conscientious members of the House.

ANOTHER OF THE MALICIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY DISPROVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—One of the charges got up by Democratic Congressmen against Secretary Bristow, was to the effect that while acting as United States District Attorney in Louisville, Ky., he compromised a case of fraud against well-known brewers in that city for personal considerations; in other words that he was bought off by the defendants. The charge, like all others against Mr. Bristow, had no foundation in fact, and on investigation only injured those who made it. Mr. Leo Marks, of the firm of A. Dohn & Marks, brewers, of Louisville, appeared in obedience to a summons before Mr. Smith Ely's committee, on Saturday, the 22d, and on Monday, the 24th inst., when he was examined in reference to the seizure of his brewery in 1868, and to the subsequent legal proceedings in connection therewith. It was charged that Mr. Bristow, instead of vigorously prosecuting the firm, had allowed himself to be improperly approached by the defendants, and had permitted them to settle the case without going to trial. To the great disgust, however, of the Democratic members of the committee, Mr. Marks positively swore that the case was not compromised, that Mr. Bristow had energetically pressed the case for trial, that he did try it and obtained a conviction, and that the court fined them over six thousand dollars. The case having completely broken down, the evidence was kept secret; but it leaked out to-day, to the great annoyance of the Democratic managers.

NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

CONTINUATION OF MR. DAVENPORT'S TESTIMONY BEFORE CAULFIELD'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day continued the examination of John I. Davenport. He said he was ready to read and present to the committee a continuous statement, with accompanying vouchers, showing in detail the expenditures by him of the entire amount of $34,000 which he had received from the Government. He commenced to read this statement, when he was stopped by the Chairman, and informed that the committee preferred now to ask him certain questions. Mr. Conger protested that the witness was endeavoring to comply with the committee's own order, made at a recent meeting, and that he should be allowed to proceed. After some discussion among the members Mr. Conger was overruled. The witness was then asked whether he had expended each of the sums turned over to him by Whitley before he received another. He answered in the negative, and explained that he had commenced a work which met with the approval of the Attorney General and the President; that he knew it would require a certain amount of money, and that he wanted to get it as soon as he could for fear that Whitley would exhaust the funds in his [Whitley's] possession in the prosecution of other work in other parts of the country.

In reply to a request to exhibit to the committee the vouchers showing exactly the objects of his expenditures and payments between the 13th of July, 1872, (when he received $5,000,) and the 26th of September following, when he received $10,000, the witness said his work was of a continuous nature, and it would therefore be impossible for him to say precisely what period of time was represented by some of the vouchers. He repeated, however, that he could produce vouchers accounting for every dollar of the entire amount received by him, and he asked to be allowed to do so to-day by going on with his statement.

The Chairman replied that the committee would have some further questions to ask him Monday, and proposed to excuse the witness until that time.

Mr. Davenport stated that he had an important business engagement for Monday, and it was then agreed to postpone his further examination until Wednesday next.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

AN EX-BAILIFF IN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE AT CHICAGO UNDER EXAMNATION—RECEIPTS SIGNED IN BLANK.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—On Thursday night S. H. Tourtelotte, of Chicago, was examined by two of the Democratic members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and at yesterday's meeting it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Conger, that he should be recalled for examination in open session. Mr. Tourtelotte was present to-day and after his previous testimony had been given out he was cross-examined by Mr. Conger. He testified that he was connected with the office of the United States Marshal for the Northern Illinois District from 1865 to 1873, as bailiff and special deputy. The salary or amount charged upon the emolument account as paid to witness was much larger than he ever received. He had visited the Treasury Department since his arrival in Washington this time, and taken a memorandum of the figures on the emolument account there and found them much greater than the amount he received. For the last six months of 1867, the emolument account purported to pay witness $3,205, but witness only received $750 besides his bailiff fees. He was entitled to the bailiff's fees besides the "emoluments." In the first half of the year of 1868 the account purports to pay him $3,533, while he received about one thousand dollars only. In the last six months of 1868 the account shows $1,782, but he received only $750. Witness specified other instances of the same nature. Witness gave blank receipts for the sums, and finds the receipts are filled out to agree with the emolument account. The receipts were always signed in blank. Witness thought the difference between the account and what he received was due him, and he would receive it when he left the office. He thinks it is still due him. Witness had made a demand upon J. Russell Jones, who was Marshal at that time, for the money; had asked Jones if he was willing to settle. His answer was that he was surprised that the demand should be made upon him. When Mr. Jones was getting ready to go as Minister to Belgium he sent for witness, and told him that as they had had no settlement he had instructed Mr. Cotes to give witness $1,200 for the first year, $1,600 for the second year, and $2,000 per annum for the balance of the time, and asked witness if that would be satisfactory. Witness said it would if he only got the money; but it had never yet been paid to him; witness wrote him a note four months ago asking him if he was going to stand to the agreement, and Mr. Jones said was surprised at such a question; when witness left the office there were some cases pending in which he had an interest, and Mr. Campbell, who succeeded Mr. Jones as Marshal, told witness when these were settled up witness would get his share, but it was never done, and the cases were so far gone now that nothing would be realized from them.

THE MACON CITY PENSION AGENCY.

WHY AGENT CLEMENTS WAS REMOVED BY THE PRESIDENT—MORE INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE MADE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Chandler was before Mr. Glover's committee this morning, and produced the papers in the Boggs case, or rather the case of the pension agent, Clements, at Macon City, Mo. There was a threatening letter from Ebert, heretofore printed in THE TIMES, written the 11th of March, received by Mrs. Boggs the same day and forwarded to the President with an indorsement by her evidently intended to call the President's attention strongly to the fact that Ebert was on an expedition for black-mailing. This letter was apparently received on the 13th of that month. The following letter was written by the President's direction:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1876. }

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Father directs me to say that it has just come to his notice that the Pension Agent at Macon, Mo., has been paying a portion of his salary to some one rendering no service in his office, on the supposition that he holds the office through that influence. Will you have him notified, most positively, that if such is the case, or if after this he pays any one anything except for legitimate services, it will be regarded as good grounds for his removal.

U. S. GRANT, JR.

To Secretary CHANDLER.

On the same day, March 13, a letter was addressed by Secretary Chandler to Clements, calling attention to the charges as presented in the letter of the President's Secretary, and demanding an immediate reply. On the 20th, a week having passed without reply, the President directed Secretary Chandler to send a new name for the office of Pension Agent at Macon.

Among the original indorsers of the papers of Clements when he was first appointed appear the names of ex-Senator Henderson and Mr. Benjamin, then a member of the House. At the time of his reappointment Henderson's name is again signed with Congressmen Parker and Stannard, and Mr. George W. Fishback. There are seven Republican Senators and seventeen Representatives of the Missouri General Assembly represented. The papers are sufficient to account for Clements' appointment and reappointment without any influence of Mrs. Boggs.

The following letter is also in the record of the case:

Dear President: Inclosed is a petition from Mrs. Louisa Boggs, whom you personally know, asking the appointment of a Major Clements to the office of Pension Agent at Macon City, and as he has promised, per his letter to her, in the event of his appointment to give her a clerkship in the office, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. I most cordially indorse her application. Of Major Clements' political antecedents I know nothing. He is said to be honest and to possess ability. But my main object is to benefit Mrs. Boggs, who has been struggling with the rude world many years to support an invalid husband, an adopted child, and herself. Hence my full and unqualified indorsement of her prayer.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN F. LONG,
Surveyor Port, St. Louis.

The apparent explanation of the case from the evidence before the committee is that the President supposed Mrs. Boggs, the wife of an old friend, was employed in the Pension Office, and there can be no wrong charged if he was influenced in some degree in making the appointment by the knowledge that she would be benefited. But as soon as he learned that she was paid for her supposed influence, and not for services rendered, he took pains to immediately remove the Agent. Mrs. Boggs' last quarterly payment was received last December.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SALE OF A WEST POINT CADETSHIP—THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES—NAVAL ORDERS—THE STORAGE OF FERMENTED LIQUORS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Hays, of Alabama, who is charged with the sale of a West Point cadetship for $3,000, was heard under oath to-day by a subcommittee of the Committee on Judiciary. He denied unequivocally having received any sum of money, or other valuable consideration, for making the appointment, and that he knew nothing of the transaction by which the money was paid to Lilly, the broker. Thus far no evidence has been elicited directly connecting Mr. Hays with the transaction, and the committee incline to the belief that he was duped by Lilly, and that the latter alone received the benefit of the transaction.

The Treasurer now holds $346,775,350 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,623,000 to secure public deposits. Amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending April 29, 1876, $179,000; amount of United States bonds, held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending April 29, 1876, $1,191,000; national bank circulation outstanding, $336,986,566, of which amount $2,098,690 are gold notes; receipts of internal revenue to-day, $481,294 29; total for the month, $9,101,657 18; and for the fiscal year to date, $93,142,557 88. Customs to-day, $390,403 64; total for month, $11,553,821 11; fiscal year to date, $125,286,299 55. Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption week ending April 29, as compared with corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$2,729,000	$1,458,000
Boston	595,000	1,216,000
Philadelphia	176,000	179,000
Chicago	86 000	254,000
Cincinnati	54,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	708,000	978,000
Total	$4,348,000	$4,125,000

Amount received to-day, $599,687.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the National Bank Redemption Agency during the month ending this day: National bank notes fit for circulation, assorted and forwarded to the banks of issue, $7,000,600; notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,633,100; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury, $2,263,800; total, $12,897,500. The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$68,162 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	29,135,957 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	235,246,743 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	62,882,328 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	42,262,848 00
One-year notes of 1863	62,695 00
Two-year notes of 1863	19,450 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	26,000 00
Compound-interest notes	340,420 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,296,508 50
Fractional currency, second issue	3,117,925 26
Fractional currency, third issue	13,077,523 75
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	4,652,669 96
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,216,905 00
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	2,654,868 90
Fractional currency, fifth issue	21,842,638 11
Total	$411,904,642 98

The Treasury Department this morning received $100,000 in silver quarters from San Francisco. This is the first installment of an order for $600,000 in coin recently issued. In all probability the Treasury officials will soon make some changes in the issuing of silver, owing to the general inclination of the people to hold on to the fractional currency, in anticipation of its scarcity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

NO GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS IN MINCING LANE MARKETS—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 29.—The Mincing lane markets have shown no general improvement, and supplies have continued rather large. Consequently there has been a further decline in most kinds of coffee, but most of the East Indies and plantation Ceylon, at auction, found buyers. Many parcels of foreign were withdrawn. Sugar has risen three pence to six pence per hundred weight, for low brown to middling refining sorts, and numerous floating cargoes sold at firmer prices. Crystallized sorts, of which there is a full supply, are also dearer. Friday's market was very strong. Rather higher rates are required for cargoes of rice, to arrive. The tea market is somewhat firmer, the amount offered at public sales having been smaller than usual. Spices continue very dull.

At the Stock Exchange consols have gained ⅜ on the week. English railway securities have been excited, with numerous and marked fluctuations. The forced closing of the accounts of four bankrupt brokers has occasioned a serious decline in some stocks. The traffic returns were almost all very disappointing, and the week's operations show a general and important fall. Canadian issues are heavy at an important reduction. In the market for foreign securities there has been an almost general advance in prices; Spanish, however, have declined 1 to 2½ owing to the budget proposals being unfavorably regarded. Some Egyptian issues and Mexican are slightly lower. All other movements were in an upward direction. South Americans show a most decided improvement. Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian have been in good demand. Turkish are from one-quarter to one higher. American Government securities are all better, but Erie shares and bonds are flat at a general and marked reduction. To-day the changes have been few, and mostly in an upward direction. Discount was firmer in consequence of the unfavorable tendency of foreign exchanges, but the price was unimproved, and the demand inconsiderable. Five failures have occurred on the Exchange during this settlement.

The *Times* in its financial article to-day says the tenders for the new Indian four per cent. loan of $20,000,000 yesterday amounted to $43,000,000. The entire loan was allotted at £102 8s. and upward.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A HOLIDAY IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE—BUSINESS FAILURES—THE STEAMER GOETHE.

LONDON, April 29.—Monday, May 1, will be a holiday on the Stock Exchange, it being the regular semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England.

The failure of another broker was reported on the Stock Exchange to-day. The stock market is generally firm, with an upword tendency.

MANCHESTER, April 29. The failure of Gillan, Long & Co., commission merchants, with liabilities of £49,000, and of Ward Bros. & Co., merchants, with liabilities of $21,500, are reported to-day.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Plymouth says that there was no steamer of the Hamburg-American line which could have possibly have been in the locality of the steamer which disregarded the Amerique's signals on April 25, when the latter desired to report the condition of the steamer Goethe.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

FRENCH WORKMEN AT THE CENTENNIAL—ALSACE AND LORRAINE—THE GERMAN RAILWAYS—DELEGATES TO MADRID—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, April 29.—Several bodies of workmen have asked permission of the Government to open subscriptions for the purpose of sending some of their number to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

BERLIN, April 29.—An imperial decree is published to-day restoring suffrage to inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who, while electing to retain French nationality, are domiciled in those provinces.

The Imperial Railway bill passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 206 against 165.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 29.—The delegates elected by the Juntas of Biscay and Vittoria for the purpose of conferring with the Government respecting the *fueros*, have started for Madrid.

RAGUSA, April 29.—Mukhtar Pasha left Gatchko on the 28th inst. for the purpose of revictualing Nicsic. He encountered the insurgents in the Duga Pass, and an engagement ensued, which still continues.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

INTENSE ANXIETY PREVAILING IN BARBADOS—HEAVY SMUGGLING AT CARDENAS, CUBA, DISCOVERED.

LONDON, April 29.—A telegram from the Secretary of the Defense Association of Barbados, replying to an inquiry, reiterates all the previous statements of that body as to the condition of affairs in that island, declares that intense anxiety still prevails, and says that time will prove whose messages are the most truthful.

HAVANA, April 29.—The *Segundo Cabo* took the field against the insurgents to-day. Heavy frauds on the revenue by smuggling at Cardenas have been discovered. A cargo of lard and opium was entered at the Custom-house as coal, by which the Government was cheated out of $50,000. The Collector, Cashier, and Appraiser at Cardenas have been imprisoned on the charge of complicity in the affair. The Collector of this port has gone to Cardenas to investigate matters.

THE VATICAN.

A CONFERENCE BETWEEN CARDINALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

ROME, April 29.—Further information has transpired respecting the recent conference between the representatives of some of the great powers and several influential members of the sacred college with the view of ascertaining the best means of ending the conflicts between the Church and various States. It appears that allusion was made to the possibility, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Holy See, of the election of a Pope favorable to a conciliatory policy. The Cardinals replied by pointing to the continued excellence of the Pope's health, and the consequent improbability of a speedy vacancy. In conclusion they stated that the respective Governments would be convinced that, considering the universal unanimity of the Catholic Church, the future Pope would in nowise alter the present policy.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO, April 29.—A special cablegram to the *Globe* says: "The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway of Canada was held at London yesterday, Right Hon. W. E. Childers, President, in the chair. About one hundred and fifty shareholders appeared. The President, having referred in terms of regret to the recent death of Mr. Seymour Clarke, said that in the management of the road the board would decline to enter in reckless competition with other lines. The decreased revenue was chiefly attributable to the low rates at present obtainable for freights and the general depression of trade. Mr. Childers then proceeded to answer charges made against the company by the *Hour*, (newspaper,) and stated that it was prepared to give preference shareholders bonds for interest due to them. Messrs. Smith, Davis, Adams, and Hallett having spoken, the President replied, and the report was adopted *nem. con.*"

THE SPALDING COURT MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—In the Spalding Court-martial the testimony of Pay Inspector Doran, who was detailed to make an examination of Spalding's accounts and ascertain the amounts due Montagnie Farwell, Hanscom, and others, from July, 1874, to September, 1875, shows the legitimate indebtedness in round numbers to be $120,000, but the certificates issued by Pinney represent the indebtedness at about $1,000,000.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A SHARP TRICK IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE DISBURSEMENT OF CITY MONEYS—A VICTORY FOR A NOBLE WOMAN—EXPEDITIOUS WORK IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 29, 1876.

There was some idea that the House would adjourn to-day at 1 o'clock until Monday morning. The Senate did so, and a resolution was offered for the same purpose in the Assembly, but it was laid upon the table. A little before 2, McGroarty, who had offered it, called it from the table to be voted upon. Mr. Forster moved to adjourn, and called the yeas and nays upon it. The hands of the clock pointed seven minutes to the hour for adjournment, and members began to explain their votes, so that 2 o'clock came before the roll-call was completed. There was much interest manifested in the result of the vote, and opinions were divided as to what it would be. One of the last members to vote asked the Speaker what would be the effect if the motion were carried or lost. The Speaker glanced at the clock. "The effect," said he blandly, "will be that if the motion of the gentleman from Westchester is carried the House will *adjourn* till 3:30 this afternoon, and if it is lost the House will take a *recess* till 3:30." There was a roar of laughter at the sharp trick which had defeated McGroarty and his friends, and the House adjourned at once.

The bill relative to Warden Tracy's claims for the support of prisoners in the Ludlow Street Jail during the years 1872 and 1873 was passed this morning after a sharp fight. Mr. Schieffelin opposed it, declaring that it was one of the legacies of the Tweed times, and that the claims were false and fraudulent. Mr. Strahan replied that if the Warden had any claims at all it was right to have them heard and disposed of once for all. The bill authorized the Controller to audit and allow such amount as he may deem just. As originally introduced the bill gave this power to the Board of Aldermen; in its present form it was quite harmless. An attempt was made this morning to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of John Hogan was lost. Such a movement was not unexpected, and it met with small consideration. The more it was explained the worse Mr. Hogan's case appeared, and the House did not think it would be doing well to allow him to legislate an indefensible claim through the courts. The motion to reconsider was voted down nearly two to one, and that ends Mr. Hogan's claims.

There seems to be some misapprehension about the status of the bill relating to the disbursement of city moneys which was recently progressed in the Senate. The misapprehension appears to have arisen from the idea that the "progression" of the bill had so delayed it as to prevent its final passage. This is not the case. The bill is not dead; it will certainly be reached on Monday, and the Republican Senators who voted to progress are in favor of it and will vote for the bill when it comes up on third reading. Some scruples about moving the bill forward at a time when their Democratic colleagues were away at Utica was, it is understood, their only motive for holding the bill back. There is no doubt about its final passage so far as these gentlemen are concerned.

In executive session to-day, the Senate confirmed the first woman that has ever been appointed to a State office. The lady's name is Josephine Shaw Lowell. She was nominated by the Governor for the office of State Commissioner of Charities in the place of Commissioner Marshall, and was confirmed on motion of Senator Robertson. Mrs. Lowell belongs to a distinguished New-England family. Her husband—a nephew of the poet Lowell—and her only brother were killed in the late war. One of her sisters is married to George William Curtis and another is the wife of Gen. Barlow. Mrs. Lowell resides in New-York, and is a member of the Ladies' Local Board of Charities in that City.

In open session to-day the Senate transacted a large amount of routine business. There are now but thirty-seven general orders awaiting disposition, and of these at least ten will not be moved. More work was transacted during the past week than in any legislative week within the memory of the most experienced member of the Senate. This commendable dispatch of public business, it is conceded, is in great part due to the thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and acquaintance with the details of legislation, possessed by Henry A. Glidden, the Clerk of the Senate, and his assistants, Messrs. Peirson, Dayton, and Stevens.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The attempt to blow up the Cape Rouge ice-bridge with gun cotton failed.

Up to yesterday the sum of $94,015 in silver had been paid out at the Sub-Treasury in Boston.

The United States ship-of-war Swatara arrived from Key West at Havana yesterday, and sailed again.

Freeman Bryant, of Bridgeton, Me., was thrown from a wagon yesterday morning and instantly killed.

Henry Shemehl, the Chicago pedestrian, who is to walk against champion O'Leary, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Centennial Commissioners have reconsidered their action of last Friday, and now both grounds and buildings are to be closed on Sundays.

Louis Thomas, an Iroquois Indian, convicted of the murder of Henry Corneil at Ray River last Spring, was hanged at Winnipeg at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

John P. Sheffer and Thomas Russell have been arrested for burglary in breaking into and robbing Butler & Norwood's store, at Boston, in which Russell was employed.

Hamilton Miller, on trial for the past three days at Harrisburg for the murder of a man named Morgan, was yesterday acquitted, the evidence showing the act to have been committed in self-defense.

The drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery commenced at 9 A. M. yesterday, and at 9:50 o'clock ticket No. 12,332 drew the capital prize of $100,000 in gold. The ticket is in the hands of the Chicago agency.

Dom Pedro left San Francisco yesterday morning for Chicago direct by the Chicago and North-western Railroad. It is understood that he will proceed from Chicago in a special car to Oil City, Penn.

Hon. George D. Montanye, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue and a prominent lawyer and politician of Towanda, Penn., died yesterday morning after an illness of several years. His age was thirty-nine.

The Western German Bank at Cincinnati was robbed of $1,700 about noon yesterday. Three men entered the bank, two of whom engaged the attention of the clerks, while the third succeeded in abstracting the money from a desk. All escaped.

The Police Commissioners of Columbus, Ohio, have issued an order directing the Superintendent to disband his force on Monday morning. This will leave the city at the mercy of the bummers and thieves. Want of funds to pay salaries is the cause.

At St. Henedine, Dorchester County, Canada, on Thursday last, a girl named Labouillier, shot and killed Mrs. Murphy, a lady for whom she was sewing. She then gathered up all the valuables she could carry, and tried to escape, but was arrested.

Ernest Plack, aged seventeen years, was murdered at Altoona, Penn., Friday night. His body was found yesterday morning in a stone quarry on the outskirts of the city. His watch and money had been taken. He was shot in the side. There is no clue to the murderer.

Miss Nellie Lyon, of Boston, while out riding with some friends yesterday afternoon became greatly alarmed, thinking the horses were running away, and suddenly sprang from the carriage on Main street, Charleston, receiving injuries from the effects of which she died last evening.

PROTECTION TO BLACK HILLS STAGES.

OMAHA, April 29.—Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming, has arrived here to confer with Gen. Crook relative to military protection to be afforded to the Black Hills stage line. He wants some of the stations on the route thoroughly protected, especially at Red Cañon and Hot Creek. The former is very deep, and all travel has to pass through it. The Indians crawl up its sides and shoot down or throw rocks upon travelers. The General has promised all the protection possible, and an order has been issued to that effect. A traveler from the West to-day says that it is currently reported about Cheyenne that H. E. Brown was not shot by Indians, but by some persons whom he had put out of the train and who revenged themselves by ambushing and shooting at the train, which resulted in the killing of Brown.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

CONTINENTAL WINTER TRAVEL AND WHAT TWENTY-THREE YEARS HAVE DONE FOR IT—REFLECTIONS AT GENOA—THE CHANGES TO BE SEEN AT ROME—UNVEILING THE KEATS MEDALLION.

ROME, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

To those of my friends who may have missed my letters from THE TIMES for the last five or six weeks, I am sorry to say that my silence has been compulsory. Ever since coming to Italy, when not actually traveling, or doing a very moderate amount of sight-seeing, I have been compelled to give my time and efforts to the restoration of health seriously impaired in Paris. With a thousand more interesting objects about me I have been obliged to think of myself day and night. All higher and more agreeable mental effort has been quite out of the question. The melancholy and inexorable egotism of the invalid has taken entire possession of me—a fierce determination to recover my lost strength and spirit, alternating with a hopeless languor, a quiet letting go, if not of the interests of life, of all its finer enthusiasms. I have looked on wonderful and beautiful sights and scenes, as in a dream, tasting but fitfully the pleasure with which I beheld them all years ago. But here, in the old city of my love—the city of the soul of art and of Christendom—I feel the dull weight lifting, the melancholy listlessness departing, and fresh tides of vitality and hope, which I have vainly sought from the mountain side and the sea, slowly flowing back to me. O, the charmed life of this royal seat of ruin—the atmosphere of renewal and renaissance floating forever about this majestic burial-place of dead glory and power.

FROM PARIS TO TURIN.

It was on the coldest night of the Winter, Feb. 10, that we left Paris for Turin by the Mont Cenis route. Through much tribulation we entered into the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Though by the means of bribery and corruption we were able to secure an entire carriage for our party of four ladies, and though we were well provided with wraps, we had bitter experience of the discomforts of Continental Winter travel. The only way of warming these carriages is by means of long iron pans, filled with hot water, on which you place your feet. During this journey they were several times changed, but so rapidly parted with their caloric that they gave us little comfort. Sleep, except in wild snatches, was utterly out of the question, and often during the weary watches of that interminable night we thought longingly and tenderly of our own warm, roomy, luxurious sleeping-cars, and audibly blessed the name of Pullman. By a singular coincidence, the first American face we saw at the Hotel Trombetta, at Turin, was that of Mr. Pullman, who had come to Italy with the expectation of placing his palace cars on all the principal railway routes. We bade him God-speed, and felt heartily proud of our countryman, whom I look upon as a great practical philanthropist, the especial benefactor of women and invalids, the hope and help of "all creation which groaneth and travaileth unto the perfect day," which he has done so much to anticipate. So thickly incrusted with frost were our windows that we saw almost nothing on our way; even the great tunnel was but a supplementary night; we scarcely knew when we passed in or out of it. We said: "Where are these Alps of which Hannibal and Napoleon and ten thousand tourists have made so much?"

We liked Turin, though we found it both snowy and dusty, and though its galleries were like ice-houses. It was easy to see that it must be a charming place in Summer. The Royal Palace, externally unattractive but internally sumptuously appointed, we found hospitably warmed by great wood fires. It has everywhere a pleasant atmosphere of home comforts lingering about it, as has the Palazzo Reale at Genoa, though the visits of the royal family to either are few and far between. That unfortunate family are embarrassed and burdened and bothered with palaces to such a degree, that something ought to be done to relieve them—so at least Garibaldi thinks.

TWO DAYS AT GENOA.

We spent two sunny days in Genoa, a city in which I could perceive very little change from the time of my first visit, nearly twenty-three years before. So familiar were all the street scenes, the noble show-palaces, rich in stately Vandykes, the churches, with their rough outside and brilliant interiors, that more than once I caught myself wistfully looking round for the dear companions of that first visit, especially for the noble leader and inspirer of our pilgrimage, Charlotte Cushman, then taking her first long holiday, and Harriet Hosmer, then bidding adieu to all long holidays, and setting her firm but ardent face toward the work of her life, and Rome. Rich in palaces, as is Genoa, bright in color, busy and noisy in its street life, it yet has to a degree the air of a city of the past, which has parted forever from its most regal, gay, and luxurious character. In spite of railroads and telegraphs, it seems left a little to one side in the proud, new march of the world—only not as entirely as Pisa and Florence, because of the sea which still pays it rich tribute. It is still on the highway of the deep, and more and more given up to commerce, dreaming no longer of conquest or of glory. Its best glory is reflected from the New World. It counted once among its citizens that man of mighty faith, who took God's hand and went fearlessly out into the wilderness of waters; that inspired adventurer who sailed up and down the slopes of the world, in a craft on which we would hesitate to embark for a trip across the English Channel, especially if there were any likelihood of encountering the Queen's yacht. We duly paid our homage to the statue in the Piazza Acquaverde, and I tried to see in it the second St. Christopher, bearing the new world on his shoulders, but as before all other statues and all pictures of the grand old Genoese, there would come back upon me John Brougham's *Columbus* as he first appeared a mendicant at the Spanish Court—a personation too noble and pathetic for burlesque—shabby and discouraged but strangely majestic. Even disconnected scraps of the song he sung came back to me—

"My name it is Columbo, and I come from old Genoa,
My father was a mariner, and he married my mother."

The only sign of a renewed life in art which we found in Genoa was in its magnificent provision for the dead in the Campo Santo, where some of the monuments and memorials are of great beauty and costliness. It is a vast royal palace of death, white and cold and stately, but rather than be housed in its most sumptuous tomb I would be laid anywhere out in the sunshine, with the commonest wild flowers growing over me.

The wonderful little shops in the *Via degli Orefice*, of gold and silver filigree, are as beautiful and fascinating as ever, though that sort of jewelry is not as fashionable as it once was. We met all our fellow-travelers before those marvelous piles of frost-work and fairy-work. We all say we visit Genoa for the sake of the Dorias, Columbus, and Vandyke, but, in fact, everybody comes here to invest a few *scudi* in gold and silver filigree ornaments, which are found nowhere else so pretty and so cheap.

THE GREAT THINGS OF PISA.

From Genoa to Pisa we journeyed, alas! by rail. It seemed to me a grievous sin against nature and poetry to rush in a close railway *pen* over and under that glorious coast road I had once followed by *vetturo*, in a long, luxurious, waking dream of sensuous delight—fresh, sweet Autumn mornings, golden noons, soft misty twilights, illuminated hills, perfect skies, and seas of crystal, gold, and amethyst. This railroad is chiefly composed of tunnels. Occasionally the train leaps out of the smoky darkness upon a quiet little fishing town or a little nook among the hills, but only to give an angry snort and plunge into another and blacker hole. Our glimpses of the golden orange groves and dark, piney steeps beside and above our way, and of distant purple promontories, and of that blue, blue sea, were simply maddening, and we all rejoiced when we reached Pisa, where a steady darkness took the place of the intermittent night of those horrible tunnels. In avoiding the Scylla of the Hotel de Londres, against which we had been warned, we fell upon the Charybdis of the Minerva, where we were taken in and done for effectually. I have an amiable pleasure in advising my nomadic countrymen and women to steer clear of the Hotel de la Minerve.

I found the Cathedral, the Baptistry, and the Leaning Tower looking as "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" as of old, under a somewhat lowering sky, and bearing even more of their peculiar air of seclusion and loneliness. Were the sands of the desert drifting about them they could hardly seem more isolated, solitary, and ancient. They surely have a melancholy and monumental aspect, as though entombing not only the dead glories and pride of the old Pisan State, but the dead power and splendor of the old religion. Faith seems to glimmer but feebly in the few lights on the cathedral altars, and I fancied that even the bells in the great tower had a strangely remote sound, as though ringing out of the heavy, reverential past, and waking no echo in the unbelieving present. The entire magnificent group of sacred buildings—the Duomo, filled with silence and shadows—the Battistero, given up to echoes, the Campanile become a belvedere for tourists, and the moldy old Campo Santo, whose earth, brought from Calvary, has lost its "savor of life unto life," seem to me types and temples of a religion in decadence and profound discouragement.

The tower appeared less lofty and impressive, and to lean less perilously than of old, but lovelier and grander than ever, the view from its summit of the mountains and the sea, though darkening under a gathering thunderstorm. So, as we grow older, the art and the artifices of man lose somewhat of their hold on the imagination, their power to rouse our wonder and enthusiasm—but nature is more and more. On our way back to the station we passed an old palace of the Medici family, which had been turned into a normal school. My heart leaped at this good sight and sign.

AT THE ETERNAL CITY.

It was so strange to me that night, to rush by rail into the Eternal City, sleeping under the pale patient stars, Cæsar's stars, and Nero's, and Peter's, and Paul's—stars that had looked on a thousand sieges and tumults, on mighty crimes and destructions, on horrors unspeakable; that had watched through centuries on centuries of persecutions and tyrannies, till this, the beginning of God's good time of release and retribution. It was strange to drive through well-lighted streets and to see modern-looking buildings, on our way remembering that here neither steam, gas, nor other improvements were allowed at the date of my other entry, in the year of our Lord 1852, when, one misty November night, our bewildered party rumbled through a sombre old gateway, in an enormous six-horse diligence, quite exhausted by our journey from Civita Vecchia. On our way from the station, where we found a noisy crowd of cabmen, like New-York hackmen, only less persistent and infinitely more polite, I recognized nothing of the dear old city, till suddenly we came upon the column of Antoninus, standing up white and tall, and a magnificent spectre of the great, proud, Pagan past. Then presently we reached the Piazza di Spagna, and Bernini's fountain, and the grand old Spanish steps, and I was at home.

A kind friend had met us at the station and conducted us to our hotel, the Albergo d'Alibert, just off the Babuino. As we passed up to our rooms, I remarked that there was an air in the halls which reminded me of a theatre. Our friend laughed as he informed us that the hotel had once been the Theatre D'Alibert—the one Hans Christian Andersen's boy-improvisatore goes to with Bernado. We found this house well appointed and admirably conducted. We were most kindly cared for and were made very comfortable in our sunny chamber next the sky, for it is true of the D'Alibert, as of most houses in Rome, that you must climb for sunshine and fresh air.

The weather was singularly bright and balmy during this our first visit. I seemed to drink in with every breath help and healing to my long-tortured chest, and it was with reluctance and misgiving that I moved southward in obedience to the will of the majority. Much is said against the healthfulness of Rome, but I believe you may "go farther and fare worse." I am abundantly convinced by my experience and that of many others that the air of Rome in the latter part of Winter and the early Spring is better for most invalids with lung or throat diseases than that of Naples and Sorrento—far less stimulating and irritating.

On the morning after our arrival, the 18th of February, which was like a morning in May at home, we walked up the Pincian Hill, which I found more lovely, more like one of the Delectable Mountains than ever. This was, during my six months' residence in Rome, the favorite walk of our household of six English and American women, all single ladies of pretty decided characteristics—each one with an art, profession, or mission, yet all good friends and jolly companions. The wicked artists of that time used to call us "The Happy Family." Ah, how I missed those pleasant companions at every turn from every path—how alone I seemed, though my dearer second self, my life's fairer supplement, was beside me. Most of all I missed our beloved chaperone, Charlotte Cushman, and yet her strong vitality and exuberant gayety seemed still to glow and sparkle in that unchanged golden atmosphere. After we descended to the Piazza del Popolo, though I was very weary,

"A spirit in my feet
Led me, I know not how."

to the old palazzo, a little way down the Corso, in which we lived that bright Winter. I looked up to the windows and balconies, and thought most tenderly of her whose rich Roman days were over. At that hour the great actress was making her exit from all earthly scenes, leaving her just relinquished, undisputed crown upon her death-pillow.

I found the most wonderful changes on the Palatine, in the Roman Forum, and the Coliseum, made by the irreverent excavations of late years. The Forum is far more interesting and grander than formerly, but the Coliseum only seems to me more vast and awful, with the dreadful secret dens and passages of the savage old times all opened up to the shuddering day. Better, I can but think, were the decent green pall of daisied grass over the dead tragedians of the arena, the tender screen of foliage over the rifts of ruin, the tapestry of ivy, ferns, and flowers over the rough, denuded walls and stairways.

If the Coliseum looked larger than of old, St. Peter's seemed smaller, an effect produced by the partitioning off of certain chapels in which met the Ecumenical Council. I was struck then and have been since by the comparatively small number of priests and church dignitaries, not only about St. Peter's, where they most did congregate, but in other churches and in the streets. I missed from the Pincio the stately equipages of the Cardinal and the Monsignori, and never since have we encountered one. We seldom come upon a group of gay young abbés or jolly old friars; religious processions are rare, and even funerals are shorn of much of their old pomp and circumstance. The carriage of the *Bambino* of Santa Maria Ara Cœli is nowadays not often seen in the streets, bearing the sacred doll to the bedside of the sick—the last resort, where physicians are in vain. It is sad to think that it so seldom gets a chance to air its satins and embroideries, and to let daylight into its thirsty jewels—sad that so many poor wretches die without benefit of Bambino. The dead and mummified old monks in the niches of the crypts of the Cappuccini seem almost as lively and quite as cheerful as the few poor brown brothers who haunt the dismal old church overhead. And yet, for all the sufferings and oppressions of the new Government, there must be hosts of ecclesiastics in Rome lying low and waiting for a turn in the tide of fortune, now setting so strongly against the Church.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, the Holy City has not lost much in the revolution, for the change for the better in the condition of its streets and in the dwellings of the poor is certainly wonderful. Beggary and idleness have certainly diminished, and the common people have a busier, brighter, more self-respecting look than of old. There is, perhaps, less praying in the temple, but there is more activity in the market-place, less faith, but more in the way of works. I did find a melancholy falling off in the carnival, of which we saw two days. It seemed to me to lack color and picturesqueness, and nobody appeared to enter into it with the old zest and *abandon*; perhaps because the frown of the Church is felt more by the people in their festivities than in their business; perhaps because the people themselves are outgrowing such childish things.

THE MEDALLION OF THE POET KEATS.

On the 21st we witnessed a very interesting ceremonial in the old Protestant burial ground, "under the shadow of the Pyramid of Cestus," the unveiling of a marble medallion of the poet Keats. This portrait, modeled after Haydon's cast, and executed as a work of love, by Mr. Warrington Wood, has been pronounced by the best living authority, Mr. Severn, a good likeness. The old tombstone, with its heart-breaking inscription, has also been restored and raised, while the grave itself, long in a sadly neglected state, has been hedged in with box and rose bushes, and the lowly bed quite hid under a thick blue coverlet of violets, bordered with daisies. For this pious and poetic work of restoration and ornamentation we are indebted to two good and noble women—Miss Frere, of England, and the artist, Miss Sarah Clarke, of America. Nothing could be imagined lovelier or more suggestive than the appearance of that blooming grave on that sweet Spring day. It was a pathetic fulfillment of the dying poet's prophecy, "I feel the flowers growing over me." We all expected that Mr. Severn would be there to speak for the friend for whom he had known a love "passing the love of women"—whom he had watched and tended with almost passionate devotion—but the age and infirmities of the artist prevented, or, rather, he found that the memories and associations of the day would be too much for him, joined to the excitement of such a scene. Sir Vincent Eyre, who conducted the simple ceremonies, read a very touching letter from him expressive of his intense and grateful sympathy.

As I looked on that goodly company of pilgrims from many lands, and from over the great sea, bringing the world's belated love and pity and reverence to that lowly shrine, it seemed to me that the very dust of Shelley's heart, buried near, must thrill with exultant joy. When the veil was removed from the medallion, which is set in the wall to the left of the grave, all pressed forward to look on the eager, yearning young face, so full of immortal aspiration, yet so mortally sad, and we saw it in our mind's eye rather, I must say, than in the medallion, which is a mere effigy, not an ideal. I turned away from it to the old grave-stone—to the old inscription dictated by his dying lips—and saw him there; to that bright and fragrant plot of daisies and violets, and saw in it a floral apotheosis of his pure and simple nature, and of his exquisite, ethereal genius, and was content.

On our return from the cemetery we passed the house in the Piazza di Spagna, in which John Keats died on the 21st of February, 1821. When we remember his friend Severn's account of the cruel pain and the profound sorrow and discouragement of those last weary days and nights, we cannot think of that soul of suffering and love as taking flight from that dreary upper chamber. It rather seems that it must have drooped and dropped away into the perfect repose, depth beyond depth, for which it so passionately longed.

I could but think the placing under the medallion of an acrostic—a form of verse nowadays rejected by both gods and men—written by Sir Vincent Eyre, in shocking bad taste. If anything was needed beyond the simple name of the poet—which is not on the tomb-stone—there was all Shelley's glorious "Adonais" to quote from. I noticed that in his address Sir Vincent made no mention of Shelley, though he quoted largely from Mr. Monkton Milnes, whom he was careful to speak of every time as "Lord Houghton," or "his Lordship." Indeed, it appeared to me that the honors of the occasion would have been about equally divided between Sir Vincent Eyre and Lord Houghton had not the melancholy muse of Keats come in for her "thirds."

SHORT WALKING TRIPS.

SINGLE DAYS IN THE COUNTRY ABOUT NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At different times your paper has published notes of walking trips, that to me at least are very interesting. The season of the year in which such things can be done is now at hand, and I should like to do something to direct attention to a day in the country as a means of recreation and pleasure.

In every direction round New-York pleasant excursions can be made at very small expense. Those who wish to read of such matters can find books that sing the delights of the out-of-doors in most winning manner. From many I may select John Burroughs, whose *Wake, Robin* and *Winter Sunshine* may be depended on "to stir a fever in the blood" of any reader, of whatever age, and cause him to long for the woods and fields. Let me also commend Barron's *Foot Notes; or, Walking as a Fine Art.* In some respects this is more to my purpose than the others, for it records the experiences of the author in many short trips round his home. It shows that a great extent of country is not required in order to obtain all the delights of field and forest. His walks extended about twenty-five miles in different directions from the centre. The inhabitant of New-York City can, by means of the railroads, extend his day's trip easily fifty miles into the country, up the Hudson River to the Highlands, out on the Erie, even to Port Jervis—an early train will land him there about noon; five hours later an express train will bring him back in a little more than three hours. The hills and shores of Staten Island are at our doors. Long Island invites him. Mountain and sea-shore—what endless variety of resource!

The expense of these trips is small. The Erie Railway charges two cents a mile for excursion tickets—fifty miles out and back—into the dairy lands of Orange County, for $2. A lunch in one's pocket, a dinner at a hotel, or bread and milk at a farm-house, will supply the wants of the inner man. I advise, however, against the hotel, and also, though less strongly, against the farm house. Give yourself wholly to Nature for the day. When hungry, eat out of doors. If in the hill country there will be no trouble to find a pebbly brook or lovely little spring from which to drink. If the sun's rays are hot, a friendly tree will be near for shelter; if early or late in the season, what so delightful as to bask in the warm rays of the sun? Going into a house to eat spoils all this, and to have to be on time for a hotel dinner may disarrange the plans of the day.

I would like to suggest different points of interest for excursions, but will now content myself with one. Take the Erie Railway to Passaic—twelve miles; on leaving the cars walk east and north-east to the Passaic River, the banks of which can be followed to Paterson. There is no bad walking, nor any climbing of hills required. Nor need one walk more than three or four miles, for at about that distance, at the cemetery, one may take a horse-car to Paterson. The Falls of the Passaic, on the other side of Paterson, are well worth visiting. This trip can be easily made by a train that leaves New-York at 1:15 P. M., returning at 5, or supper can be taken, and back at 8. If, which is much better, the whole day be taken for it, the hills beyond Paterson will be found attractive to one who likes a little climbing, and wild scenery can be found along the range of hills running to the south and breaking toward the west. Among these hills we may still follow the Passaic in the direction of its source.

J. S. P.

BROOKLYN, Friday, April 21, 1876.

THE CITY CREDIT.

Controller Green has this year issued over $7,000,000 revenue bonds at par, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for the present year, mainly at four and four and a half per cent. per annum. The latest quotations of City securities show that they are held at a very high premium, the long currency sevens being quoted at 17¼ per cent. premium, which is even higher than Government bonds, liability to tax considered.

THE O'CONOR TRIBUNAL.

THE FORREST SUIT CONTROVERSY.

THE INQUIRY INTO CHARLES O'CONOR'S CONDUCT—STATEMENTS OF MRS. SINCLAIR AND MR. SEDLEY—ADDRESS OF MR. O'CONOR—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The tribunal, composed of Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John K. Porter, Wilson G. Hunt, and Rev. Dr. William Adams, and appointed by a committee of the Bar Association of this City, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Charles O'Conor while acting as counsel for Mrs. Forrest in the famous Forrest divorce suit, held a session at Chickering Hall, at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Howard Potter, also a member of the tribunal, was unable to be present, owing to important business engagements, which he was obliged to keep. Among those present in the body of the hall were Chief Justice Daly and George Ticknor Curtis. The proceedings were opened by the reading by the Secretary, Duane L. Peabody, of Mr. O'Conor's address to the Bar Association, and Mr. Henry Sedley's reply to the same, which has already been published in THE TIMES, together with the notices of trial which had been served on THE TIMES, the *Sun*, Mrs. Sinclair, and Mr. Sedley. Mr. O'Conor then submitted the following letter, which he had received from Mrs. Sinclair:

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

Mr. Charles O'Conor:

SIR—Your note of the 26th inst. inclosing your address to the Bar Association, an informing me of the committee appointed by that body to investigate the charges against you published in THE TIMES of March 26, was duly received. You add that I have a right to appear before said committee, to be heard and bear testimony in respect to such charges. As I have made no charges against you, and do not wish to be regarded as desiring or proposing to make any charges, I shall not avail myself of the liberty to which you refer. The article in THE TIMES, as my brother-in-law, Mr. Sedley, in his letter of April 18, a copy of which is hereunto appended, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, and after the promise had been given on responsible authority that it should not appear. I do not therefore regard myself as in any sense a party to the unpleasant controversy which has been obtruded upon the public. My feelings toward you, often warmly expressed, have always been those of profound gratitude for your able and skillful services in my case; but I will confess that at the time the judgment was paid, consequent upon the allowance of alimony made to me by the court, I was disappointed and grieved, being in embarrassed circumstances, that so large a part of that judgment should have been consumed by legal expenses and advances and interest thereon. But beyond expressing that disappointment to a few friends, I have never, up to the beginning of this controversy, uttered a word of complaint, nor have I ever, in consequence of that disappointment, suffered that grateful feeling toward you to be changed. I remain, respectfully yours,

CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR.

Mr. Henry Sedley, who was sitting among the audience, was called upon. Stepping upon the platform he spoke as follows:

To Hon. John A. Dix, Rev. William Adams, D. D., Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., Howard Potter, Esq., and Hon. John K. Porter:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Chairman of a Committee of the Bar Association, an invitation to appear on this occasion; and although not properly included in the list of persons that invitation enumerates, I have thought it respectful to all concerned to come here to-day to make the following explanation. Circumstances have placed me in a position I would gladly have avoided. As I have already explained through other channels, I neither originated nor in any way connected myself with the statement which Mr. O'Conor repelled. I regretted its publication, and should not voluntarily have contributed in any way to the controversy which it has provoked. Mr. O'Conor, however, in his reply, felt himself at liberty to introduce the name of a lady to whom no responsibility in the premises attached, and further, gave to the public a strictly private letter of my own, having no proper bearing upon the points which Mr. O'Conor has made matter of dispute. Against my will, then, I have been compelled to enter into particulars which, to some extent, conflict with Mr. O'Conor's version of the case, and have thus been made a party to the questions at issue, which the Committee of the Bar Association have submitted to you for adjudication.

For yourselves, gentlemen, personally, I entertain sincere respect. I am sure that none of you would consciously act otherwise than justly in the case submitted to you by the Bar Association for inquiry and consideration. And yet I am constrained to say that I cannot recognize any obligation to appear before a tribunal nominated altogether by those to whom Mr. O'Conor has intrusted the task of his vindication. The honor of your individual motives I presume not to impugn. But I must decline to acknowledge the legitimacy of what may be termed a court, in whose organization only one of the parties to the controversy has had a voice, and whose decision, whatever it may be, must consequently lack the moral authority which alone can satisfactorily dispose of the disputed points.

Before a tribunal so constituted that it shall represent both sides, and shall furnish guarantees that it cannot even be suspected of affiliation or sympathy with either, I shall be ready at any time to appear, and to contribute what I rightly can to the evidence on which an impartial judgment must necessarily be founded.

Repeated calls were then made for some one to present charges, but no person appearing Mr. O'Conor said:

The paper presented by Mrs. Sinclair will, of course, remain on file as a document in the case. It was accompanied by a printed copy of a certain letter written, or purporting to be written, by Mr. Henry Sedley, and published in THE TIMES of April 18. That, I presume, need not be read, as your Honors have probably all read it, and it can go on file. As I find, if the gentlemen please, no accuser appearing here, Mr. Sedley declining to appear on the ground that he does not consider this an appropriate place, I assume that there is nothing required on my part in reference to him or his statement, and I shall say nothing but what may be apparently relevant to the matters and the inquiry before you in this peculiar state of the case. Now, I have come here on a memorial presented by myself to the Bar Association, prepared to verify every word in it requiring or needing any proof or verification. I suppose, there being no affirmative proof, no proof offered in support of the truth of anything contained in the article of March 26, it can hardly be thought necessary or decorous in me to occupy your attention with detailed proof in reference to the various facts contained in my statement. It might fairly be considered according to the rules of pleading in courts of justice, according to rules of reason in other investigations, that when a charge is made and an answer is given to it, so much of the charge as is not answered may be assumed to be correct, and if all answered, it remains to be proved. The same principle applies to what is called a response or answer of the accused person. If he gives detailed facts and circumstances, something in the form of what is called a reply is called from him by the court, whether military, ecclesiastical, or parliamentary, which draws the matter down to ascertain what is the issue, and the court or investigators do not usually trouble themselves with the matters of detail about which the parties have disagreed. Now, it so happens that there is a sort of retroaction, if it may be so called, to the statement which I presented to the Bar Association, which has been furnished to the court by the gentleman, I suppose, who protests against their jurisdiction, in a letter which he addressed to THE TIMES, which letter has been published in THE TIMES and is here printed. I do not see much in that except what is in the protest. If at some other time, or some other place, or before more suitable persons, or under circumstances more to the face of the protest, he is prepared to show some errors or mistakes in my statement, and so far as I can judge means to verify and stand up to the original statement of THE TIMES, although he disclaims any authorship of it, I believe, and any responsibility, in fact, for it, and absolutely insists that he never wished to have it published—well, I have nothing to say about that, but I will say a word about the issue that seems to be presented, and the first and most important subject of observation is that nobody is to blame but myself in fact. That it is I that have made all this trouble, invited this issue, and all that. Well, it may be thought a little singular that a man should be charged with making trouble and inviting an issue, when in a couple of the most widely-circulated papers of the country, on apparently substantial authority, he is charged with a series of meannesses and dishonesty in comparison with which I have no hesitation in saying that all the villainy imputed to the persons called the New-York Ring, and other rings, sinks into insignificance, and almost becomes respectable. Such a public charge I would like to have in some respectable way investigated and the truth vindicated, and I pledge myself to have it done somehow or other. And the best method, it seems to be consented on all hands, has been resorted to, and you, gentlemen, have before you the question whether there was any discourtesy in my making this issue. I don't know with whom I make it, for nobody that knows the circumstances has ever presented himself in such a way as an accuser that he could give any evidence by himself or in any other way in support of the charges.

I think you will see that there was no violation of propriety in having this matter presented and investigated and the truth about it determined. Now, who does know anything about the alleged charges? Why, I suppose Mrs. Sinclair and myself are the persons who may be supposed to know the most. She has given her testimony so far as an entire avowal of any participation in any charges of any description are concerned, and in no way did my statement suggest an error or fault anywhere or in any part of it. Who else? As I stated before, no person appears who knows anything about it. You have the statements of two witnesses—I won't say parties, because there are no parties except Mrs. Sinclair and myself. Well, looking at those two papers, what is there of apparent conflict. According to my statement, which I presume the gentlemen have all read, it appears that after 1868 a correspondence arose about a certain question between Mr. Sedley and myself, whose first letter I annex to my statement. In that letter he states that what are called "supplemental proceedings" are presented by the creditors of Mrs. Forrest, and referring to this letter and to some observations that have been made about "supplemental proceedings" to ascertain what had become of her money, my statement contains about these words: "No supplemental proceedings or the like were ever actually commenced." That is considered by Mr. Sedley as giving him the lie—as contradicting him. There is nothing in his letter but that they were threatened. Then, as inaccuracies of my statement, I think it must be considered at once by you all that these words, "no supplemental proceedings were ever actually commenced," must be taken with a qualification. I certainly do not mean to say as an affirmative fact that no proceedings were ever actually commenced, for I could not know but that there were ten thousand. That would be better expressed but no better understood if I had said that "there were none that ever came to my notice." That is all that can be said on that subject. There was no misstatement in my reference to Mr. Sedley's proceedings.

Now, the allegation that this lady had too large a charge made against her for professional services by me, as far as I can discover, has been abandoned, except by those portions of the press that chose to reiterate and continue the charge that I claimed and took from her $59,000 as compensation for collecting $64,000. It is not necessary, I suppose, to answer that here. The facts that have been placed before the public by Mr. Sedley and by myself show that the amount charged for services in the whole matter was $10,000 for nineteen years' services; and it is true that while she was receiving from the time of the judgment, and ought to have paid it if she could, and would have paid it if she could, I am sure—for I believe her to be a perfect lady, honest and upright, and I have always said so. I worked the case up to $65,000, and here I charged interest on $7,500 of my fee, from the time it was elected in my favor, and when she would have paid we could have divided the judgment, as is usually the case. The lawyer gets his fee, and the lady gets her part. Now the whole sum charged was $10,000, and there is interest on that in such a way as to bring it up to $13,000. Now $59,000 charged for services presented this in this way:

Total amount received from Mr. Chase	$38,850 71
Of this sum there was for money advanced, &c.	25,776 55
For counsel fees, with interest for six years	13,074 00

This I submit as a brief statement of the charges. As to the idea that we collected $64,000 and charged $59,000, it is something that is misstated, and even those papers for which I am made responsible, which have undertaken to vindicate my side of the case, none with my authority and my consent—I don't complain of them, I don't wish to assail the press or any part of it—but I observe that those papers which undertake to controvert this story that $59,000 was taken out of $64,000, don't state the matter correctly, on their own premises. The miserable wretch who pretends to practice law, and who would induce a lady, for the sake of the victory to result to him, to bring him a lawsuit that would make a great noise, saying, "I will never charge you a cent," and then, after all, would make her pay, however small the compensation, if he made her pay him a cent would be guilty of inexpressible meanness. Why, Mr. Tweed seems to be the mark of all opprobrium—I suppose there are a great many worse men than he is—but take him at the worst, and he is a gentleman of the first water in comparison with such a miserable attorney. He was a brave man. He bribed the Legislature, and put his hand into the Treasury, and not into the defenseless woman's sachel of money. But the second form in which that article presents itself brings forward an inexpressible measure of meanness. I cannot find any language adequate to describe it. This man gave out to the public and his professional brethren that he had volunteered to do all this lady's work for nothing, to carry her through her suit for nothing, and induced some good simple people and brethren of the profession to make a sort of demi-god of him, deck out all his parlors with silver and gold, allow ladies and gentlemen to receive him, and then, after all, to pocket the enormous sum of $10,000. Well, I can't express the meanness of this conduct. I am not condemning the article, but am speaking of the conduct.

Referring to the article in THE TIMES, Mr. O'Conor said he was abundantly able to prove that Mrs. Sinclair never said that she considered that her counsel had taken the case for nothing. He said that the card that was published in the *Herald* was published to deny the impression which was abroad that Mrs. Sinclair, by reason of exorbitant fees was being driven back to the stage. This was the only reason for its publication. Mr. O'Conor said he had no recollection of the card, and most emphatically protested that he never wrote it. He ridiculed the idea that he had taken the case free of all counsel fees, and in closing said that it was not at all in a spirit of revenge against Forrest that he had become Mrs. Sinclair's champion.

After some consultation the court decided to hear some witnesses whom Mr. O'Conor offered. Chief Justice Daly and Gen. Sanford both testified that it was their impression during the whole trial that Mr. O'Conor was to receive a fee. Mr. Martin, of Martin & Smith, testified to a bill of nearly five hundred dollars which Mr. O'Conor had paid and had not charged in his bill. The court then adjourned. A decision will not probably be rendered in a week or ten days, as during the coming week Rev. Dr. Adams will be unable to do any work in the case.

A NEW WAY TO ENFORCE RESPECT.

PITHY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A SUPERVISOR AND THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE—AN INQUIRY SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following correspondence has just been made public:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1876.

SIR: I have your letter of the 25th inst., which is as follows: "At the time of Supervisor Hunt's transfer to the District of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, the Supervisor's office was established at Philadelphia, where it will remain until further orders." You will please inform me under what act of Congress or by what authority you thus direct where my office as Supervisor shall be located. The office being removed to Philadelphia by Supervisor Hunt, I suppose with the approval of your office, I should not have assumed to change its location without consultation with you and the honorable Secretary, more especially the latter, who is clothed with the authority of transferring Supervisors from place to place, and who might be considered, at least informally, as having authority to say where the office of the Supervisor thus transferred by him should be located. But, as you have assumed in advance to direct the location of my office, I shall be very much obliged if you shall refer me to your authority for so doing; otherwise I shall consider myself at liberty to act in the matter according to my own best judgment and convenience, but with due regard to the best interests of the Government. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER P. TUTTON, Supervisor.

Hon. D. D. PRATT, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington.

The Commissioner replied as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1876.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th inst. is received, in which you quote from my letter of the 25th inst., in which I direct that the Supervisor's office now established at Philadelphia should remain there until further orders, and you ask to be informed under what act of Congress or by what authority I thus direct where your office as Supervisor shall be located, and add that unless I can refer you to my authority in the premises you shall consider yourself at liberty to act in the matter according to your own best judgment and convenience, but with due regard to the best interests of the Government. There is no direct power vested in this office by the terms of the law to locate the Supervisor at any particular point in the district to which he is assigned, and I suppose for the reason that there is nothing in the law which contemplates, and nothing in the nature of his duties which requires, that this office should have any official head-quarters, more than a revenue agent. The officer is an itinerant; his duties require him to visit all parts of his district where taxes are collected and revenue agents are found. How otherwise could he examine into the efficiency and conduct of these officers? Moreover, he is clothed with the power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts, and premises, which implies that he must visit the places where the manufacture of excisable articles is carried on, and where the books and papers are kept which are required to contain entries of purchases and sales. The faithful performance of these duties, coupled with the examinations he must make of Collectors' offices, requires the Supervisor to employ his time in making the rounds of his district. I am not clear, therefore, that the practice which has obtained of establishing head-quarters for this office is warranted by the law. But, supposing otherwise, I feel no hesitation in saying that this office may compel respect to its opinion as to where these head-quarters shall be. If I should be of opinion that a room in the Custom-house at Philadelphia is the most appropriate place in your district rather than your house or any other place in Downington, I should endeavor to enforce my views when you came to render your bills for rents, postage, &c. As I understand this matter, the office is now located in this public building, a place of acknowledged convenience, where there is no rent to pay, and the necessary furniture of the office has been already provided. Now, by the very terms of the law I am to allow and certify the expenses necessarily incurred by Supervisors, and should you in the case in hand choose to exercise the liberty you claim, it might become my unpleasant duty to inquire whether you had consulted the best interests of the Government in overruling my views, and subjecting the Government to unnecessary expenses. Yours respectfully,

D. D. PRATT, Commissioner.

A. P. TUTTON, Esq., Supervisor, &c., Philadelphia.

A CANADIAN SAINT.

The *Nouveau Monde* announces with due solemnity that "the process of beatification and canonization of the venerable Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys, the immortal and holy foundress of the congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, is now terminated." Whereupon the Montreal *Witness* remarks: "It appears that the process of making saints on earth is about as long and tedious as a judicial trial, for we are told that twelve witnesses were heard, and the documents sent by Monseigneur Bourget to Rome containing, it is to be supposed, evidence of the saintly works of the deceased nun, and form a volume of about six hundred pages. The above-mentioned paper informs us that Mother Bourgeoys is the first female saint ever canonized belonging to the Canadian Church."

PROFITS IN TRADE.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR BUYERS.

A REVIEW OF VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE—PROFITS OF THE MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS, AND RETAILERS—THE COST OF ARTICLES OF COMMON CONSUMPTION—WHAT IS MADE.

The amount of profit realized in the various branches of trade and commerce is always an interesting subject to the consumer. How much the manufacturer makes, what the wholesaler clears, the amount of the jobber's profits, and, finally, the advance which the family grocery man, or the retail dry goods man, puts upon his wares in order to make a "living profit," are in turn the subject of scrutiny on the part of those whose privilege it is to foot the bills. A popular impression—it is hardly necessary to say an erroneous one—prevails that the cost of all articles of common consumption is enormously enhanced by the "jobbers," or "middle-men," who stand between the producer and consumer and add a large extra percentage to the prices which the latter is called upon to pay. While this may be true of a few branches of trade, it is equally certain that the majority of jobbers add no more than their fair proportion to the final cost of goods. Any large wholesale merchant who sells to retailers is properly a jobber, and in some instances the same firm monopolizes within itself the work of manufacturer, jobber, and retailer into the bargain. Houses of this character, like that of A. T. Stewart & Co., for instance, can afford to undersell the majority of their competitors in certain lines of goods, and it is to this fact that certain leading firms in this country owe their success. Other dealers achieve success by making some particular article a "leading" article, buying it in large quantities and selling it at the smallest possible profit in order to establish a trade for their entire stock. In this way most large firms have one or more leading lines of goods, for which they have achieved a reputation, and which they are able to sell in immense quantities at a very low percentage of profit. In fact, profits of all kinds, even on staple articles, are constantly fluctuating, and vary so much with each individual house, that it is impossible to give more than an approximate statement of their value. Then, too, profits vary with individuals. The retail buyer who purchases often and pays promptly, can always obtain his goods at lower figures than the one who buys seldom and is slow in payment. Take the case of two buyers of this description, A and B. A purchases a certain amount of goods of the wholesaler once a week. B purchases the same amount once every three months. It is evident that as A buys thirteen times as much as B, the wholesaler can sell them to him at one-sixth the profit he sells them to B, and yet make twice as much. The same is true of the retail purchaser; he who pays cash always pays less than he who trades on credit. The merchant with a large credit trade has to put on a large margin in self-defense to cover loss of time and bad debts. The more bad debts the higher he has to fix his profits, and this is one reason of the apparent failure of certain articles to fall proportionately with the decrease in the incomes of the consumers. Another cause of the maintenance of high prices, especially in manufactured goods, is the check put upon production by the manufacturers. Such articles as boots and shoes and hats and caps have fallen off comparatively little since the panic, because the supply is controlled by the manufacturers, and it is against their interests to have the market glutted with goods at low prices. Staples, however, like cotton, wool, tea, coffee, and sugar, the production of which is controlled only by the laws of supply and demand, have fallen greatly of late years, and are now sold at low profits. In some of them, indeed, the margin is so small that it is difficult for the most expert operator to figure out a gain after paying expenses.

MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

Beginning with the more common articles of consumption, it will be seen that, as a rule, profits increase in proportion to the value of the article. In meat of all kinds, the market for which is chiefly on the west side of the City, the profits, especially during late years, have not been excessive. Prime cuts of beef are always high, no matter what the state of the market, for the reason that only a small proportion of the live weight of cattle is what is called "prime" meat. A bullock which weighs 1,200 pounds before slaughtering, yields less than 700 pounds of meat, and of this only 160 pounds are "prime." The men who buy and slaughter the cattle make a profit of from five to seven per cent.; the commission merchants, who sell to the retailers, take five per cent. for their trouble, and the retail butchers make from fifteen to fifty per cent. On some of their stock they make little or nothing, and are often losers, especially in the disposal of the coarser quality of meat. For the sale of this last the butcher depends on the poorer classes, and when they fail him, through poverty or inability to pay, he has to "saddle" the cost on the rich consumer. Then, too, his wares are largely perishable, his expenses in the way of rent, help, ice, &c., large, so that on the whole he earns on the average no more than a fair living. The finest butcher shops in the City are along upper Sixth avenue. Those who are well acquainted with the trade represent it as suffering from the same causes as other branches of business. "There's been little money in meat of late years" is the general remark, and there is no doubt that to a certain extent this is true. The best poultry comes from Philadelphia and Southern New-Jersey. At Thanksgiving and Christmas sales are large and profits good; at other times of the year the business is dull. The profit of the commission merchants who sell for the farmer and country dealers is five per cent., and that of the retailer twelve per cent. In many cases the poorer grades of fowls bring in larger profits than the finer. The first-class poultry trade is mainly in few hands, and the profits realized by the commission merchant and retailer are comparatively light, the heaviest gain, as in all country produce, going to the farmer. Game is sold in large quantities during the season, which extends from Nov. 15 to March 1. The profit on this varies, the first game bringing much higher rates than that later in the season. The average margin to the retailer is from twenty to thirty per cent. Butter, which is one of the most important staples in the home market, pays a handsome profit to the farmer and to the retailer, but comparatively little to the country buyer and the commission merchant. The share of the last two is often on the other side of the ledger, and even when they are doing a good business their rates are not extortionate. The country buyer who gets a profit of three per cent. thinks himself doing well, while the commission merchant in the City rarely charges more than two and one-half per cent. for effecting a sale. In Washington Market the wholesale dealers make from ten to fifteen per cent., and the retailers from fifteen to twenty-five. The large number of hands through which the butter passes unquestionably enhances its cost, but there is little doubt that the largest profits go to the farmer and the retailer. Cheese is sold at a smaller profit, from the reason that the larger portion of it is purchased by the wholesale dealers direct from the factories, and excessive handling avoided. In some instances, commission merchants in butter and cheese work in joint account with the country buyer. Such ventures, however, usually have a speculative tendency, and often end in disaster. Dressed hogs is another branch of country produce liable to excessive handling. The farmer at the West sells the hogs, the country buyer purchases them and ships them to the commission merchant in New-York, who disposes of them to the packer. The packer, in turn, cuts them up, packs them, and sells them to the retailer, and the retailer distributes them to the consumers. The profits at each hand vary with the state of the market. Commission merchants are paid a small margin, often getting only one and one-half per cent. The farmer and the packer, however, rely on good profits, and the business to them is often remunerative.

The bulk of the domestic fruits, such as apples and pears, are handled by country operators, while peaches and other perishable fruits are sold by City commission merchants for the producer. The profits in the early part of the season are high, but, on the average, sales do not exceed a moderate percentage. Most of the green vegetables in use come from Virginia and the Carolinas. Green peas come from as far South as Florida, and are consigned like other vegetables directly from the country producer. Eggs pass through as many hands as butter, the profit of the commission merchant being five per cent. and that of the retailer from five to ten per cent. The commission merchant in country produce guarantees the sale and advances money to the producer.

GROCERIES.

In groceries of all kinds, the profit, both of the wholesaler and retailer, is limited. The great majority of the articles dealt in are staple, and are sold on small margins. The percentage of profit among wholesalers varies greatly, some dealers giving long credits, others short credits, and still others no credit at all. Five per cent. will probably cover the average profits of wholesale dealers and twenty per cent. that of retailers. The larger percentage of the retailers is due to the fact that the volume of trade done is smaller, in proportion to the expense of doing business. There is also a considerable waste in breaking packages, that is, selling less than the original package, while labor in putting up quantities to order, and delivery of goods at the houses of customers makes a large margin necessary to cover expenses. Some items, however, are sold almost at cost. Sugar, for instance, is handled by everybody almost without profit, and many retail dealers assert that they have actually lost money in weighing it out, and selling it at the ruling prices. Coffee is generally sold on close margins of profit. Tea is one of the best paying items in the trade. Flour is sold at a close margin, and some varieties of canned goods bring in hardly any profit. Among the latter are tomatoes, which have been sold by many grocers at twelve and one-half cents per can, when they were worth at wholesale $1 50 per dozen. Syrup, and molasses, starch, and soap are handled at a small profit and are only remunerative when handled in large quantities. Wines and liquors, which were almost exclusively in the hands of one trade, and were universally high priced, are now sold in large quantities by first-class grocers. Under the old system the most expensive wines and liquors were usually the most profitable to the dealer, but since the trade has passed largely into other hands the prices have been greatly modified. Champagne, common grades of claret, bottled ale, and other liquors are now sold on very close margins of profit. A well-known firm, large dealers in wines and fancy groceries, recently sold a consignment of 1,000 baskets of champagne at a profit of only fifty cents a basket. This was because the wine was "a leading article" with the house, and it could afford to sell at low rates; but it is a good illustration of the change in the wine and liquor trade which has followed the transfer of so large a share of it to the wholesale and retail grocers. The same is true of cigars, good brands of which are often sold at a profit of 3 and 5 per cent. One reason of this change is the fact that the large grocery houses can afford to distribute this kind of goods at low prices because, having to maintain a business organization for groceries, it has added but little to their expenses to deal largely in articles heretofore monopolized by a separate class of tradesmen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The boot and shoe trade has always been considered a profitable line of business, even in times when all other trades are suffering. This is true under certain conditions. Boots and shoes are indispensable, and therefore the general demand for ordinary grades of goods can be pretty accurately calculated before hand. There are seasons, however, as during the past winter, when the state of the weather materially affects the trade. In a severe Winter, when snow-storms and thaws are frequent, the demand for India rubbers and over-shoes becomes very great, and manufacturers and dealers in those articles reap large profits. When the weather is open and mild, as during the past Winter, the sale of this class of goods falls off heavily, and the demand for all grades of boots and shoes is reduced. In general, the profit of manufacturers may be put at from five to ten per cent., jobbers from ten to fifteen, and retailers from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Slow sales, the frequent change in styles, and other difficulties to be encountered, explain the large margin of profit kept by the retailer. In the finer styles of mens' and women's work, the alterations follow each other so rapidly that a large margin is required to protect the dealer, who, unless he is extraordinarily fortunate, always has more or less stale stock on his hands, which must in the end, be disposed of at nominal prices. That the business, notwithstanding its liberal margins of profit is not an absolute bonanza, is attested by the frequent failures which have occurred of late in both the wholesale and retail branches. In the great shoe centres of the Eastern States failures among wholesale houses have been common, while in New-York the number of bankruptcies among retail dealers has been remarkably large. Nineteen retail dealers are said to have failed on Third avenue alone within the past year, and in other quarters the competition for the retail trade is so great that the margin of net profit hardly more than meets business expenses. Of course the fewer the sales the larger the profit has to be, so that the multiplication of small dealers in this, as in other trades, is really a burden to consumers, by the keeping up of an artificial reign of high prices. The profits of the jobbers, which are rated at from ten to fifteen per cent., are largely made up of discounts, ranging from two to five, and sometimes as high as ten per cent. Two discounts are current in the trade; one the ordinary cash discount, and the other the "trade discount," which varies with the state of the market and the circumstances of the buyer and seller. As a general rule, the profits of the manufacturer may be placed at from one-half to three-fourths those of the jobber, and those of the retailer at double and sometimes triple those of the jobber.

HATS AND CAPS.

In the hat and cap trade the state of affairs is somewhat similar to that already described. Large cash discounts, from seven to twelve per cent. profit to the manufacturer, fifteen per cent. to the jobber, and from fifty to one hundred per cent. to the retailer, is a fair average of the margins exacted in each department. The ample profit demanded by the retailer is explained by him on the ground that his business insures a larger proportion of dead stock than any other trade, and that hats and caps of all goods are more variable in style and require a constant replenishing of stock. The bulk of the stock sold in this City is divided into two classes, the fine City trade and the "cross-road" or country trade. The latter consists of two grades of goods—the woolen, the wholesale price of which is from $9 to $15 per dozen, and the felt, which is sold to jobbers at from $12 to $40 per dozen. Cheap goods which cost the manufacturer $11 to $12 per dozen are sold to the jobber at $13, by him disposed of to the retailer at $15, and finally distributed to the consumers at $30 per dozen. Considerable ill-feeling has been developed of late between the manufacturers and jobbers, owing to the complaints of the latter against the alleged underhanded practices of certain manufacturers. It is asserted that the last named class while encouraging jobbers to make heavy purchases on the strength of a good retail demand during the coming season, are selling to retailers at jobbers prices, and thus effectually cutting the throats of the latter. A written pledge has recently been in circulation among the 200 jobbers in hats and caps throughout the country, in which the signers pledge themselves not to deal, either directly or indirectly with any manufacturer or wholesaler who is found guilty of selling to retailers. The majority of the accused deny the charge point blank, but it is well known throughout the trade that certain manufacturing houses are in the habit of doing it. The jobbers themselves are not quite free from practices of a similar nature, and it is freely alleged by retailers that business would be vastly improved if the jobbers stopped doing a comfortable retail business under the cloak of selling "samples." All this shows the shrinkage of the margins which have prevailed, and the general desire of the producer and consumer to get nearer together.

In fine hats the profits are large. Many of the fashionable dealers make their own wares and combine the three profits of manufacturer, jobber, and retailer. The high hats, sold by fashionable tradesmen who have made a reputation for their wares, are usually manufactured at from fifty to sixty per cent. of their retail price. A hat which usually cost $8 or $9 can be made for from $5 to $6, or even less. Several of this class of dealers, whose names alone are a sufficient recommendation for their goods, do a thriving business as jobbers. In this way a $9 hat which cost $5 50 will be sold to the provincial dealer at $7, and by him retailed under their original name at the regular New-York price, $9. Of course the expenses of this class of dealers are high, their shops always being on a fashionable thoroughfare, and their outlay for rent, clerk hire, &c., large. Among both City and country retailers a considerable portion of dead stock remains over at the end of each season and must be sold at one-third or one-quarter its original price. These in the course of a twelve month find their way into the rural districts where they are readily absorbed, under the impression that they are the "New-York Spring styles," as they usually are—of the year previous. In fine, the largest profit on the hat and cap may be said to belong to the retailer, though, under favorable circumstances, the manufacturer comes in for a good share of the net proceeds.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

In ready-made clothing the profits of the jobbers are limited. The manufacturer, as a rule, makes from five to ten per cent. on common lines of goods, and from ten to fifteen on superior grades. These profits vary greatly with the state of the market, sometimes falling to almost nothing, and at other times rising to very considerable figures. Few manufacturers make over ten per cent. on an average. In this City there is little jobbing, most of the large firms manufacturing and retailing their own goods. The profits of merchant tailors are large, particular on the cutting and making up. Fifteen per cent. on the cloth and thirty on the making up would perhaps be a fair estimate of the ordinary tailor's profits. A large part of his profit is in the way of "trade discount" from the wholesale dealer—which is variously stated at from five to fifteen per cent. Among fashionable tradesmen of course these percentages are capable of indefinite expansion, the "name" of the maker, if distinguished, alone coming in for a round profit, although his goods may not be intrinsically better than those of his less famous neighbor.

In the field of dry goods profits of all kinds are so constantly fluctuating—oftentimes disappearing into losses—that it is impossible to give more than an approximate idea of their nature and extent. Even in the same lines of goods the profits will vary from high to low, sometimes at regular intervals, and again, without notice of any kind. In this City, where so many millions are invested in the business, where such sudden changes are always taking place, and where an active and enormous competition is constantly at work, no dealer can calculate with any certainty on the amount of profits he may realize in any given venture. Especially is his uncertainty increased if he is an importer, for in addition to fighting the smugglers who infest every branch of the trade, he has at the same time to keep a sharp lookout on the ever fluctuating gold premium that threatens to change his anticipated gains into losses. In all lines of staple goods, imported and domestic, the margins are limited. In this class is included the finer styles of standard silks, dress goods, grenadines, mohairs, &c. In these goods the profits are small, the manufacturers averaging two to five per cent., the jobbers five, and the retailers ten to fifteen. These figures are, of course, subject to considerable modification and during recent years to some fluctuation, but the average profit, under favorable circumstances, may be fairly stated as above. In fancy dress goods of all kinds, foreign and domestic, the profits are much higher. The demand for these, however, is more fluctuating than for the standard lines, and depend largely upon the progress of the season and the popularity of the different grades and varieties. Colored prints and all the varied assortments of fancy dress goods which are sold in such large quantities in the weeks following the Spring and Fall openings belong to this class, and are all more or less profitable for the time being. The ordinary profits on goods of this description are ten per cent. to the manufacturer, fifteen to the jobber, and twenty-five to the retailer. The margins have to be large because the demand after a few weeks dwindles almost to nothing, and a large stock is always left which has to be closed out at little or no profit. In the manufacture of ladies' costumes, as well as in millinery and straw goods, there is a large jobbing trade. Those who manufacture ladies' costumes and sell them at retail in the Metropolis will supply suits ready made at jobbing prices, for either City or country trade, at a profit of fifteen per cent. In millinery and straw goods the margin is ten and twelve per cent. to the manufacturer, ten to fifteen per cent. to the jobber, and a profit all the way from twenty-five to 100 and 150 per cent. to the retailer. The changes in fashion, and the accumulation of stale stock help to appreciate prices here as well as in other branches, while the slow sales, long credits, and bad debts contribute heavily to the sum total of the final cost. In the department of dry goods, which includes laces, trimmings, &c., the profits are very handsome, and the manufacturer, jobber, and retailer together often reap an amount equal to fifty and even seventy per cent. of the cost to the consumer.

MORPHIA DISEASE.

THE ABUSE OF NARCOTICS IN MODERN SOCIETY—TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

The vast abuse of narcotics in modern society is becoming, the London *Lancet* remarks, a serious evil. There is no denying the fact that in countries where no administrative control of chemist's shops exists, as in England and America, the public has too easy access to such drugs. The report of the medical officer to the Privy Council on the use of laudanum in the industrial districts of England, for the purpose of keeping infants quiet, startled its readers some years ago. It is not long since a political weekly contemporary boldly contended that chloral was to be found in the work-boxes and baskets of nearly every lady in the West End, "to calm her nerves." Chloral-punch had become an "institution" in the drinking-saloons of New-York scarcely a year after its introduction to medical practice. Now we hear from sober, orderly, and paternally ruled Germany, that there is such a thing as morphia disease spreading among its population. The easy application of subcutaneous injections left to the patients themselves or their attendants by indulgent practitioners has proved so tempting to persons afflicted with bodily or mental pain that they have taken to habitually practicing them, and, of course, as in the case of the continued and uncontrolled internal use of opium, alcohol, or chloral, the effect soon becoming weaker, the dose has been increased, and, in some cases related by the physician of the private maison de santé at Berlin in the *Klin. Wochenschrift*, reached the amount of from twelve to sixteen grains per diem. The symptoms seemed to be very much like those of opium-eating. One lady took to morphia injections, after she had become acquainted with their effect in an attack of gall-stone colic during the French war, when the anxiety about her male relations in the field weighed too heavily on her mind to stand the mental stress. After she had practiced the soothing operation four years her face showed a grayish-leaden hue, the pupils became the size of a pin's head. Violent shiverings after the type of tertian fever, hyperæsthesia and neuralgia, dislike for meat diet, great weakness, inability to pursue any continued occupation, existed, with unimpaired intellect and memory in the well-educated and clever patient. She was cured in the space of four weeks by gradual deprivation of the drug. If patients subject to this kind of disease become aware of their state they are apt to change it into alcoholism. The wife of a medical man who saw in a book on Materia Medica that alcohol was considered an antidote for morphia became a confirmed drunkard. The author observed four similar cases. In two other cases the patients committed suicide, and two died from marasmus. These last four had refused medical treatment. The task of the physician seems to be always a very difficult one, as it is impossible to wean these patients from their habit unless they are treated like prisoners, searched before admission to the hospital or sick-room, put under the guard of attendants inaccessible to bribery, and cut off from all communication with the outer world before the critical time has passed. The most highly educated and otherwise respectable will tell any amount of lies and perjure themselves to procure the accustomed poison. Like dipsomania and opium-eating, the morphia disease degrades the moral character.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says: "On Saturday night, April 22, about 10 o'clock, persons in the street were startled by a brilliant light which shone over the earth like the noonday sun. The night was dark, and it was with difficulty that any one could distinguish objects five paces distant. But, in the twinkling of an eye, all this darkness was dissipated for a moment by a light more brilliant than any moon ever exhaled. When the light broke upon our reporter he hastily scanned the horizon, after recovering his composure, and saw one of the most beautiful and dazzling objects ever witnessed in the heavens. It was certainly a meteor of very large size, having the appearance of a ball of iron at white heat, with sparks of variegated colors flying from it in all directions. When passing from sight the meteor appeared to lengthen out, and, instead of being round, it looked to be about a yard long, with a trail of sparks of every color imaginable. No pen can describe the brilliancy of this wonderful phenomenon. It must have been quite near the earth, as the sound which followed it was something like that which follows a bomb-shell when flying through the air after being fired from a mortar. The meteor passed from east to west apparently, and when it had disappeared it left the night much lighter than it had been before. The explosion which followed was like the rumbling noise produced by the firing of a heavy cannon on water. It was fully three minutes from the time the meteor passed out of sight before the explosion was heard. A lady residing near Hamner Hall was in the act of drinking water from a tin dipper when the explosion occurred, and it shook the dipper so much as to frighten her considerably. Being in her room, and not knowing the cause, she thought it was an earthquake. A gentleman from Chilton County, who was in the city yesterday, said the explosion of this meteor occurred in the vicinity of Clanton. He had seen the light, and was alarmed at its brilliancy, as well as the size of the meteor, which he claimed to be as large as a half-bushel measure. Numbers of persons in this city who witnessed the phenomenon assert that it surpassed in brilliancy anything of the kind they ever saw."

INOPPORTUNE KISSES.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* has the following account of a novel case taken before a Justice in that city, it being a prosecution for malicious kissing, designated on the warrant as a breach of the peace: "The party causing the arrest was a negro named Charles Glosson, and the malicious kisser was Ella Daily, who is also colored. The prosecutor has a wife, and he stated that Ella's malice did not consist in the mere act of kissing him, which ordinarily he did not object to, but in persisting in kissing him in the presence of his wife, which had a tendency to make things unpleasant at home, and was expensive, when the broken crockery and frying-pans that had to be replaced were taken into the account. Esquire Miller, after patiently hearing the case, suspended judgment during the good behavior of Ella, who left the office, remarking that she would 'hit dat nigger wid a brick' for having her arrested."

A LENIENT JUDGE.

Hon. George M. Stearns tells this story, illustrating the character of the late Judge Wells: "When acting as Trial Justice at Chicopee, Mass., in his early professional life a drunken fellow on trial broke away from the officers, and struck the Justice violently on the head. For an instant," said Mr. Stearns, "the natural man blazed out of John Wells' eyes, but speedily controlling himself, he ordered the man removed until morning—'because I was afraid I was too angry to be just.' When the next day came and sentence was passed, Justice Wells imposed the lowest fine that the law would allow, and paid himself for his assailant's liberty."

AN AMATEUR FIREMAN.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of April 23 says: "Alexander McDowell, of Erie, went to search for some ponies Friday, and discovered a small three-bent bridge on the Boulder Valley Railroad to be on fire. He carried water in his boots from a pond 300 yards away and put out the fire, and then rode to Hughes Station and informed Conductor Donnison of what had happened. The bridge was partially destroyed, but it was repaired yesterday morning."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LONDON VIOLETS.

Clad in a faded cotton gown,
Day-long from Spring to Spring,
There wandered one in London town
Of whom I list to sing.
Her voice was staid, and soft, and low,
Yet, breaking woman-wise,
Its final accent seemed to go
In music to the skies.
"Violets, sweet violets,"
It ever was her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Good masters, will you buy?"

Forsooth her face was very fair,
Although her eyes were blind,
As daylit moons in azure air
With mournful night behind.
But not a flower she held to view
Upon the stony street,
Did e'er display a richer hue—
Was e'er so blindly sweet.
And "Violets, sweet violets,"
It ever was her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Fair ladies, will you buy?"

If e'er she saw them where they shoot
About the stubbled field,
Or nestle near the thorn-hedge root,
Or sleep in shady weald,
Perchance blurred dreams of growing things
Of tender touch had she,
Or heard in fancy, angel wings
Brush round the giant tree.
For "Violets, sweet violets,"
It ever was her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Good masters, will you buy?"

By "masters" she now clearly sees
She then was rarely seen.
The "ladies" she was fain to please
Pleased her not oft, I ween.
God knows, the concourse rough and rude,
Wherein she sold her ware,
Held many masters not so good,
And ladies not so fair.
Yet "Violets, sweet violets,"
It ever was her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Fair ladies, will you buy?"

And she had tasted love, poor thing,
For, swiftly to her feet,
A tiny, blue-eyed boy would spring
To lead her o'er the street.
Doubtless this motherhood had brought
Much sweetness to her life,
Though records might be vainly sought
To find her written "wife."
So "Violets, sweet violets,"
It ever was her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Good masters, will you buy?"

So through all good and evil hap,
While time flew o'er her head,
Drew she from nature's gracious lap
Her slender store of bread;
And with the simple meadow flow'r
Gave out her courtly phrase,
Recalling to a living hour
The language of dead days.
O "Violets, sweet violets,
It ever was her cry.
"A penny bunch of violets,
Fair ladies, will you buy?"

Some said if thus her urchin should
Supply his parent's need,
While duly earning daily food,
His mind would run to seed.
Grave heads were shaken, brows were knit
Above a flowing cup.
One scale went down with all their wit,
One with two hearts went up.
Yet "Violets, sweet violets,"
Awhile was still her cry,
"A penny bunch of violets,
Good masters, will you buy?"

I cannot tell why, blithely-sad,
Her salutation plain
Alike on seeming good and bad
Fell, just as does the rain;
Unless, that, being blind, she saw—
What eyes not oft behold—
Some opalescence where a flaw
Scars gems in gilt or gold—
For "Violets, sweet violets,"
To all it was her cry.
"A penny bunch of violets,
Fair ladies, will you buy?"

At last they took her boy, and fleet
A double darkness fell.
No longer could her timid feet
Thread streets she knew so well.
And then the sightless one, bereft
Of all the help she had,
Moaned out that "Christ would know if theft
Like that were good or bad."
O "Violets, sweet violets"—
Was ever such a cry?
"A penny bunch of violets,
Good masters, will you buy?"

They put her in a busy place,
And tried to make her sew.
They saw the tears course down her face,
And wondered at her woe.
Till, guessing what she strove to hide,
They bade her be of cheer,
Since he who'd been her daily guide
Might see her twice a year.
O "Violets, sweet violets,"
So long had been her cry.
"A penny bunch of violets,
Fair ladies, will you buy?"

But God is good. One quiet night
He sent His triple veil—
That final darkness ere the light
Breaks through the golden pale.
Her violet eyes, through violet skies,
Saw Him who makes them glow,
And violets weep, and violets sleep
Where they have laid her low.
So "Violets, sweet violets,"
She never more need cry.
Bunch after bunch of violets
O'er her will bloom and die.

JAMES M. FLEMING.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

1895.

CHAPTER I.

"Time's up, miss—look alive! First or third?"

"Third."

"All right; here you are!"

A shrill whistle, and the train on the Midland line steamed out of the station. Bertha Fitzherbert, a slender girl, with large, dark eyes, seated herself modestly in the corner, and settled her tidy little black bag beside her. The pace increased; and out of the dark station—for it was afternoon, and a November day—they emerged into bright light, and Bertha found time to reconnoitre her fellow-travelers. There were only two—a young lady in deep mourning, with a thick black veil which concealed her face, and an honest-looking, stout countryman, whose rounded shoulders and horny hands betrayed him more at home in workaday than Sunday clothes.

The train was going very fast, and the young lady in black sat facing the engine.

Bertha bent forward and said in her gentle voice, "Will you not change places with me or sit beside me?"

The young lady looked up gratefully and moved to the seat next to Bertha, the countryman composed himself to sleep, and the train rushed on.

Bertha sat looking out of the window at all the flying objects; trees, hedge-rows, lazy cattle, peaceful cottages, all passed like a dream before her, blurred and indistinct; through the rushing sound echoed the numerous voices of her home, merry children's laughter, the father's deep voice, the mother's sweet tones—ah, that mother!—down Bertha's cheek stole two large tears and dropped with a pat on her kid glove; her companion gave a little start and watched her anxiously. Suddenly Bertha is startled to find some one kissing her once, twice, three times, and a voice repeating, "Please, please don't cry." She turned round in astonishment to see the veil thrown up, and the sweetest, prettiest little fair-haired face looking up to her with a quiver in the sensitive lips, as if to say, "I know this is a great liberty; but we are both young girls, so do not mind."

Bertha smiled through her tears and kissed her warmly.

"Tell me what your name is?" she inquired.

"Amy Gordon, and I will tell you all about myself if you promise to be happy."

"Do. Are you traveling quite alone?"

"Yes; and echo says, are you?"

"Yes; but I am older than you are."

"Are you sure? I am older than you think; I am eighteen."

"And I am twenty-one; but I have traveled alone several times now, and am no longer frightened."

"That is very brave of you; it terrifies me dreadfully. Mamma always laughs at me for being such a coward. I don't know how I shall get on at Murch Hall," and she sighed.

"Murch Hall; you do not mean that you are going there?"

"Yes, I am. Do you know Lady Murch?"

"No; but I suppose I shall know her, for I am going to be one of her lady-helps."

"Oh, how glad I am! I am going also."

"Really and truly! this is delightful! Have you ever been in service before?"

"No; I have never been out before," said Amy, gravely. "We all lived at home at Stanton Rectory until my father died. We thought he was very rich indeed, but something happened, and now we must work for ourselves. There are eleven of us, five boys and six girls."

"What did you do?"

"Mary and Joanna are governesses; Meta and Rosie are both married. I was the difficulty, for I did so hate teaching; but I heard of Lady Murch's situation through Miss Belfort—you know, whom I mean?—member for Kingtonville; and though mamma only half liked it, she let me come. I am to be pastry-maid; it is such pretty work, and I can do it beautifully now."

"I am to be second house-maid," said Bertha; "and I am afraid I know very little about it. But I suppose one can easily learn."

"Have you had any lessons?"

"Mamma's maid showed me how to make a bed as well as she could; but she knew very little herself, for she had never been anything but a lady's maid until we were ruined."

"Ah!"

"It was about six months ago. All the children are provided for—by rich relations; but we elder ones must work. My two brothers were obliged to leave Eaton." Her eyes filled with tears, but she went on bravely. "I am only to get eighteen pounds a year. It seems very little, does it not?"

"I am to have sixteen, and to rise if I do well," said Amy.

"Well, it will be one burden less for my father at home," said Bertha, cheerfully.

"Yes, that is the great comfort, and I am determined to think it all great fun," said Amy.

"I shall too, as soon as I can forget Jack's face when he showed me his leaving-books," said Bertha.

"Where are they going now?"

"To Brussels at first; then Heidelberg or some other German college. I dare say it will all turn out for the best."

"Of course it will. And how proud you will be of their German and their great mustaches! If you get to be head house-maid, you will be able to help them. I wonder how much I shall be able to spare of my sixteen pounds," said Amy, thoughtfully.

"About six, I should think; but we cannot judge till we know what our expenses will be."

"I wonder if there is any one else in this train going to Murch Hall?"

"I wonder. It will be very exciting first meeting all our fellow-servants. Here we are at a station. Look at that gorgeous woman!"

The door of a first-class carriage was thrown open with a bang, and a woman stood on the doorstep, shouting out, "Hi! hi! you boy! give us a *Women's Parliamentary Journal*. Her figure was immediately replaced in the door-way by that of a young man apparently about five-and-twenty, clad in a light gray shooting costume: "Boy! *Times* and *Pall Mall*."

"There is nothing in the papers just now," said the young man, yawning. "By the by, I suppose one sees the papers at Murch Hall?"

"Bless you! Mr. Herbert, of course you do; two is took in regular for the servants. I was just thinking that there are some beautiful advertisements."

A lady who had been seated quite quietly in one corner of the carriage now suddenly started up—"Excuse me, ma'am," she said; "only for one moment;" and with a dexterous twitch she possessed herself of the *Female Parliamentary Journal*, much to Mrs. Jones' indignation. She endeavored to stretch after it; but the lady in the corner placed a hand of iron on her soft, fat arm, and went on reading.

For about five minutes this continued, Mrs. Jones speechless with displeasure. Then the lady loosed her with a suddenness wich brought her anger to a crisis, and quite unconscious of offense began speaking in a loud, clear, oratorical tone—

"Sir," she said, addressing herself to Herbert, "a circumstance has again occurred which has much disturbed my serenity. It is these advertisements—these infernal advertisements! These advertisements that constantly appear in the *Female Parliamentary Journal*—now, what is the *Female Parliamentary Journal*? answer me that. The *Female Parliamentary Journal* is the organ, the mouthpiece of the female parliamentary mind. Now, what is the female parliamentary mind? The female parliamentary mind is the modern soul or essence of politics; therefore, political should be its articles, political should be its leaders, political should be its notices, and—political should be its advertisements."

"I am sure the advertisements is beautiful," said Mrs. Jones.

The lady deigned no response. Raising one finger in the air, she continued: "Now, Sir, the females who enter upon the parliamentary career cease to be women in the commonly-accepted sense of that term of opprobrium; they are no longer women, but females—refined, superior, intellectual, full of the cares and responsibilities of empire. Cash's frilling, Shoebury's sewing machines, Jenkin's childrens' powders."

"It does seem extraordinary. May I ask, Madam, if you are in the House?"

"No, I am not; but I am agent for this part of the country, and now on my way to Firton for the impending election. A certain John Bullus, Esq., has come forward in opposition to Mrs. Lane—a person of no local weight, but a good speaker; and I hear that he is quite determined to carry the seat;" and she laughed grimly.

"Mrs. Lane has sat before?"

"She was returned without a contest three years ago."

"And you consider her pretty safe?"

"I will answer no indiscreet questions."

"Ahem." Mr. Herbert returned to his paper.

"And may I ask, Sir, if you have the distinction of writing M. P. after your name?"

"Not I! I am Sir Joseph Murch's new footman."

"Gentleman-help, you mean?"

"All the same thing."

"Pardon me; in a few words I will endeavor—"

"Firton! Firton!" started the nasal tones of the Firton porter, and Mr. Herbert, with extraordinary courtesy, jumped up to take down his fellow-traveler's umbrella-case and macintosh, and draw a bundle of rugs from under the seat.

"Another time we will finish our little talk," she said, as she got out of the train. The station was small, so that Herbert could see a very high, smart-looking gig awaiting her. He watched with a mixture of astonishment and amusement the dexterity with which she mounted it, drew a little packet from her pocket, lit a fragrant cigar, and taking the reins from the small groom's hands, drove off down the road.

"That's Miss Highclere," said Mrs. Jones, wiping her brow. "You'll see enough of her; she's always staying with my lady."

"Heaven help us!" muttered Herbert.

"Yes, that you will; it was all along of her this new idea of lady helps—lady helps indeed! taking the bread out of folks' mouths."

"Now come, cook," said the young gentleman; "I want to be left in peace."

"All right, footman! I like you a-calling of me—cook," she said, wrathfully; but Mr. Herbert had tucked up his legs, settled his plaid round him, and was apparently in the land of Nod.

CHAPTER II.

It was growing very dark when Bertha discovered by a glance at her watch that they were due at Merton Junction. The two girls sat holding each other's hands very tightly. A shrill whistle, slackening pace, and the train stopped. "Merton Junction. All change here for Aberville, Charlton, and Dorcaster." And cold and shivering the travelers bundled out into the raw November mist.

"I wonder if anything has come to meet us," said Amy, timidly.

"There's a bus here from Murch Hall, if any o' you gents be agoing there," said a friendly porter. Mrs. Jones pressed forward. "All right! it's come for me; here, take my bag, and just see the luggage in."

The girls followed her through the station to the door.

"Are you going to Murch Hall?" she asked, tossing her head superciliously.

"Yes, if you please; is there room?" said Bertha.

"Room! yes, there's room enough; plenty of room for you too, Mr. Herbert."

"Now, Mrs. Jones, look sharp," said the coachman, tightening the reins. "You'll come on the box and have a weed, won't you?" he said to Herbert.

"With all my heart."

The little omnibus bounded forward, steadied itself, and spun along the road at a pace which made the three women hold on by the seats.

"Here we are!" said the coachman, throwing down the reins and jumping off. "Will you come with me, Mr. Herbert, and leave the women folks to themselves?" Fortunately a helper was ready to stand before the steaming horses, and another to open the omnibus door and let out the tired travelers. They descended at a small low door, followed Mrs. Jones down a stone passage, and found themselves in a large stone-paved lower hall, out of which opened to the right and left the various very comfortable offices.

Here they were met by a tall old gentleman, somewhat bent by age, with a most kindly expression on his face as he came forward to meet the new arrivals.

"I hope you have done all your commissions, Mrs. Jones," he said.

"Yes, I have, Sir, and a busy two days I have had, and I will not say but I shall be glad of my tea now, Colonel Clarence."

"And you must be tired, too," said he, very kindly, to the two girls. "I have ordered your tea at once, and told my lady that she had better not see you till you are a little rested."

"Oh, thank you."

"Colonel Clarence is always addressed as Sir," said Mrs. Jones, sharply.

"I beg your pardon," faltered Bertha.

"No, no, come along now, and we will see how we can make you comfortable. Miss Gwendoline," he called out, suddenly, "will you show these ladies their rooms?"

"Si, Signore," said a voice, and out of the kitchen came a tall girl in a white apron and bib, with a most coquettish cap on her black hair; she put her hands into the little pockets of her apron and danced up to them.

"I hope you will like your rooms," she said, "and, above all, that you won't mind sharing one between you."

"This is your room," said their guide, opening a door and showing them a large roomy garret with a sloping roof, two very inviting little white beds, and furniture of polished deal, which shone with rubbing. "And I hope you will be comfortable here; my room opens into it, and I shall come in and see you sometimes in bed. I am so glad you are come."

"We want so much to know what it will be like," said Bertha.

"I will tell you about the servants in half a dozen words. Colonel Clarence is the butler, and an old dear he is, always a refuge in times of direful trouble. The housekeeper is my lady herself, for no one else will undertake the job. The cook is Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Jones is the thorn in the flesh of the establishment; Sir Joseph is philanthropic—Sir Joseph is likewise an epicure. Lady-helps are all very well, but no single lady-help can be found who can cook well. One gentleman-cook appeared, but he asked £500 a year, and could never make a plain pudding without champagne, so he was given up, and Mrs. Jones rules the roast. The kitchen-maids were always leaving till I came, and as I am determined with her, she respects me."

"I hope she will be kind to me," said Amy.

"I will see after you—we are two kitchen-maids, scullery-maid, and pastry-maid; my underling is a nice merry school-girl, and we have great fun together. Now for you, Miss Fitzherbert, there are three house-maids and a head one; the head is Miss Price; she was once a governess, but failed, as she is such a fidget that no one would have her; she has nerves, and always thinks every one is going to offend her."

"The two other house-maids are sisters, the Miss Burdens, who took to service by their clergyman's advice, because they were always quarreling."

"And then?"

"There is Miss Murch's maid, a real civil French lady's maid, who finds it very *triste* to have no companion. Lady Murch's maid is a retired officer's widow, who does nothing but cry—Mrs. Lurgan. Then there are the men. Captain Lawrence, the coachman, who has only one leg; Mr. Fox and Mr. Herbert, two footmen; Colonel Clarence, butler; Arthur Macdown, Sir Joseph's valet, and a boy who wears yellow stockings—I suspect him of having been a blue-coat."

"Was it Mr. Herbert who came down from London with us?"

"Yes; we have never been able to find a footman to stay as yet, because Mr. Fox will not do a single thing, and the second footman does it all. I hope Mr. Herbert likes work?"

A comfortable tea was set in the room called the lady-helps' parlor when the two travelers came down stairs. Colonel Clarence presided, pouring out tea as skillfully as a lady would have done, and supplying them liberally with bread and butter.

Tea over, he advised them to wash up the things, and said that he would now find out whether Lady Murch could receive them. Bertha went to look for hot water, and Amy flew up stairs for some aprons, highly amused that their work should have begun at once.

They were hard at work with the cups and saucers when Colonel Clarence came back.

"My lady wishes to see you now," he said.

"Can't we just finish this?"

"Miss Gwendoline will do that. Miss Gwen!" Gwendoline came flying down the passage.

"Can you finish these things, you wild child?" asked the Colonel, patting her cheek.

Bertha and Amy felt very shy as they followed the butler up stairs. The back staircase led out into a large dining-room, the table laid for about twenty people and blazing with lights; they crossed a couple of dark ante-rooms, went down a long corridor, and followed their guide into a half-lighted drawing-room.

"Will you wait here?" he said. In ten minutes the door opened with a rush, and a young lady came in.

"How do you do?" she said cordially, and without shaking hands squatted down on the white fur mat in front of the fire.

"Mamma will be here directly. I am Mary Murch, and I hope we will be great friends. I am always running in and out of the kitchen; in fact we all are, all day long, much to Mrs. Jones' disgust; but it is great fun."

"I should think it did not advance the work much," said Bertha.

"That is what mamma says; but all the same, if she will carry out these eccentric schemes of hers, she must experience the practical working of them."

"Are all the servants—"

"Servants! ye powers, what an expression! There are no servants in this house; but it is so long to speak of the gentlemen-helps and the lady-helps distinctively that they have been called among us the Troglodites—a most graceful and classical term. Here is mamma."

The door through which Colonel Clarence had gone was thrown open and Lady Murch sailed in. It was dark and the firelight flickered, but Bertha and Amy were aware of a stately presence tending toward six feet high, of yards of Bismarck-colored silk, of *embonpoint* and shadowiness of outline in the twilight room, and of a deep masculine voice."

"I am glad to see you," she said; "I hope you have been welcomed and made as comfortable as circumstances permit in my abode."

"We have indeed."

"Be seated, and I will endeavor to put before you a few of the theories upon which the general management of this house is conducted. When I first followed the example of so many wiser and better than myself, and determined to select my household from the higher ranks, I began in a manner which it proved impossible to continue, by giving salaries such as gentlemen and gentlewomen might find it worth their while to accept. Sir Joseph rebelled; our fortune is large, but needs must be colossal to support such a tax, so I regret that I cannot offer much more than the ordinary rate of wa— of salaries."

"Forgive me," said Bertha, a little proudly; "but I am inexperienced; my wages are to be those of an experienced housemaid. I cannot accept so much when my services are not worth it."

"Nor I," said Amy, eagerly.

"Nonsense," said Lady Murch. "You see that the advantage of having refined and agreeable gentlewomen more than makes up for the deficiency of experience."

"But I fear that it will not make better house-maids," said Bertha, smiling.

"That is my affair, and it is settled. Now, to continue: At first my wish was that the Troglodites should have a table exactly similar to our own; but, again it proved too expensive; so I have been obliged to vary the Troglodites' table very little from what it used to be in the days of servants—excellent meat at all times, but not such little luxuries as soups, jellies, creams, sweetbreads, or entrées. As it is, I find the consumption of food so much less than it used to be, that that alone takes from the increase of expense of the new system. Then, again, tallow candles."

"Mamma," said Mary, entreatingly, "I am sure that these ladies will mind nothing."

"I hope they will be forbearing," said her mother, graciously. "I regret that I cannot see more of my lady-helps, but I am overpowered with business, being in the chair of so many public meetings and on several committees, besides having (perhaps foolishly) consented to write an article now and then in the *Eve's Magazine*. But there is no want of society, for all the guests staying in the house are as much in the kitchens and offices as in the drawing-rooms. Mrs. Lurgan and the Misses Burden dine with us to-night. To-morrow I hope you will both favor us with your company. I always make a point of inviting a few members of the household every night. Colonel Clarence dines to-night; I confess that always makes me a little anxious, for Mr. Fox is not a very good waiter, and Sir Joseph is very particular. Good night; and pray let me know if you have not everything you wish."

"Yes, I hope you will," said Mary, cordially, as Bertha and Amy left the room.

CHAPTER III.

When Bertha and Amy awoke from most refreshing slumbers, the panes of glass in their attic were rich with frost-pictures. Bertha could not avoid little shrieks as she plunged into her cold bath. About eight o'clock the door opened, and a pinched sour-looking face looked in.

"I am glad to see you're up, young ladies," said the owner of the face in a voice which corresponded with her vinegar aspect. "Now, if you'll excuse me, Miss Fitzherbert, your bow is not straight; tie your apron behind, not in front. You, if you please, Miss Gordon, are to run down at once to Mrs. Jones. Now follow me, Miss Fitzherbert."

Bertha obeyed, only watching Amy a little wistfully as she tripped off down stairs.

"Well," said Miss Price, "this is the house-maid's closet; it has been fitted up, as you see, by Lady Murch, to facilitate agreeable society for the lady-helps—here a sofa, there an arm-chair, behind that curtain a recess, a high chair to sit on while washing or rinsing at the sink; charwomen see to the slops, but *we* sluice ewers and basins with fresh water. Miss Murch, good morning."

Miss Murch entered the house-maid's closet in her riding-habit. "Are you showing that poor child her duties before breakfast, Miss Price? Come, Bertha, you had better come to breakfast first. I am going to breakfast with you, Miss Price, for Gwen and I are going to have a gallop before the 'company' make their appearance, shall elegantly nibble toast, decline ham."

"Does your mamma approve of these unladylike doings, Miss Murch?—if so—"

"Never mind, come along! it is cold enough to make the very idea of breakfast delicious!" The lady-helps' parlor was bright with a blazing fire. Gwendoline was looking radiantly pretty in a dark-green riding-habit; only poor little Amy looked sad and spiritless.

"Miss Murch, I must beg," began Mrs. Jones, "that you will not repeat of taking out my kitchen-'elps in this way; it leaves all the hard work to them as is too good for it."

"All right, Jones; give me some ham. Make haste, Gwen; I have not told you that we are to have a cavalier to-day."

"Cavalier! the new footman! and a saucy one he is—not so much the gentleman as we're accustomed to."

"We must make haste with the rooms to-day, Eliza," said Miss Agatha Burden to her sister.

"There's no greater hurry than usual."

"Miss Price tells me Miss Highclere is to have the red room; and what with her litter, and smoking, and writing, we shall have our hands full."

"And the red room dressing-room is to have the bed out and writing things put in," said Miss Price; "and the walnut-room is to be prepared for Mr. Leslie. We shall have the house quite full to-day."

Bertha started violently, but went on with her tea, hoping that no one noticed her rosy cheeks.

"I hear Mr. Leslie comes by the nine o'clock train," said Miss Eliza. "So thoughtless! I shall scarcely have time to get my breakfast down; for I don't suppose you will be much help," she said, ungraciously, to Bertha.

"I will do my best," she said, sweetly.

"Now, Gwen, if you have done."

"Quite done, thanks. And Gwendoline followed her young mistress.

"You have not seen the new footman yet, have you?" asked Mary Murch, as they went out into the stable-yard. "He is to meet us at the lodge, as he is exercising Marmaduke, and is obliged to let off steam a little before riding with ladies."

"Captain Lawrence must have much confidence in him to let him exercise Marmaduke; why, Mr. Fox himself is never allowed to ride him."

"Oh, he knows what he is about; they are old friends. You know that Captain Lawrence is gone to Firton, so Thomas must mount us."

Another moment and the two girls were cantering off to the lodge.

CHAPTER IV.

"Good morning, Miss Murch. Ah!"

"Do not counterfeit surprise, Mr. Montgomery; it is not worth while."

"I vow—"

"Nor vow false vows. I am sorry to see you in such different circumstances. Mary, is it not nearly time to go in?"

"Alas, that so soon all this sweetness and freshnes should be exchanged for the hot kitchen and Mrs. Jones!"

"Don't think of it now; think of nothing but what is bright and joyous. There is the new footman."

"Where?"

Gwendoline shaded her eyes with her hand, and gazed in the direction pointed out; she started suddenly. "Mary, you have deceived me. I will not go."

"What do you mean? Do not turn back; he has not seen us."

"Let me go. I will not stay."

"What do you mean?"

"I will not go. Do you know who that gentleman is, or not?"

"Of course I do; it is Mr. Herbert, the new footman."

"It is Mr. Herbert Montgomery, a very different person; how dare he follow me here?"

"Oh, Gwen, what fun! Is he a suitor of yours?"

"Yes; how dare he?"

"You do not look as if you minded it much," said Mary, archly.

"But I refused him; he has no right to come bothering me like this. Leave my reins; I must go; see, he sees us."

"Then we must join him. Nonsense, Gwen; it is far more dignified."

"I will never forgive you," murmured Gwendoline, as the cavalier rode up.

"I cannot go in yet. This brute has been eating his head off in idleness, and wants a good gallop." As he spoke, whether by accident or design, Marmaduke reared violently.

"Take care, for heaven's sake! I hope he is not dangerous!"

"Oh, no, Miss Murch; see, your friend has stronger nerves," he said rather bitterly.

"I have seen you worse mounted."

"Ah, you mean Robin Hood!" he cried eagerly. "Do you remember that day?"

"It must be time to go in, Mary," said Gwendoline, impatiently. The new footman turned his back on the two girls, and rode off rather sulkily, Marmaduke quite quiet and subdued.

"He is going," said Gwendoline, in a low, anxious, voice.

"Then call him back."

"I can't—I won't; but I wanted, really out of curiosity, to hear what has made him come down to this, for his sister's sake. Is he not a bear? He is always like that."

"Mr. Herbert!"

"Miss Murch."

"Miss Gwendoline wants to ask you a question."

"She must come and ask me in the pantry."

"You do not mean it?"

Gwendoline had touched her horse with the whip, and was speeding home—she would not stand that.

In ten minutes Miss Murch, beautifully dressed, was sitting between Sir Frederick Snowdon and Mrs. Reid at the ten o'clock breakfast; and Gwendoline, with her eyes still flashing, her cheeks flushed, and lips curling involuntarily into smiles, was hard at work with the vegetables for luncheon.

"Smoother, please, Miss Herbert; that crease will never do. Stop a moment, child; run to the sink and wash out the glasses, and then fill the water-bottles; mind you wipe them well with a clean duster.

Bertha found Miss Burden wiping out a ewer and basin, and talking to Lady Goodchild. "Good morning," said the former graciously, as Bertha made her pretty little bow. Mrs. Reid stared at her superciliously. Bertha set to her work at once.

"When you have done follow me to the red room with the brooms."

"Is that the new house-maid, Miss Burden?" asked Mrs. Reid.

"Yes; and a nice, active girl she seems, though she knows nothing about her work; she has never been out before. Miss Murch, is that you?"

"Good morning, Miss Burden. Lady Goodchild, mamma is going to drive in the pony-carriage, and wants to know whether you prefer going out in the morning or in the afternoon."

"I will go with her now if she wishes it."

"Very well. Will you meet her in the kitchen in about a quarter of an hour? Mr. Stuart and Sir Frederick are there now; they are going with you."

The kitchen-maid sung at her work in the kitchen. Another voice took up the strain, from the pantry—a rich tenor voice. The kitchen-door shut with a decided bang, and Gwendoline rushed to the fire.

"Stop! stop!" shouted Mrs. Jones. Don't turn it, you awkward girl; baste it, or it will burn!"

A burst of laughter—Gwendoline turned round her rosy, defiant face.

"Mary, *do* go up stairs. How can we do our work with all of you here? Here Sir Frederick has been insisting upon stoning the plums, and has eaten quite half."

"Here is Lady Murch!" cried Gwendoline.

"Good morning, my dear. Has Lady Goodchild come down yet?"

"No, not yet; but she went to dress ten minutes ago."

"If she comes in, Gwendoline, ask her to be so kind as to wait a few moments for me, for I must speak to poor young Herbert for a few moments."

"Is anything the matter, mamma?" asked Mary, demurely.

"No, nothing the matter; but one likes to be kind to any one so unfortunate; it is a sad case of broken fortunes without any culpability on the part of the victim—one of those cases one often reads of but seldom meets—a most exemplary young man.

"Who told you about him, mamma?"

"Captain Lawrence, an old school-fellow of his. Don't forget my message, girls. Gwendoline, remember you must have a walk to-day; you look flushed."

"Miss Gordon," shouted Mrs. Jones at Amy, who was making tartlets—that lady's voice was never less than a shout.

"Those tartlets must be baked, or they'll never be ready for luncheon."

"I am sorry, but Lady Murch is going to send in Mr. Fox to sketch them, so they must wait."

"But I tell you they must be done at once."

"I will run and ask Mr. Fox to be quick." Amy sped away to the pantry.

"Oh, please, Mr. Fox," she said, "would you mind sketching the design before it is baked?"

"Oh, ah! I forgot! "By Jove, that is pretty," he said, on beholding the result of Amy's labors; "it inspires me." He drew out of a drawer all manner of drawing materials, and began making designs.

Amy came to Miss Murch with a very troubled face.

"Please, I beg your pardon; but Mr. Fox was going to draw my tartlets, and instead he is making all kinds of designs, and I do so want to begin to bake them. Please get him to leave off, and sketch them quickly; he will attend to you."

"Have you found that out already?" and Mary laughed to herself as she disappeared into the still-room.

CHAPTER V.

"What a bustling day it has been!" said Bertha, as she helped to fasten Amy Gordon's white muslin dress. She was invited with Miss Price to dinner.

"I wonder if every day will be like it," said Amy. "I fancy so from what one hears and sees. How delightful it would be, but for Mrs. Jones!"

"I don't know," sighed Bertha; "I think I should be happier if all were more regular, as I expected to find it; besides, I dread being asked to dinner."

"Why, dear? are you shy?"

"Yes; and besides—"

"Tell me; you seem low spirited to-night." To Amy's surprise Bertha suddenly turned away, and burst into a passion of tears.

"Bertha! dear Bertha! please tell me what is it? Can I help you? Can I comfort you?"

"It is nothing; do not ask me."

"But I do so want to know; does it dishearten you? Are you unhappy about it all? Do tell me, dear."

And Amy knelt down beside her friend, and put her arms round her tenderly.

"You are very kind to me, Amy; I feel as if I had known you all my life."

"Try to imagine that you have, and let me make you happier."

"I will tell you, only keep my secret. You know that Mr. Leslie who arrived to-day?"

"I have seen him—yes."

"We were engaged."

"*Were* engaged? and not now?"

"I hardly like to tell you; do not think badly of him, but he has never written or come to see me since we became poor."

"I think badly of him! I think he is a villain!"

Bertha pushed her friend away from her.

"You know nothing of him," she said, with flashing eyes. Amy changed as quickly.

"It may have been accidental," she said. Bertha shook her head, and two large tears streamed down her cheeks again.

"You think not?"

"I think it was his relations; they were very anxious he should marry some one with money. I do not know why, for he is very well off; there was some heiress they were always teasing him about."

"Could it be Miss Murch?"

"Don't say so!" cried Bertha, passionately; "don't, please! the same idea struck me also. Now, dear Amy, help me; warn me if you can, always, so that I may avoid his seeing me."

"Would it not be better for you, dear, to see him and get it over? Think of the constant watching; it will wear you out."

"Oh no, no!"

"There is the gong! Shall I send an excuse? shall I stay? I cannot bear leaving you like this."

"No, go; thank you, dear Amy: you promise, then, to help me?"

"I will indeed."

"Perhaps you are not aware, Miss Gordon, that the bell has rung," said a prim voice; and Miss Price, in a long-waisted black silk gown, adorned with a huge mosaic brooch, entered the room.

"I am quite ready; how good of you to come for me!" and the two went down stairs.

CHAPTER VI.

A carriage came crashing through the gravel to Murch Hall, just as the great hall-clock struck 12 o'clock. The door was flung open, and a flood of hospitable light poured into the portico, and a crowd of eager faces filled the hall.

"What news? what news?" they cried.

"Let me out," said a deep voice; and from the midst of bundles of shawls and rugs emerged the tall form of Miss Highclere.

"Please tell me the result," cried Lady Goodchild; but Miss Highclere only waved her back and stalked through the whole party to the drawing-room. There was no thought of greetings or welcomes, only who could follow her quickest.

Arrived in the drawing-room, Miss Highclere planted herself with her back to the fire, with a very grim look on the gray face which showed under something which was neither a bonnet nor a helmet.

"Well," she said slowly, "we have lost the seat."

"Lost the seat!"

"Yes, lost the seat."

There was a profound silence; then Lady Goodchild said, *les larmes dans la voix*, "But what has my poor daughter done?"

"It was that scene in the House that did it," said Miss Highclere, wrathfully. "I always knew the constituents would never forget it. I always said so."

"You never said so before."

"Yes, I did."

"Then if you had acted the part of a true friend, you would have advised my daughter not to stand again."

"I did, but she would not listen."

"Well," said Lady Murch, "it is no use reproaching each other now. Be so good, Miss Highclere, as to tell us the reason of Mr. Lane's defeat."

"I repeat, it was the result of that unfortunate scene in the house."

"What scene?" said Sir Frederick.

"She had been asking the house night after night for an opportunity of bringing in her Compulsory Adult Education to a Certain Standard of the Females of the Upper Classes Bill. She had spent months of her time upon framing the bill, and had thrown all her energies and hopes into it. The day was given at last; she made her speech admirably, and the bill was negatived without a division."

"It was a cruel shame," murmured Lady Goodchild.

"The chances of war," said her husband, testily.

"Then occurred the scene which has led to her defeat," said Miss Highclere, solemnly.

"But what did she do?"

"She flew at the member of the Opposition who sat opposite to her, exclaiming, 'I saw you laughing at me!' she tore off her bonnet and threw it on the ground, and then went off into a frightful fit of hysterics."

"She was worn out and over-excited from extreme fatigue," said Lady Goodchild. "She had not been in bed before three o'clock for a week past, and had to take a large glass of sal volatile before she went down to the House that night, poor child."

"Then," said Miss Highclere, proudly, "we had an opportunity of seeing the superiority of the nerves of the female members to those of the male. I was in the lobby when she was carried out perfectly rigid and shrieking fearfully, and I saw one gentleman after another come out and drink a glass of brandy-and-water; half of them did so at least, and all looking quite pale: none of the female members cared in the least."

"Well, it is a great disappointment," said Lady Murch, lighting a bedroom candle; "but it is very late, and you look very tired, Miss Highclere."

"I look tired! I! I am impervious to fatigue; but I have no objection to retire, for I have at least a dozen letters to write to night."

And the party dispersed for the night.

Guests came and went with such constant change and rapidity at Murch Hall that the lady-helps scarcely had a moment to themselves; only Miss Highclere, George Leslie, and the Reids outstayed them all.

One day an unusual number arrived, and Lady Murch determined to amuse them all by dancing in the evening, and she invited all the household, with the exception of Mrs. Jones and the French lady's maid, to get their work over and join in the evening's amusement.

Gwendoline, whose spirits had risen again to overflowing pitch, went singing about her work in her high sweet voice:

"'Will you walk a little faster?' said a whiting to a snail,
'There's a porpoise close behind me, and he's treading on my tail;
See how eagerly the lobsters and the turtles all advance;
They are waiting on the shingle—won't you come and join the dance?'"

A sudden and unexpected chorus burst from pantry, still-room, and passage—

"Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you join the dance?"

Entering into the fun of it, Mary Murch, Mrs. Reid, and Sir Joseph came into the room Amy in the still-room went on singing—

"You can really have no notion how delightful it will be,
When they take us up and throw us with the lobsters out to sea."

To everybody's surprise, Sir Joseph suddenly broke out in a loud gruff voice—

"But the snail replied, 'Too far, too far,' and gave a look askance,
Said he thanked the whiting kindly, but he would not 'join the dance.'"

It was irresistible; the doors flew open; Amy ran in with her hands covered with flour, Mr. Fox and Mr. Herbert, coatless, the latter busily cleaning a teapot; merry little Susie Gray from the scullery, all joined together.

"Would not, could not, would not, could not, could not join the dance."

Mrs. Jones fairly wrung her hands.

"There's veal, Sir Joseph," she said, piteously—"there's roast veal, and you know what a delicate thing that is, and me not knowing which way to turn with the noise. Miss Gwendoline, do try and do them potato-chips; and, Miss Amy, that there tart will be a black burning cinder."

"I'm off, I'm off," said Sir Joseph; "and we mustn't do it again. Fox, I came down to speak to the Colonel."

"He's in the pantry, Sir Joseph."

"I want his advice about the young plantations." and he went off to find him.

"You want butter, don't you?" said Mrs. Jones.

"Yes, there on that plate; thanks."

"Bless and save us, not so much! You're off your head to-day, Miss Gwendoline."

"It only wants a very little bit," said Herbert, demurely.

"You be off to your lamps, sir, if you please."

"I have done my work, and am come to help in the kitchen."

"We want no help in the kitchen, sir."

"I took the situation on the understanding that I might help in the kitchen."

"Well, take and rub down them dressers; but who's a-doing of your work?"

"Macdown; I've done everything for him for the last week, as he wanted to finish his article for the *Quarterly*, and now he is taking my duty. One good turn deserves another." And he began to scrub lustily.

"I suppose you have not yet told Gwendoline the sad and painful history of your reduced circumstances?" said Mary, in a low voice.

"No, she won't speak or take any notice of me, so I won't speak to her till she comes and asks me in the pantry."

"Nonsense."

"I won't."

"You are very blind."

He would have said something eagerly, but she went away.

"By the by, Mr. Fox," said Gwendoline, suddenly, "I have mended your green-baize apron; it is in that top drawer; it was rather a troublesome job."

"Oh, thank you."

"Mine is very much torn too," said Mr. Herbert. "It wants mending sadly."

"If you will put it here when you go up stairs, I will tell Jones to see that Susie mends it. Mr. Fox, I see you are idle; did you ever pluck a duck? The charwomen always do it, but they have so much to do to-day that it will be very kind of you to undertake it."

"With all my heart, if Miss Murch will give me something to put the beast's feathers in. How shall I steady it?"

"Oh, put the poker across its feet to hold it down."

And Mary handed him the poker.

"Did you ever see such a melancholy fellow as that George Leslie?" said Mr. Fox, pulling away anxiously at the duck.

"He looks as if he had one foot in the grave," said Mr. Herbert.

"I say, you fellows!" shouted a voice, "can't you come and help? It is half-past one, and I am miles away from the end of all there is to be done."

"One good turn deserves another," answered Herbert.

"But Fox might come. I say, Fox, do come; the Governor has carried off the Colonel, and I have his work as well as my own."

No answer.

"Fox, I say!"

"Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!'

"Come and help."

"I can't come; I'm plucking a beast of a bird, and the more feathers I take off the more it puts on."

"Stuff!"

"No, it can't be stuffed till it's plucked all over."

"Then you, Herbert."

"I'm scrubbing."

"The deuce you are! well, somebody must help me," and the very fat form of the valet, Mr. Macdown, appeared at the door with tucked-up sleeves and a leather apron.

"Miss Murch, you are doing nothing; could you not scrub the tables and send me Herbert?"

"Needs must where the devil drives," said Herbert, throwing down his brushes and lounging away after the valet.

"I am going to see what Amy is doing," said Mrs. Reid. She found the little pastry-maid hard at work, surrounded by exquisite little game pies, open tarts, round tarts, square tarts.

"I am in my element," she cried, gayly; "look at my shapes and designs—cruel, that any one should eat them! Those two are from Villemin, these others from the *Recueil des Faiences Italiennes*, that one is Pugin, and that lovely rabbit-pie is from a scrap in Street's *Architecture of Spain* I consider that molding a *chef d'œuvre!*"

"It is indeed; but how do you get hold of all these things?"

"Oh, I know them well, I am so fond of designs. Do you notice that pie? The coloring of it gave me a great deal of trouble—a touch of brown to give the mellow effect of age, a dash of yellow lichen with the tiniest scrap of egg, and a wealth of weeds at the top represented by this parsley."

"It is most artistic. I hope the interior—the animal element—is as successful as the mental one."

Amy looked anxious. "Don't make me nervous," she said. "I know that sometimes when I have spent too much care and thought on the architecture, I have failed within: but Hannah made the rabbit part; so even if my walls be uneatable, the contents are sure to be admirable."

"What a number of them to-day!"

"They are for supper after the dance," said Amy, gleefully—"oh, how I love dancing!"

"Is Bertha coming this evening?"

"I don't know; I am afraid I shall not be able to persuade her to come—she *will* shut herself up."

"Is she not well?"

"Yes, she is well, but she is so dreadfully shy; it would do her all the good in the world if she could be persuaded to come."

"We would set her and George Leslie to dance together."

"Why?" Amy started.

"Because both being so forlorn they would suit each other."

"Well, I wish she would dance with any one."

"She never walks or drives with all of us; does she never go out at all?"

"Yes, early in the morning; any time when she can be sure of being alone."

"I suspect that she is a proud, unsociable girl."

"Oh no, she is such a darling; but she is very shy and unreasonable."

Meanwhile the object of their conversation was at work, dusting Lady Murch's bedroom; it was a pretty room, full of old china and valuable knick-knacks, and Miss Price never allowed any one to dust it excepting herself and Bertha, of whom she had conceived a very high opinion.

Bertha was standing before the fireplace replacing a beautiful Dresden vase, when Lady Murch came in.

"I hoped I should find you here, my dear," she said, "for I wanted to speak to you."

Bertha stood before her, twisting her little feather-broom; one curl of her pretty brown hair had escaped, and hung on her shoulder in a fashion to which it had been once accustomed.

"My dear," said Lady Murch, seating herself, "I wanted to tell you that I wish you to come to the dance to-night—now, do not begin at once to refuse. You shall stay by me or by Mrs. Lurgan if you are shy, and there are only about twenty people coming who are not in the house, and I really wish you to appear."

"I cannot—indeed I cannot."

"You will do so to please me, I am sure. I have been distressed to notice how you shrink away by yourself instead of mingling with the family in the right and proper way, and I cannot allow it to continue."

"Indeed! indeed!"

"I have ordered a little white muslin gown for you, just like Amy's," went on Lady Murch, severely; "so I hope for no excuse."

Bertha burst into tears.

"Now, my dear, excuse me; but this is really silly."

"Oh, please forgive me—you are so kind; but indeed, indeed if you make me come down stairs, I must—"

"Must what?"

"I must leave you."

"We will talk of that another time," said Lady Murch, rising much displeased; and she added as she left the room, "Remember, I shall expect to see you to-night. Hysterical nonsense," she said to herself, as she went down stairs, "unworthy of my household." Two voices caught her ear and made her smile as she passed—

"I will wear my pink, Agatha."

"You look a perfect guy in pink at your age; why can't you dress as best becomes you?"

"I am the best judge of that."

"You are not."

"I am."

"I tell you, you are not."

"And I tell you I won't be put upon," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VII.

"Ring, ring, ring! Do you hear that bell, Mrs. Lurgan?"

"Yes, Miss Price, that is Sir Joseph's bell."

"Again! that is the fourth time. What can the men be about, and what can Sir Joseph want at this hour?"

"I know what he wants, Miss Price—he wants to dress; they put off dressing until after dinner, all except my lady herself, who called Sir Joseph a fool—an old fool, she said—because he was too much absorbed in a game of chess with Mr. Fox to— There it is again!"

"Really, one of us must go; I suppose the gentlemen are dressing. Could you go, Mrs. Lurgan?"

"How can I, all unhooked? couldn't you go?"

"Not with hair down; let me see—perhaps one of the girls may be ready. There it is again! Bertha, Bertha!"

"Do you hear the Governor's bell ringing, Macdown?" said Fox, putting a face covered with soap, and a hand holding a razor, into his friend's door.

"Of course I do; but what's a fellow to do?" and he exhibited a face in a similar condition. "Herbert's gone down ever so long ago; happily he's quicker than we are. There it is again, drat it! as Mrs. Jones would say."

Bertha answered Miss Price's call, looking very pretty, dressed in clouds of spotless muslin; her eyes looked all the softer for the tears she found so much difficulty in suppressing.

"I have been hurrying, Miss Price—I will run at once; the Miss Burdens have been ready half an hour, but they did not consider it proper to go."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Miss Price, "I would have gone myself but for my hair. There it is again!" and Bertha sped away.

She knocked at Sir Joseph's door. "Come in," said a wrathful voice, and she ventured timidly in.

"There is nothing put out," he began; then suddenly, "I beg your pardon."

"I am so sorry," said Bertha; but I suppose the gentlemen are dressing, and—"

"But they might have given me hot water at least, and put out some of my things. I have no socks—I have no white tie—I have no waistcoat—I have no—" he stopped abruptly.

"Here are your ties," said Bertha, briskly, "and I will fetch hot water in half a minute. Here are a pair of black silk socks—gloves. Your coat is not brushed; I will run down and get Mr. Herbert to do it. Give me the can, and I will get the water first."

"Indeed, I cannot let you do it. Show me where to get it."

"No, no; I won't be a moment," and she sped away.

"You are an angel in my distress," said Sir Joseph, as she returned with the steaming can. "Now please don't disturb yourself about my coat, I am sure it will do."

"Oh no, I can get it done directly;" and taking the coat Bertha ran down stairs. She knew that Herbert would probably be in the drawing-room, superintending the chalking of the floors; so she ran thither, passing through the ante-rooms. The drawing-room floor was evidently just finished, for Herbert, as she supposed, was standing by the fire-place with his back to her. She ran up to him with the coat on her arm.

"Oh, Mr. Herbert!" she began, but stopped suddenly, for she found herself face to face with George Leslie.

"There's the bell again, by George!" said Fox, again putting his head into Mr. Macdown's room.

"It is only half an hour since he rang before. Again! This is too bad. Shall I answer it, or you?"

"Oh, you; I can't get this tie right," and he tore it off and began another. Mr. Fox strolled off as another furious ring pealed through the house.

Sir Joseph had passed from towering passion to despair. "Just look at me," he said; "Lady Murch gone down a quarter of an hour, and I without a coat to my back!"

"Where is your coat, Sir Joseph?"

"The pretty little new housemaid has taken it away."

"What for?"

"To brush. She went half an hour ago, and has never come back; and if it had not been for her, I should have had no hot water or—"

"I brought you hot water myself."

"There was none here."

"But I brought it, I vow!"

"And I vow there was none here."

"Somebody must have bagged it."

"Well, never mind; only do, like a good fellow, go after my coat. Ah! here is the Colonel; now I shall get all I want; and my coat too; where did you find it?"

"I found it on the hearth-rug in the drawing-room," said Colonel Clarence, "and cannot conceive how it got there."

"It is too bad," growled Sir Joseph.

Face to face with George Leslie, Bertha felt all her strength fail her, and she would have turned and fled. What could she do? He was on his knees kissing her hand, pouring out incoherent words. "Bertha! Bertha! have I found you at last?"

Then she began to cry, and he led her away to the furthest window, where, shaded by the curtains, they could talk quietly, and out came the whole story—how George had been seized with typhus fever two days before the ruin came, and was too ill to know anything about it—how his father, more avaricious than honorable, had seen a way of breaking off the engagement, and kept his illness a secret, leaving the Fitzherbert family to believe that the young man was faithless. When he was well again and had been told the news he had quarreled with his father, and gone at once to Mr. Fitzherbert. Bertha's father, however, deeply offended, refused to allow him to reopen communication with his daughter, vowing that she should never be received on sufferance by any man's relations, and as he refused to give him her address, poor George left him in despair, and again fell ill. Before he had quite recovered from his second attack his father died suddenly of apoplexy, and his mother, who had always sympathized with him, again made overtures to Bertha's father, who, however, continued inexorable.

"And now I have found you! found you at last, my beautiful Bertha!" There were such an endless amount of questions and answers to make, so much to say and talk over, that the time seemed to fly. Presently Colonel Clarence came in, but he did not perceive them in the shadow of the window-curtains; he picked up Sir Joseph's coat with an air of great astonishment, and went out.

"I must go now—indeed I must, George; they will be coming to finish lighting the candles, and I must—indeed I must arrange my hair again."

CHAPTER VIII.

The party all assembled about ten o'clock, and as the dancing was not to begin till half past, Lady Murch proposed having some music in the large drawing-room, emptied of carpet and furniture. It was a luxury to sing in the room, and Mrs. Lurgan's fine contralto voice seemed of twice its natural power. Gwendoline also sang some gay French songs, and the Miss Burdens, after much pressing, performed an Italian duet; then Mr. Herbert was entreated to sing. *Il se fit prier* for some minutes; then, throwing aside hesitation, boldly turned to Gwendoline and begged her to accompany him. Gwendoline blushed, and they went to the piano; there was a sound as of first guests arriving, and she hesitated, turning over the music.

"Is there time?" she said.

"Oh, yes, lots. I should like to sing, now that I am actually before the scenes; here is the song I mean to sing."

Gwendoline glanced at it, and flushing scarlet, sat down and began a brilliant prelude. Herbert's voice was a good, well-taught tenor, and he sang with much spirit.

"I' sooth, my lady, your yoke is hard,
More hard than I care to be;
In spite, fair lady, of flashing eyes,
And tresses of golden hair.

I love my lady, she knows full well,
But a slave I will not be;
And troth, proud lady, thy haughtiness
Will sever my heart from thee!

At times, my lady, so sweet art thou,
That I cannot burst my chain;
And though I know that thy yoke is hard,
Forthwith I'm a slave again.

But now my lady too far has gone,
I swear that I will be free;
And haply, fair lady, thou'lt weep to find
That I am as proud as thee!"

The noise in the ante-room increased to a babel of voices, and Lady Murch and Mary went out to meet them, so that Herbert, finding his finale likely to lose its effect, [illegible] note, and returned to the key-note on a shower of well-executed triplets.

"Bravo! bravo!" shouted Sir Joseph; and in the storm of applause Gwendoline escaped to the drawing-room, which was now beginning to fill. She did not know whether to cry, to laugh, or to be indignant; but a tumult of feelings excited her, till she looked quite beautiful.

"May I have the pleasure of this dance?" asked Mr. Reid, drawing on his white gloves. The music was beginning, and Amy's feet were dancing already.

"May I have the pleasure?"

"Are you engaged for this dance?"

Now all were whirling away. Even Sir Joseph was tempted to join by the baby face and disappointed look of the little sixteen-year-old Susie Gray. Never was there such a merry dance, never a better partner than fat Mr. Macdown, who danced more lightly and airily than anybody in the room, and who, as Captain Lawrence elegantly expressed it afterward, "never turned a hair." Valse succeeded valse; lancers were few and far between; quadrilles were left out altogether, and the evening went on.

"May I have this dance, at least, Miss Gwendoline?" said Herbert rather savagely.

"So sorry I am engaged."

"The next, then?"

Gwendoline looked innocently at her card.

"I am afraid."

"Third, fourth, fifth?"

"Had you not better ask me again? I am engaged for the next five—no, six."

"To be treated again as you have treated me the whole evening—I will not have it. Will you tell me who you dance this with?"

"Mr. Macdown."

"Oh, never mind him!"

"The best dancer in the room; ask me to throw over any one else."

"The next, then?"

"Lord Firton."

"Well, forget him."

"A stranger—impossible! And after that Sir Joseph; of course I could not throw him over—and then."

"This is our dance, Miss Gwendoline!" The music struck up one of the newest valses, and the couple whirled away. Herbert folded his arms and stood gloomily leaning against the wall.

"If you are not dancing, Mr. Herbert," said Lady Murch, "would you mind just having one valse with Miss Price? I think she would like it."

"With all the pleasure in life." Lady Murch sailed away. The instant she was out of sight Herbert fled; he ran down the back stairs, meaning to lie *perdu* until the dance was fairly over.

"Another dance, please, Bertha."

"But I am sure people will remark it, George. Look at Lady Murch; she is watching us now. Oh, what a hypocrite she must think me!"

"Never mind if she does."

"But I should not like to lose her good opinion, she has been so very kind to me."

"We will ask her to come and see us some day. Come out into the ante-room for a little fresh air;" and they strolled away together.

In the further ante-room tea was placed. A door in this room led into the dining-room, which was not yet opened officially for supper. Bertha and George Leslie found this room empty, already arranged with cold refreshments and only half lighted. At the end of the room they seated themselves on a low sofa, glad to get out of the gay scene for a few minutes alone. They were occupied with each other entirely when the door opened softly and Gwendoline came in. She started when she saw them, and a look of surprise came over her face.

"I was going down to see if I could help Amy," she said; "Lady Murch wishes to have supper at once."

"I think everything is ready," said Bertha, trying to hide her confusion.

"Amy is gone down, so I think I will go also," said Gwendoline; and she ran down the back stairs, and Bertha and George once more forgot all embarrassment, and plunged again into the old story that is ever new.

Gwendoline ran down stairs to the kitchen. The sound of the music was ringing in her ears; perhaps it was that that made her cheeks so flushed and her eyes so brilliant. Amy was not in the kitchen; not one was there except Mrs. Jones, who was asleep before the fire, looking so marvelously peaceful that Gwendoline felt positively startled. She had left the kitchen-door wide open, and she could hear some one stirring in the pantry, even coughing a sort of cough which to her overstrained ears seemed to be significant. She stood before the kitchen fire, trying to make up her mind to bend her proud spirit. She found herself growing more and more indignant, twisting her gloves round and round.

Mrs. Jones stirred in her sleep. Gwendoline went half-way to the door, then back again. Her heart beat so fast she felt as if she could scarcely breathe. "He had no business to say it; I won't go to the pantry," she said to herself; and strengthening her resolve she turned and left the kitchen. Half-way up stairs she heard the door at the top open; some one was coming down; in one moment it would be too late. She flew down stairs again, without pausing to think, burst open the pantry-door, and, panting and defiant, stood before Herbert Montgomery.

"I have come," she said: "and what now?"

Sir Joseph and Miss Highclere were treading a measure together. Her black satin rattled over the floor with stiffness; her severe features were unbent, and wore a kindly smile.

"It is really a pleasure and encouragement to me, dear Sir Joseph," she was saying, "to see the admirable way in which this household succeeds. I see here the beginning of many and many a happy and contented year for yourselves, your one offspring, and your helps. All is in such perfect harmony—ages and occupations so well assorted—I congratulate you upon having succeeded in putting your establishment on a footing so likely to last with comfort and happiness so long as this mortal coil—" She paused.

"I hope so, Miss Highclere," said Sir Joseph. "It is very pleasant to see how the young things are enjoying themselves to-night."

"This dance over, Sir Joseph, I strongly advise a period of quiet hard work, sobriety, and tranquillity; I will speak to Lady Murch about it."

"Do; she always is so happy to follow any advice she esteems so highly."

They made the grand chain, and stood side by side.

"There is the supper-bell, Miss Highclere. Allow me to take you to the dining-room."

Amy's architectural designs were much admired and duly discussed. The fruit was beautiful, the soup excellent, and the guests, duly warmed and replenished, began to take their departure, saying as they did so that they had never before enjoyed an evening so much. The clock struck three as the last guest was about to depart. Lady Murch had a note to write which she was anxious to send by one of her guests, and she went into her boudoir to do so. Just as she had finished it Mr. Fox came in, begging her to be so very kind as to wait for him half a moment, as he wished to speak to her. He carried off the note.

CHAPTER IX.

A low fire burned in Lady Murch's boudoir as she sat over it waiting till the head footman came back.

"I am so sorry to have kept you, Lady Murch," he said, "and it was awfully good of you to wait. The fact is, circumstances have altered with me, and I wanted to take the earliest opportunity of telling you that I must give up your service, and—"

A knock at the door interrupted him.

"Come in," said Lady Murch. "Mr. Fox," she said, holding out her hand to him as Herbert came in, "I am very, very sorry; we will talk of this another time." Herbert started, and looked inquiringly at Fox.

"Yes," said Lady Murch, answering his look, "I am grieved to lose Mr. Fox."

"Lady Murch, I hope it will not put you to inconvenience," exclaimed Herbert; "Fox really must stay on, for, indeed, I must positively leave in a month; most important reasons."

"I don't know what I shall do," said Lady Murch. "Perhaps we may be able to settle something to-morrow; it is so very late now. Another knock!"

Gwendoline and Bertha both came in, looking so conscious and rosy that Lady Murch threw up her hands."

"Now, don't say that you are come to give me up also; don't say it, please!"

Half laughing, half crying, the whole story came out. Lady Murch could say nothing; she let them have their say, and then sent them all away, and went up stairs half disturbed, half delighted with all that had occurred.

She was in her bedroom, dressed in her white dressing-gown, when once more the door flew open and Mary came in. She threw herself on her knees, hiding her face in her mother's lap, exclaiming,

"Oh, mamma, mamma! I shall never, never be happy again unless I marry the footman!"

"What will your papa say?"

"He is so pleased! Do, mamma, say Yes!"

Her daughter gone, Lady Murch was not yet to be allowed to go to rest. She was just about to get into bed, when once more her door opened, and there entered three figures, tall, prim, clad in white dressing-gowns and frilled night-caps. Hand in hand they advanced to her, weeping. They said:

"We have heard all, dear, dear, dear Lady Murch, and have come to tell you that I, Agatha Burden; I, Selina Price, and I, Amelia Burden, will never, never leave you."

The following morning, as soon as she was down stairs, after breakfasting in her bedroom, Lady Murch sent for Colonel Clarence.

All the high spirits were subdued, partly by fatigue and partly by the serious nature of all that had occurred.

All the morning private interviews were going on, and one after another those that had given warning were sent for. Mrs. Jones, who knew nothing, declared rapturously that things were righting at last, that her kitchen-helps were learning to keep themselves to themselves, and she might hope for better times, so quietly and steadily the kitchen-work was done.

Colonel Clarence had fortified himself with all the information he could obtain for Lady Murch. He pleaded for forgiveness for Herbert Montgomery, the greatest culprit of all, acknowledging that it was very wrong: a wild game altogether that he had played, but that Lawrence was quite as much to blame. It turned out afterward that the character and recommendation were for quite a different person—a certain Jacob Herbert, a decrepit young man, who had hitherto failed in everything he had undertaken; but a ten-pound note and a promise of more had induced the youth to allow Herbert Montgomery to slip into his place. He pleaded his own cause, the determination he had made to win Gwendoline, who in former days had refused him twice, and the difficulty of approaching her in any other way. And Lady Murch was forced to forgive him, especially as her own husband was charmed with the story, which awoke a long dormant spirit of romance in his breast. Fox was so great a favorite with them all that every one was pleased with his engagement to the daughter of the house, notwithstanding his want of fortune. And George Leslie made his pretty betrothed more than happy by undertaking to finish her beloved brother's education at Eton and Cambridge.

"There is only one little face that is very sad to-day," continued the old Colonel.

"I am sorry to hear that. Whose is it?" said Lady Murch.

"It is little Amy Gordon, the pastry-maid, who will be left behind. But Macdown has been throwing so much energy into comforting her that I cannot help thinking—"

"Stop, stop, stop!" cried Lady Murch, holding her ears; "tell me no more."

"I was only going to say that with Sir Joseph's interest, that post in the British Museum—"

But Lady Murch was gone; and in her place, facing the bewildered Colonel, stood the helmeted form of Miss Highclere.

"Good-bye, Colonel Clarence," she said; "I am just going."

"There is an old proverb about a falling house," murmured the Colonel. She did not hear rightly.

"Did you ask the reason of my abrupt departure?" she asked, grimly. "It is because I consider the whole concern to have turned out a perfect *fiasco*."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Some years ago Capt. Willock, when engaged in his researches among the supposed ruins of Babylon, found a pipe of baked clay about three inches long, which, by common agreement of antiquities, is of Assyrian workmanship. This little object can hardly be less than 2,600 years old, and is probably the most ancient musical instrument in existence. It has two finger-holes, and when both of these are closed, and the mouth-piece is blown into, the note C is produced. If only one hole is closed, the sound emitted is E, and if both are open G is produced. Thus the notes of this instrument, which is believed to be the very oldest yet discovered, produces the tonic, the third, and the fifth—that is, the intervals of the common chord, the notes which, sounded together, form what is termed by musicians the harmonic triad. Here is at once established a certain coincidence between our music and that which must have existed during the Babylonian captivity—a coincidence which, to be sure *á priori* reasoning might go far to establish, but never so convincingly to non-scientific understandings as does the evidence of this insignificant pipe. The least observant student of the art-remains found among the ruined cities of the Assyrian and Babylonian plains cannot fail to be struck with the evidence which they afford of a strong and widely-diffused musical culture among the kindred races who inhabited them. The frequent introduction in mural paintings and bas-reliefs of instruments of music, the representations of concerts and long processions of musicians, the repeated allusions in the Bible to the musical habits and skill of the people of Babylon, all point to a singular development of the art of music. In the opinion of Rawlinson, the Assyrians were superior in musical skill, as they were in every form of culture, to the Egyptians themselves, and the Assyrio-Babylonian music was, there is little reason to doubt, an early and yet a highly developed form of the Asiatic type of music—a type which possesses to this day most extensive and most characteristic developments among the slow-changing nations of Asia. If we are asked for more positive proofs of the advance of music among this nation, we point to the unmistakable evidence afforded by the constructional complication of many of their instruments. We have from among the ruins of Nineveh countless representations of the harp, with strings varying in number from ten to twenty-six; of the lyre, identical in structure, though not in shape, with the lyre of Greece; and of an instrument differing from any known to modern musicians. It was harp-shaped, was held horizontally, and the strings, six to ten in number, were struck by a *plectrum* held in the right hand; it has been called the asor, from its resemblance to the Hebrew instrument of that name. We find frequent representations of a guitar-shaped instrument, and of a double pipe with a single mouthpiece, and finger-holes on each pipe. Besides these, the Assyrians had musical bells, trumpets, flutes, drums, cymbals, and tambourines. Almost every one of these instruments, either in its original form or slightly modified, is in use to this day by some one Asiatic or African nation. The ancient Greeks adopted the lyre and the double pipe; the former is still used by the Abyssinians under the name of kissar (Greek, kithara.) The double pipe the present writer has himself seen in use by the boatmen of the Nile. The guitar of the Abyssinians is probably identical with the long-necked guitar or tamboura depicted on both Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, and still in use all over the East, and even in Hindustan. The ancient Assyrian harp is remarkable for not having the "front pillar" which completes the triangle in the European harp, and this apparent defect of construction is characteristic of every sort of harp employed in Asia at this day. On Assyrian bas-reliefs we find representations of concerts, in which several of these instruments are taking part. In one, for instance, we see seven harps, two double pipes, a drum, and the above-mentioned asor.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF JOHN FORSTER.—My first acquaintance with this able and elegant critic, essayist, and biographer, was in 1833, when the *True Sun*, daily newspaper, was started, and with every appearance of becoming an important organ of the Liberal Party. Forster's career may be divided into three, if not four, periods, his earliest being that of journalism, as "one of the staff." He had studied, though not very earnestly, for the bar, but I am almost sure that he never put on a wig and gown in any court. The *True Sun* had two highly-qualified and energetic editors, (Carpenter and Bell,) the literary department being superintended by Laman Blanchard, while the dramatic and theatrical critic was John Forster. In the editorial room I often met Douglas Jerrold, who, like myself, was an occasional contributor. Such elasticity of mind, and such ebullition of animal spirits, with corresponsive "scenes" as were displayed among these comparatively youthful journalists, has been very rarely, if ever, witnessed before or since, I should think, in any English editorial *sanctum*. For instance, it was on my second or third visit that the following scene, worthy of our best school-boy days, occurred. The three editors were seated in state at a long table, when a dispute arose between Jerrold and Forster on the acting of a certain play, concerning which the latter made some contemptuous remark with a dogmatic air, and concluded by pushing Jerrold "out of his way," in a half jocose, half scornful manner. In an instant his slight-made, but sinewy opponent, with an equally jocose ejaculation, darted upon the burly critic, threw him face forward upon the editorial table among the inkstands, "copy, and proofs," and administered a rapid and ridiculous castigation. With loud execrations the offended critic extricated himself, and, with an inflamed countenance, made headlong toward a large jug on the washing-stand, while Jerrold rushed out of the room and flew down the stairs, pursued by Forster, who discharged the contents of the jug with such force that the jug accompanied the water, leaving the handle in his hand. The water and the jug fell in one slushy smash upon the second landing-place, but Jerrold was half way down to the third, and only received a small portion of the rattling shower. The editors, Bell and Carpenter, with grimly-suppressed smiles, announced that such doings must never be repeated. As for Blanchard, he went on busily with his pen, but laughing every now and then over his article.—*Temple Bar.*

THE EARLY LIFE OF MADAME DE MAINTENON.—Frances d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame Scarron and Marquise de Maintenon, came of an ancient family originally from Anjou. None of her ancestors were distinguished except her grandfather, the famous Agrippa d'Aubigné, the friend and companion in arms of Henry IV., and one of the most strenuous and original characters of the sixteenth century. One of the fathers of French prose and a copious writer of vigorous verse, he was also one of the most fierce and intrepid warriors of that wild time. He was presented to Henry as a man "who found nothing too hot for him," and he proved the correctness of the character abundantly, especially by saving Henry's life at the risk of his own. The valiant old Huguenot had a most unworthy son named Constant d'Aubigné, a depraved and feeble libertine, who was twice saved from the gallows by his father's influence. But the foolish creature, not content with spending his substance and committing rape and murder, conspired against Cardinal Richelieu, for which he was imprisoned for many years, and only released by the Cardinal's death. Constant had for second wife (he had killed his first) Jeanne de Cardilhac, a brave woman, but soured by her trials and domestic unhappiness. She went to share her scandalous husband's prison at Niort, and there, in the extreme of privation, she gave birth, 27th November, 1635, to a girl, who afterward became Madame de Maintenon. Frances had a wretched childhood, the gloom and misery of which were never effaced from her mind. Her mother went to Paris and lived there in extreme poverty, in pursuit of hopeless law-suits. Her abandoned father persevered in his vices. Her early years were tended by a paternal aunt, Madame de Villette, for whom, to the end of her life, she retained the most affectionate memory. At length a brighter prospect seemed to open before the unfortunate family. The French of the seventeenth century were not so unable or unwilling to emigrate as they have since become, and Constant d'Aubigné, now sixty years old, solicited and obtained the post of Governor of Marie-Galante, situate in Martinique. The exiles sailed a family of five, the father, mother, two boys, and a girl, the latter, Frances, not quite ten years old. On the voyage Frances sickened even unto apparent death. She was about to be buried in the sea, when her mother insisted on once more seeing her child, and finding the heart's action had not stopped, she declared that her daughter was not dead, and saved her from the deep. It was a narrow escape. The cannon was already charged, to be fired as she dropped into the ocean, when her mother's importunity rescued her. The fact is the more singular as Jeanne d'Aubigné seems to have been a harsh, unloving mother. Her daughter said she had never been kissed by her but twice in her life. It is probable that maternal coldness was assisted by religious estrangement. Her aunt, Madame de Villette, was, like her father Agrippa, a stanch Huguenot, and had brought up Frances in her own faith; but her mother was a Catholic. Once when she took her to mass the little Calvinist turned her back to the altar, for which her ears were boxed; but she bore the punishment with pride, and gloried in suffering for her religion. The Martinique adventure did not prosper. Constant d'Aubigné remained an incurable spendthrift to the end. Though in want of means, he yet gave his wife a staff of twenty-four slaves to wait upon her. At the end of two years he died, and his widow and children at once returned to France. Again Frances tasted the bitterness of dependence and the cold welcome of indifferent relations. She fell into the custody of a Madame de Neuillant, an aunt by marriage, who made her a mere drudge in her farm-yard, set her to mind her poultry, and shod her with sabots. The religious difficulty again came up, and she was both coaxed and coerced toward a change of faith. Her precocious shrewdness was by this time enlightened as to the position of a Huguenot in France, and her conversion to Catholicism seems to have been a smooth and easy business. In her seventeenth year she met the burlesque writer, Paul Scarron. Scarron, though barely passed middle age, was a helpless cripple, having only the use of "his right hand, his eyes, and his tongue." But his indomitable vivacity triumphed over his bodily infirmities, and he was regarded as one of the brightest wits and authors of his time. His writings belong to a school as antiquated and forgotten in French literature as the writings of Lilly and Cowley are in ours. They have that perverted ingenuity and laborious pleasantry which seem to us so dreary. There are few less amusing books than his once famous *Roman Comique.* Yet Scarron found an ardent admirer in the great Racine, and in any case his house was the resort of the most approved wit and fashion of Paris. Frances D'Aubigné's forlorn condition touched the kind heart of the afflicted joker, and he offered her either to pay her entrance fee in a good convent or marriage. She chose the latter alternative. She was less than half his age, and, though called his wife, was never anything but his nurse. In spite of his maladies, Scarron kept open house, and the company, though distinguished by rank and intelligence, was free, not to say licentious, in conversation. The demure matron of seventeen was at once put upon her mettle, and she soon showed the stuff of which she was made. In three months she had banished all indecorum from her husband's table, and so impressed his companions with her worth and dignity that one of them said if he were offered the choice of behaving in an unbecoming manner to the Queen (Anne of Austria) or to her, he would prefer doing so to the Queen. With that, she was a tender helpmeet, not only ruling his household, but assisting him in his literary work. For eight years the strange union lasted with mutual satisfaction. At his death Scarron said he had but one regret—that he was unable to leave his wife better off than he did. He indeed left her little but debts. Only a few weeks before his death an incident occurred of singular irony. On Aug. 26, 1660, Louis XIV. entered Paris with all the pomp which the Court and the capital could command, on the occasion of his marriage with his young Queen, Maria Theresa of Spain. Paris had never seen such a show. The nobles and the municipal authorities vied with each other in lavish magnificence, and the procession lasted through the long hours of a Summer's day. Madame Scarron witnessed it as an obscure spectator, and wrote an account of it to a friend. "Nothing," she says to her correspondent, "nothing I or any one could say could give you an idea of the magnificent spectacle; nothing could surpass it." Twenty-four years afterward Madame Scarron herself, after a marriage service carefully concealed, celebrated by night in the palace of Versailles, became the young Queen's successor.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.—I had had this dog for several years, and had never—even in his puppyhood—known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, &c., even though these were his best friends. [Mr. Romanes here adds in a note: "I have seen this dog escort a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know that he was being observed by anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back its head to take an apple out of the baskets, the dog snapped at his nose; and such was his watchfulness that, although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers (his sons) which lived in the same house with him, and with which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom I had temporarily lent them."] Nevertheless, one one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was, within easy reach, a savory mutton-chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove this chop and take it under a sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, conscience came off victorious, for, emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from this retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterward. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always turned away his head in a ludicrously conscience-stricken manner. Altogether I do not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this, for it must be remembered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten in its life.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

THE ELDER COLMAN'S COMEDIES.—Encouraged by such a favorable début, he employed himself upon a more ambitious work, a five-act comedy, which was called "The Jealous Wife." The underplot and several of the characters, *Charles Russet, Lady Freelove,* and *Lord Trinket,* are taken from Fielding's *Tom Jones; Mr.* and *Mrs. Oakley* and the *Major,* however, the best characters in the play, are original. What it was like when it came from the author's pen it would be difficult to discover, for it underwent much pruning and altering at Garrick's hands before it was produced upon the stage. "The Jealous Wife" is so well known to play-goers that any remarks upon it would be superfluous. Probably there is no comedy in the language in which the absurd side of jealousy is so capitally depicted and with so much real humor as in this. Garrick, whom Colman had entreated to play *Oakley,* was at the time studying *Lovemore,* in Murphy's "Way to Keep Him." "I must desire you," he says in a letter written to the author at this time, "to let me take a less part, the *Major, Sir Harry,* or *Charles,* for instance; I have no objection to any of them." If Garrick really meant this, what a lesson such an offer is to our modern actors. In 1766 he had produced his most celebrated comedy, "The Clandestine Marriage." It was suggested by the first picture of the "Marriage à la Mode." Colman had intended to retain "the proud lord" of Hogarth, but Garrick's happier fancy altered the character into that admirable creation, the vain, decrepit, impecunious, but far from ignoble, *Lord Ogleby;* the admirable last act also, in which the withered, driveling fop rises so suddenly, yet naturally, to the gentleman, is, there is very little doubt, the work of the same skillful hand. Thanks to that excellent actor, Mr. Phelps, the comedy still keeps the stage, and deservedly so; it is a far superior production to "The Jealous Wife;" the plot, although by no means novel, is well arranged, and the final discovery and catastrophe artistically worked up. Were it only as a picture of the manners of the age, it would be a valuable production, but the principal characters are all excellently drawn. *Lord Ogleby* is a masterpiece, and the purse-proud citizen, *Sterling,* his vulgar sister, *Mrs. Heidelberg,* and his equally vulgar daughter, who, forgetful of her gentility, is ready to disgrace her sister and her whole family to gratify her spleen and mortified vanity, are all delineated with real and unexaggerated humor. The comedy was some time in hand. In his *Random Records,* the younger Colman published his father's draft of the work, previous to its composition; it was divided into three different papers; the first was "an idea of the principal characters," the second, "rough draft of the general scheme," the third, "Loose hints on acts and scenes." This careful and methodical mode of working strongly contrasts with the lax system of the son, who, according to his own confession, wrote scene by scene, frequently not knowing what would be the subject of the next. Colman had designed the part of *Lord Ogleby,* which was so admirably created by King for Garrick, and the latter's refusal to sustain it caused the first breach in their friendship. This was very greatly widened by Colman's joining the management of Covent Garden, which gave great offense to the Drury Lane Jupiter, who could not endure any rivalry in his friends. At a dinner given at Bath a reconciliation was patched up; but, although they visited and corresponded occasionally, their former cordial relations were never re-established. Colman found theatrical management no bed of roses; the four patentees, Harris, Powell, Rutherford, and himself, who were nicknamed the four Kings of Brentford, (characters in Buckingham's "Rehearsal,") seem to have been at continual war with one another. His next production was an adaptation of Voltaire's "L'Ecossaise," which he christened "The English Merchant." It was very successful in its day, but is now wholly forgotten. After this followed another comedy which has descended to the same oblivion, "The Man of Business," apropos of which Foote once said a very severe thing. Limping on to the stage of the Haymarket, one day, after Colman had purchased it of him, the cynic found him rehearsing a farce called "The Spanish Barber," in which a servant is supposed to be under the influence of a sleeping draught. "Well, how d'ye get on?" inquired Foote, who was a little jealous of the new manager's success. "Pretty well; but I can't get one of these fellows to gape as he ought," was the reply. "Then read him your last comedy, and he'll yawn for a month," replied Aristophanes.—*Temple Bar.*

AN ARMENIAN MINSTREL.—Suddenly a knocking is heard outside; the dogs yell from under the platform; the Whitebeard says whoever be the wanderer he shall have bed and board, and he orders fresh tezek to be thrown on the fire; for to-night it is bitter cold out abroad—were a man to stand still five minutes, he would freeze in his shoes. One of the sons descends the steps, pushes aside the sheep-skin, and leads the traveler in. This one says he is the minstrel. What joy in the family! The blind minstrel, who will sing the most exciting ballads and tell the most marvelous tales. He is welcomed by all; only the young bride steals out of the room—she may not remain in a stranger's presence. The lively girls want to hear a story at once; but the Whitebeard says the guest must first have rest and refreshment. But while they are waiting for the meal to be laid out, the blind minstrel relates something of his recent travels, which in itself is almost as good as a fairy tale. He has just arrived from Persia, whither he will soon return; for he has only come back to the snows of Armenia to breathe the air of home for a little. Did he go to Teheran? No; to say the truth, he deemed it wiser to keep at a discreet distance from that capital. Such a thing had been heard of ere now as the Shah putting under requisition any skillful musicians who came in his way to teach their art to the fair ones of the harem; so that occasionally it was unpleasantly difficult to get out of Teheran when once you were in it. Still he was by no means without interesting news. In a certain part of Persia he had met another blind master-singer, with whom he strove for the prize of minstrelsy. Both were entertained by a great Persian Prince. When the day came they were led out upon an open grass-plot and seated one facing the other. The Prince took up his position, and five thousand people made a circle round the competitors. Then the grand brain-fight began; the rivals contended in song and verse, riddle and repartee. Now one starts an acrostic on the Prince's name, in which each side takes alternate letters; then the other versifies some sacred passage, which his opponent must catch up when he breaks off. The ball is kept flying to and fro with unflagging zeal; the crowd is rapturous in its plaudits. But at length our minstrel's adversary pauses, hesitates, fails to seize the drift of his rival's latest sally, and answers at random. A shout proclaims him beaten. The triumphant bard is led to where he stands, and taking his lyre from him breaks it into atoms. The vanquished retires discomfited to the obscurity of his native village, where haply his humble talents will not be despised. The victor is robed in the Prince's mantle and taken to the highest seat in the banqueting hall. This is what the minstrel has to tell as he warms his hands over the fire while the young married women serve the supper. A rush mat is placed upon the low round board, over that the table-cloth; then a large tray is set in the middle, with the viands arranged on it in metal dishes—onion soup, salted salmon-trout from the blue Gokschai, hard-boiled eggs shelled and sliced, oil made from Kunjut seeds, which does instead of butter; pilau, a dish resembling porridge; mutton stewed with quinces, leeks, and various raw and preserved roots, cream cheese, sour milk, dried apricots, and stoned raisins, form the bill of fare. A can of golden wine is set out; there is plenty more in the goat-skins should it be wanted. The provisions are completed by an item more important in Armenia than with us—bread. The flour-cake or *losh,* a yard long and thin as paper, which is placed before each guest, answers for plate, knives, forks, napkin, all of which are absent. The Whitebeard says grace and the Lord's Prayer, every one crossing himself. The company wipe their mouths with a *losh,* and proceed to help themselves with it to anything that tempts their fancy on the middle tray. Some make a promiscuous sandwich of fish, mutton, and leeks wrapped up in a piece of *losh;* others twist the *losh* into the shape of a spoon, and ladle out the sour milk, swallowing both together.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

REST.

THE FORGOTTEN ART OF REPOSE.

AN AGE THAT MURDERS SLEEP—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MENTAL ASPECTS OF REST —ADVICE TO THE OVERWORKED AND WARNING TO THE LAZY.

By Alexander J. C. Skene, M. D.

All kinds of schemes are on foot to facilitate labor; all kinds of expedients are tried to squeeze a little extra work out of the souls and bodies of our men and women. The whole talk is how to do more, and not a word is heard about taking rest, except an occasional wail which comes up from some broken-down mortal who has fallen out of the whirlwind of haste and ambitious excitement. The whip which was used to overcome any original laziness of the human family has been plied with a vigor which has started us off in a mad gallop that threatens to end in a smash-up of the whole race. All these efforts to accomplish much in this short life are right and praiseworthy, and if men would keep within the limits of human endurance no fault need be found. Unfortunately, the tendency among enterprising folks is to neglect rest, that most important necessity to power and endurance. Rest, like food, being a necessity, so just in proportion as we deprive ourselves of that great restorative we curtail our working power. Let me give a definition of rest, which will suit my present purpose. Rest is repose or inaction of a portion of the organism, during which the waste caused by the wear and tear of work is repaired. Observe, I say, repose of a portion of the body, for during life we never find the whole at rest. From the time that the first blood globule begins to oscillate in the rudimentary blood-vessel until the last sigh dies away in the stillness of eternity, there is no such thing as complete rest, and it is a question whether some of us will find rest even after all.

We are so constituted that we cannot exercise all our faculties at one time. We stand on one foot and rest the other; listen with one ear and then the other; look with one eye while the other is loafing; walk until we get tired, then sit down to rest; and when weary of an easy chair we get up and take a walk to stretch our limbs. We talk until our tongues are tired, and then stop to think of what we will say next. So we go on throwing one set of wheels out of gear to let them cool off and get oiled up, while we set another portion of the machine running. Even in sleep, in which we come the nearest to complete rest, we are still partly hard at work. While the brain is standing almost still, the senses locked up, and the muscles relaxed, there are countless thousands of busy laborers at work oiling up the whole machine, replacing a worn-out cog here and there among the wheels, and sweeping out the dust and débris worn off by the friction of the machinery of this great manufactory of thoughts, words, and deeds. While the day workmen knock off, the night laborers go on duty, and some of the most skilled artisans are busy while we sleep. The work which we do during the day with our heads and hands is what we get credit for; but when we rest and sleep there is as important work going on. That branch of labor performed when we rest is unseen, and for that matter unknown by the majority of us, and hence it is often neglected. Let me, for the sake of more clearly defining the relations of labor and rest, state that two distinct branches of labor are performed by us:

First—The visible work which we do with our heads and hands.

Second—The invisible labor performed by those cunning little workers who keep the body in repair.

The unseen workmen, called by scientists vital forces, first build the machine or develop the human body, and start it running and maintain it, or keep it in repair. Now, both cannot work well at the same time, *i. e.,* the machinists and the machine itself. When the machinery is running the machinists must rest, in part at least, but when it stops work the workmen can begin their labors of repair. The moment that the tired hands and arms of the blacksmith drop to rest the workmen begin to get them ready for next day's work, and as soon as the weary head of the man who labors to turn out thoughts and ideas drops to sleep, the same laborers overhaul his brain and fix it so that he can wake up again able to resume thinking. Thus we see the importance of and necessity for harmony between the work which is done by the body and the work done to keep the body in repair. The harmony or balance of labor and rest, as we are used to call it, is simply the division of labor between the engineers and engines. The machine cannot run if it is not oiled up and kept in repair, and if it does not run at all it does not need repair. If we rest well we can work well. It has been said that the rest of the laboring man is sweet, and we might add that the labor of the well-rested man is also sweet and pleasant.

We are so constituted that the normal, healthful exercise of all our faculties gives pleasure. It is pleasant exercise to eat when one is hungry, to rest when weary, to walk when well rested, to think when the brain is fresh and clear. In fact to do anything when thoroughly prepared by previous rest, is agreeable. This is not only true of head and hand work, but also of the natural exercise of the feelings and emotions. When trouble comes, and the feelings are wounded, we find our relief in complaining and sorrow, and pain is washed away by our tears. The Omnipotent, who said to the waves, "Hither shalt thou come and no further," set a limit also to human sorrow and suffering. The storms of affliction break over the healthy man or woman, and subside after a shower of tears, and gave place to the sunshine of hope and happiness. It is the weary and worn who cannot rise above their trouble, who go fretting and sighing in search of rest. The law of harmony between work and rest, when fully obeyed, not only maintains strength, but developes it. If you exercise the muscles of the arms until they are tired and then thoroughly rest them, and again exercise and rest, the arms grow stronger and bigger. So with the brain: it becomes stronger and firmer under well-regulated exercise and rest, but the moment that we overtax we weaken and destroy. There are various ways of resting.

First—And most important of all, "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Of all the ways of resting this is the most complete and important. The time devoted to sleep should not be regulated by hours so much as by the requirements of each individual. Some one, perhaps Franklin, said six hours for a woman, seven for a man, and eight for a fool. A little girl friend of mine, when told this, said, with much wisdom, I think, "I like the fool's share." While some sleep too much, the majority get less than they need. Sleep should be taken with great regularity, and be free from all disturbance. Sleepless nights are often spent because of being too irritable from fatigue to rest. We ought to stop work long enough before retiring to cool down to the sleeping point. Hunger, too, will chase away sleep. I will not recommend late suppers, but some light easily digested food taken at bed-time when needed will often secure a sound night's sleep. We are told that "He giveth His beloved sleep," and I know that there is much truth in that. The consciousness of being right and having done well is the best anodyne, the best sleep-producer. There is not too much sleep for the righteous, but there is less rest for the wicked. In addition to the good night's sleep it is a good plan to take a very short nap in the middle of the day. It divides the working time, gives the nervous system a fresh hold on life, and enables us to more than make up the time so occupied. We should guard against too long a sleep at such times, for that will produce disagreeable relaxation. There has been much discussion regarding the after-dinner nap, many believing it to be injurious. I vote for it, believing it to be natural and wholesome.

Much can be accomplished in the way of resting, short of sleep. It is very important that we should economize the opportunities for rest during our working hours in the day. The great principle which underlies daily rest is the relieving of one portion of the organization from duty while the others are at work. This we can do to a great extent. When the muscles are tired and worn from mechanical work, which requires but little attention of the brain, we can stop motion and set the brain at work. The laborer can read, think, and speak while his weary limbs are at rest. His brain need not be idle because the hammer or chisel has dropped from his weary hand. Think of the amount of splendid mental labor that Hugh Miller did when his hands were resting after his hard day's work at hewing stone. Burns, too, wrote immortal songs while resting his limbs that were weary following the plow. On the other hand, a man can work with his hands when his head is tired. The book-keeper whose head is weary with business facts and figures by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, has considerable time in the evening to sing, play, dance, dig in the garden or black his boots, all or either of which he may do while his head is partially at rest. There is another very important way of obtaining rest mentally, that is by changing from one occupation to another. The dexterous gold-beater when he finds one arm getting tired, takes the hammer in the other, and so may the man who hammers thoughts out of his brain exercise one set of mental faculties while the others are at rest. One may read until he is tired and then write; he may acquire knowledge until he is weary and then turn to teach others. In order to be able to profit by these short periods of rest during our working hours, it is necessary that we early and thoroughly learn how to drop work completely when we are through with it. We are all liable, when we leave the studio, counting-room, or work-shop, to take our work with us and uselessly think about it. This is wrong, and cuts in upon our resting time. Whatever we have to do we should do it with our might, and when finished let it rest, so that we may do something else well.

In all departments of life the men wear best who lock the shop door when the day's work is done, and do not enter it, either body or spirit, until the next morning. While we thus strive to secure rest for the body and intellect, we should also seek rest for the feelings, emotions, and passions—the social portion of our organizations. In this respect, I fear, we are the most unjust to ourselves. For the sake of gratifying our lower wants and desires, we deprive ourselves of higher and more lasting enjoyments. The social element should not by any means be crushed out of existence—far from that—but social pleasure should never intrude to any great extent on our hours of sleep, or the time rightfully claimed by useful and necessary occupation. There is perhaps no better restorative to wasted mental and physical powers than a reasonable devotion to family communion. Certain it is that no better relaxation for an over-taxed nervous system can be found than in the society of children. If one will enter into the sports and plays of childhood, all the cares and troubles of life will certainly disappear. More than brief periods of rest, day and night, and on the seventh day of the week, I would also advocate an annual vacation of a few weeks, less or more. All know the charm that a Summer vacation has for pent-up circumscribed city folk. That is the time that we make up in recreation what we lose in the turmoil of a year's life in a city, where, with all the care that we can take, we still are liable to fall behind in our rest. There is no greater boon to humanity than this same vacation if properly spent. There, in the country, the weary eyes and ears rest, the lungs rejoice in pure air, and the stillness, contrasted with the noise of the city, soothes one down to the point of repose. Let me give a hint or two regarding the way to spend vacation profitably.

First—Examine the character of the life which you lead daily, and then choose the opposite during vacation. If you have had a sedentary life indoors, go out into the fields, ride, run, and climb as much as you can. If worn down by over physical exertion, then recline under the vine and fig tree. How unwise it is for the inhabitant of the crowded city to rush off in the Summer to some fashionable watering place where there is equally as much bustle and excitement. It is painful to see a Wall street broker, saturated with stocks and stimulants until his nervous system is about to declare itself bankrupt, trying to find rest at Saratoga. It is worse yet to see a group of anxious, hungry-looking politicians on the piazza of a big hotel, earnestly discussing the prospects of the coming season—plotting and planning to retain their present positions or secure new ones. It is lamentable also to see the young salesman (who has escaped from the store where, for eleven months, he has been talking to fastidious ladies and breathing second-hand air) spending his hard-earned money to get a chance to dine at a big table in a crowded room, lounging in a grand parlor among gaudy dolls of the feminine gender, dressing so that he hardly dare to sit down, and waltzing at night in a musky, musty ball-room.

A man who has had plenty of fresh air and physical exercise in the quiet country, might enjoy life for a time at a watering place, where he could enjoy the change of surroundings, and exercise his well-rested brain in studying human nature. But for city people, how much better it is to retire to the quiet country; to wander in the still green fields—ramble in the mountains—fish in the brooks—bathe in the streams—and enjoy the beauties of nature, undefiled by humanity. To those who are tired and weary of the noisy crowd—

> "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture on the lonely shore;
> There is society where none intrudes,
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar."

Many deprive themselves of rest and most of the comforts of life in the hope of being able, by extreme efforts, to retire from business and then rest. A most stupid blunder for any one with common sense to make. One might as well try to take food enough in one day to last a week. That is like the Irish soldier who put fifteen charges into his musket at once, hoping to fire them off one by one at his leisure. No man should retire from business until he leaves the stage of this existence. As we journey through life we should live by the way. Better, far, as we rise in prosperity and years, to cut off, as far as possible, all that is disagreeable in business, and continue to labor in the sunshine until death "comes on, holy and calm as the night." The wise man retires from business at a reasonable time every day, while the unwise works day and night, and then retires a few days before he stops breathing, which he usually does before he gets through groaning and grumbling over the aches and pains of over-taxation.

We might dwell with some profit on the causes which drive us to deprive ourselves of rest. The present state of society is such as to render it impossible for some of us to do ourselves justice. Railroad cars are rushing past us on every side, and we must get out of the way or be crushed; the busy crowd keeps elbowing and pushing us hither and thither, so that we must either run or be run over; we must catch the train or steam-boat, or be left behind. Unless we could reorganize the whole human family, we can hardly expect to take life perfectly easy. Still, while we suffer from our friends and neighbors, we are our own worst enemies. Ambition hurries us along, and tumbles us headlong into all kinds of unwarrantable undertakings, which deprive us of peace and rest, and needlessly, too, very often. It is praiseworthy to strain every nerve in our efforts to succeed, but it is folly to willfully sprain a single muscle. In this new and rapidly growing country we are led into more temptations than those of older lands. Here all is changing; putting up and taking down, experimenting in the hope of settling comfortably in some corner of our own. We lack the settled, crystallized condition of society found in fatherlands, where there is so much quiet and repose. Every man, woman, and child feels that money is the most important key to power and happiness, and that they must have. They are confident, also, that there is a fortune somewhere in these "diggings" for them; so they hurry round in breathless haste to find it. The consequence is, we are all scrambling to get front seats near the engine, so that we may be first at the terminus of the road, forgetful that we may be blown up before we leave the depot. Hosts of young men are debating whether they will practice law or medicine, or preach the gospel, or turn politicians, or dress nice, attend parties, and capture a girl worth a million. The salesman in the store gets tired of the slow process of measuring out a living by the yard, and spends restless nights trying to invent a patent churn which will bring him a fortune. In this general race after riches many go blind looking for the fortune which they never see. Others drop down breathless, and die in sight of the promised land. The few who get possession of the gold fields are so saturated with greed that they hardly can spare a dollar to those less successful in the chase after wealth. This unnatural appetite for money drives those who have enough to live honestly and happily to grasp for more, no matter what misery and unrest may come to thousands of others. The consequence is that our railroads, which ought to bring our bread and butter to us at fair profit, are used to make peddlers rich as Princes. Our canals, which ought to be useful aids to lawful commerce, are made channels through which greedy rogues sail into riches and rascality. Statesmen who have rank, honor, and wealth thrust upon them, sufficient to satisfy any ordinary ambition, are to be found selling their claims to respectability to some miserable post trader.

All this inordinate desire for wealth among those in power compels the honest men to toil more than they ought in order to get bread. Many men have to work all day and part of the night to get the necessities of life, and so they are deprived of the time to rest and cultivate their higher faculties. The overindulgence of our desires—and not our highest desires either—leads us many a weary dance. We often forsake rest and recreation for phantoms which are

> "Like the snow falls on the river,
> A moment white—then gone forever."

By learning to control ourselves, and by that I mean to exercise all our faculties in useful employment until fatigued, and then taking ample rest, we would have less time to indulge in foolish gratifications, and much less time to be miserable. We should reduce our wants, rather than overtax ourselves in order to indulge them. Unfortunately, the reverse of this is the rule which governs the majority of us. We should always keep in mind the fact, that the only satisfactory way of enjoying what we call the pleasures of life, is to stop short, in our indulgences, of being over-satisfied. On the morning after an evening's pleasure, it is better to be able to wish that we had indulged a little more than to regret that we indulged so much.

Let us see what are the practical results which spring from well-regulated rest. To be well rested simply means to be thoroughly prepared to do the work put before us with ease and comfort to ourselves. In fact, the best work is almost always performed easily; or, as learned men state it, the greatest mental and physical power is manifested in repose. The skilled workman, rejoicing in his strength, goes through his day's work with ease and comfort, and thinks it no trouble. The orator controls his audience by his power, not by any spasmodic strength. The professional man, whose brain is well sustained by rest and nourishment, can do his mental labor easily and accurately. The schoolboy, who has had time to recover from his weary headache of yesterday, can go through his recitations to-day without a whimper. The horse which has had sufficient rest can run with pleasure to himself and those who guide him. Even a dog, when he has had a good dinner and a snooze on the rug before the fire, can bark with more vim and satisfaction. In all the walks of life you will find that those who succeed best are those who work with the greatest ease and the most pleasure. They are those who take time to prepare for the duties which they have to perform. I remember when I was a boy, I had an idea that great men were all lean, careworn, overworked looking specimens of humanity; but the majority of the distinguished men that I have seen are hale, hearty fellows, who look as if they had never done anything that was disagreeable to them. We have all heard of students being obliged to burn the midnight oil in order to master the tasks set before them, but I have observed, during a twenty years' residence among college boys, that the best and most successful ones rarely lose a moment's sleep for the sake of study. Occasionally a wild fellow, who loses one night's rest for mischief, has to take part of the next night to get his lessons, and then he has them imperfectly, as a rule. In short, well-timed, carefully managed rest gives power, comfort, success and happiness.

On the other hand, let us look at the effects of imperfect rest; and observe, that under that head I include too much as well as too little. While the majority of us give too little time to rest, there are others who are ruined by idleness. The machine which stands still too long gets rusty. The oil in the axles gets thick and stiff, and clogs the whole machinery. When started, it runs heavily, and jars and screeches. So it is with the human organization. Long inactivity causes degeneration. The unused muscles get soft, flabby, and lack strength. They waste away, and become incapable of doing a fraction of what they were intended to do. The brain also, when not regularly exercised, becomes dull and soft. Indeed, the brain of a lazy fellow, who sleeps and dreams away most of his time, gets so that it can hardly generate a single thought in a day. When I see such a man shaking his head, I sometimes fancy that I can hear his soft, pulpy brain splashing in his skull. To such people every exertion is a terrible affliction. They are constitutionally tired, and they get in time so that they can hardly enjoy even pleasure, if it require a little exertion.

The two extremes are alike unfortunate in their results. Too much and too little rest are alike in producing incompetence. The unfortunate subjects of either mistake suffer the same penalty—inefficiency, and inability to do their life work, and the consequent pain and sorrow. We hear the same lamentations from both classes. They are constantly complaining of cares and troubles which they cannot overcome, and their complaints are but acknowledgments of their inability to fill the positions in this world in which they are placed. Both classes long to be free from their troubles, and sigh for eternal rest. The lamentation of the one class is like the plaintive song of the caged lark, longing for liberty to soar; the complaint of the other is like the screaming of the eagle that is tossed in the storm, calling for shelter and rest. There are many good but misguided people of both classes—that is, those who are weary of labor, and those who are weary of rest—who try to bear their troubles, in the hope that the time will come when they will enjoy that sleep that knows no waking. They long for that rest which they presume is waiting for them in the great far-off and unknown future. In place of trying to improve their present situation, they long to be free from life's cares, and sigh for rest beyond the grave. Now, that is a grave mistake, made by many who would not willfully do wrong, and, what is more unfortunate, they are encouraged (by those who ought to know better) in the unfortunate habit of spending their time in hoping, in place of helping themselves. There are thousands among those who are acknowledged to be good, pious people who think that they have no right to happiness and rest in this world, but that they must wait until they reach the other shore, far from this world, with its shadows and sorrows, before they can rest. Much of this sad state of things comes from ignorance of the laws established by the kind Law-giver, who evidently intended that the normal exercise and rest of all our faculties should give pleasure in place of pain.

There is one point on which all men agree—the theologians, atheists, and men of science, and that is that there is rest for us after this life is ended. The scientists tell us that when the heart ceases to beat, and the lungs stop respiring, and all the vital forces suspend business, then sensation ceases to be, and pain and sorrow are no more. The body is changed by disintegration; the organic material, which was capable of life and activity, returns to the inorganic, which is inactive and unfeeling. The whole tabernacle, or body, the medium through which the mind acted, and through which sorrow and pain came, returns to rest, and is no longer subject to the disturbing influences which cause trouble in the organic world. This much the men of science tell us about the rest which surely waits for our mortal bodies, and we have good reason to accept their views. But the immaterial, what of that? In a general way I am supposed to be through with mankind when they pass beyond the reach of physical suffering; but under the present circumstances I may venture a word about the rest that we expect and hope for after the sunset of life. We know that rest can only be calm and peaceful after lawful, well-regulated work, in this world, and we may presume that the rest hereafter will have some relation to the labor done in the body. I could never believe that a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, or a restless, wicked one, could go quietly to rest here or hereafter. It is not reasonable to think that the worst specimen of a man could take his place among, and fully enjoy the society of, righteous, cultured, good beings, simply because he promises to behave himself. Surely the soul that is weary from a life of well-doing, is the best prepared to enter into and enjoy eternal rest.

A NINETY-NINE YEARS' SENTENCE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday evening says: "On the 16th of April, 1875, a negro named Peter Brown pounded his wife's brains out with a club in a little hut among the woods of that portion of the Missouri River bottom know as Hog Hollow. He carried the body on the following night to the Missouri River and sunk it, after which he burned his cabin and departed. The cause of the murder was an expressed determination on the part of the murdered woman to desert her home and come to St. Louis to live, she having formerly lived here. Brown was arrested at Junction City, Kan., and although he indicated the spot where he sunk the woman, the body could not be found. He made and signed a confession in presence of Chief Harrigan, Capt. Fox, and Detective Stiles. Then the 'Hog Hollow murder case' figured as an anomaly in the courts, there being only one other murder case in the history of St. Louis wherein the body of the murdered person had not been found. On trial Brown denied having made the confession, but the jury convicted him of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced on Oct. 16 to be hanged on Nov. 26, but the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal reversed the judgment and remanded the case, because the criminal court had ruled out questions tending to show that the defendant had, in his confession, made statements different from those which were written down, and to which he had voluntarily and understandingly attached his signature. The case was again set for hearing in the criminal court on April 20, and was continued till next term on account of absence of witnesses. This morning Peter Brown, the prisoner, appeared in court, and at his request the continuance was set aside and he was permitted to plead guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree, preferring to accept the punishment attaching to his crime rather than again take the risk of going to the gallows. Judge Jones, in accordance with this plea, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of ninety-nine years. There is a State law which enables a man who has been sentenced for life to demand and receive his discharge at the end of fifteen years' imprisonment. Hence the term of ninety-nine years was fixed."

A QUESTION OF INSURANCE.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "A beautiful and bashful young woman of about nineteen Summers called at the office of a life assurance agent last week, and asked him timidly if he could tell her how long people of a certain age would live. 'Madame,' replied the agent, coughing respectfully behind a prospectus and drawing his chair nearer to her, 'here are our tables of expectation and average mortality, which contain all the information upon the subject that you can desire.' 'Well,' said she, 'how long will a man of sixty-seven, and that eats peas with his knife, live?' 'According to our table, madame,' replied the agent, 'he should, on the average, survive eleven years, three months, and sixteen days.' 'That,' said his visitor, 'would be till the 1st of August, 1887?' 'Precisely, madame, on the average expectation of mortality, for we all must die, and it is, therefore, well to insure against loss to the loved ones in a company whose character—' 'And how much could I insure his life for?' 'Oh, for any amount, say for $50,000,' he answered, taking up a blank form of application; 'let me recommend the unexampled advantages offered by our non-forfeitable endowment policy.' 'Well,' said the young woman, 'I think, then, that I'll marry him.' 'Insure him, you mean?' replied the agent. 'No, marry him; you insure him. You see,' she added, with a burst of confidence, 'I love Herbert, and Mr. Dawkins is old enough to be my grandfather. But Herbert is poor, and I just worship the corner lots that Mr. Dawkins builds on. And Herbert is very patient, and says that if I will only fix a day, no matter how long he may have to wait, he will be happy. Now, you say Mr. Dawkins will die by the 1st of August, 1887, and as it wouldn't be decent to marry again till I've been a year in mourning, I'll arrange to marry Herbert on the 2d of August, 1888, and if Mr. Dawkins doesn't die by then you'll give me $50,000. Oh, thank you,' and with a deep bow she swept out of the office."

THE WEALTH OF THE KHEDIVE.

The London *Spectator,* referring to Mr. Cave's report on the Egyptian finances, says: "The popular view of the wealth of great Asiatics is almost always absurd, and the popular view about the Khédive is no exception to the rule. The Khédive has always been believed to be one of the richest men in the world, the personal owner of a great part of his own dominions. He is, however, shown in Mr. Cave's report to be a poor man, possessed of a very large but very heavily encumbered estate. He owns 350,000 acres of good land, and 100,000 acres of poor land, or about one-tenth the cultivated soil of Egypt, yielding to him £422,000 a year in round figures—a very noble estate, if it were only clear. But the Khédive owes £5,000,000 on this estate, at ten per cent. per annum, besides a floating debt at enormous interest, and is, therefore, a loser on his whole property, the statement of income including all profits from sugar, which Mr. Cave, by the way, evidently believes to be imaginary. He may, of course, have other properties in money, and probably has, but they are not hypothecated to his creditors, who have to look only to his great estate in land. He might, if set free by the French capitalists, raise a private loan also on less onerous terms than he is now paying; but still, if he could borrow at eight per cent., or even seven, which is the usual rate in Egypt on good security, the private estate remaining would be very small, and wholly insufficient to help out the indebtedness of a Kingdom. The plain truth of the matter is that the Egyptian debt of all sorts, though not heavy for a Western State borrowing at four or five per cent., is too heavy for an Oriental State borrowing at thirteen, and that the alternatives are the administration of Egypt through Europeans and in European ways, or the extinction of Egyptian credit. Our readers must judge of the probability of the first alternative for themselves. All that we can say is that our Government has palpably withdrawn, and that we are unable to believe in a French occupation of Egypt without war."

A NEW THAMES TUNNEL.

The proposal to construct a subway under the River Thames at Woolwich, which originated in October, 1873, consequent upon the upsetting of a skiff in a fog and the loss of nine lives, is about to be carried into effect, and the necessary capital, £70,000, is said to have been subscribed. The tunnel will be for foot passengers only, but wide enough for five persons to walk abreast. A subway which would have admitted carriages as well has been thought very desirable, as there is no way for vehicles across the river below London bridge, but the estimated cost exceeds £350,000, and it was considered impracticable to raise such an amount.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANCIENT REGIME. By HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE. Translated by JOHN DURAND. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1876.

The countless readers of his former works will form an audience already created for an author as versatile and prolific as H. Taine. His *Notes on Paris and England*, his *Lectures on Art*, and more especially his *English Literature*, have given him a prestige which might easily induce a less industrious man to offer something light and ill-digested to the public. Yet his last work does not seem much, if at all, inferior in careful finish to his former publications. He holds his own as a brilliant, energetic, hard-working author, whose fund of information is never exhausted, and whose powers of generalization are at their highest working rate. He may not be the first to have evolved most of the startling artistic or historical truths which he enunciates in such swift succession, but he builds around one already given such fine edifices of description, he augments these so skillfully, and he so often hits upon great truths scattered about in obscure places, or the books of English, German, and other writers, that the pleased reader is well content to take them frankly, whether some one may have said them before or not. In such a work as this, more than any other, a writer may lay all lands and all brains under contribution, not only may, but must. Like so many of his contemporaries, he is following at once the call which France has been addressing to all her public men and writers, to furnish her, namely, with something serious and profitable in place of the books consecrated to a weak self-glorification which used to pass the censorship of Louis Napoleon. Hence Taine is trying to present his countrymen with an exact idea of the state of affairs underlying the French Revolution; that is to say, the springs from which have flowed all the evils which have afflicted their land during the past century. Thus his pen, like that of many writers of lighter calibre than his own, has quit the more abstract subjects of literature and art to deal with what directly interests the nation at large. Luckily for her, France has been taught by her reverses the necessity of no longer closing her eyes to her own and her ancestors' defects. She is reaping the reward of intolerance, of contradiction, and fault-finding. The uncompromising grumbling spirit of the Huguenots, which was so distasteful to her that she weeded them out, is now perceived to be a factor in a healthy commonwealth which it is suicide to lose.

"What is contemporary France?" asks M. Taine, in his preface. "To answer this question we must know how this France is formed, or, what is still better, to act as spectator at its formation. At the end of the last century, like a moulting insect, it underwent a metamorphosis. Its ancient organization was dissolved; it tears away its most precious tissues and falls into convulsions which seem mortal. Then, after multiplied throes and a painful lethargy, she re-establishes herself. But her organization is no longer the same. By silent interior travail a new being is substituted for the old In 1808 its leading characteristics are decreed and defined." * * *

> "Ancient régime, revolution, new régime, I am going to try to describe these three conditions with exactness. I presume to declare here that I have no other object in view. A historian may be allowed to act as a naturalist. I have confronted my subject as I would the metamorphosis of an insect. * * * The French of the ancient régime are still within range of our observation. Each of us, in our youth, has been able to associate with some of the survivors of this vanished society. * * * A multitude of memoirs, issuing for the past thirty years from public and private memoirs, lead us from one drawing-room to another as if we were introduced into them. The letters and journals of travelers from other countries control and complete, by their independent delineations, the portraits which this society has traced of itself."

And certainly authorities of all kinds are cited with no grudging hand, and the positions and arguments which they support are advanced with the fluency and boldness we are used to in M. Taine's other work. We can almost see him writing busily in his study, surrounded by a mass of books of reference, sifting and condensing his quotations and pouring them out in his own nervous, rapid, argumentative style of composition. There is no question in his own mind that his theories are the right ones. Having fixed his plans beforehand, he fills his pages up according to schedule without apparent hesitation at generalization or authority. All is rapid, direct, and full of life. He has cut his subject, "The Origins of Contemporary France," into three parts, and having now to deal with the first, the old régime, he divides that into five parts. Of these the first part or book explains the structure of society previous to the Revolution, sketching the gradual rise of nobles and clergy in a masterly and somewhat imaginative way. Taine is a picturesque writer, and lightens or darkens his canvass now and then to bring out stronger effects. Chapters I. and II. are on the "Origin of Privileges" and those privileges themselves which clergy and nobles enjoyed, and of which the King obtained at last so large a share. After a generous tribute to the Church, he says:

> "The clergy thus nourished men for more than twelve centuries, and in the grandeur of its recompense we can estimate the depth of their gratitude. Its popes, for 200 years, were the dictators of Europe. * * * Let us not believe that man counterfeits gratitude, or that he gives without a valid motive; he is too egotistical, and too envious for that. * * * The noble, in the language of the day, is the man of war, the soldier, and it is he who lays the second foundation of modern society. * * * People accordingly lived, or rather began to live, under the rude iron-gloved hand which used them roughly, but which afforded them protection. * * * The King built the whole of this [third] foundation, one stone after another. * * * Starting from nothing, the King is the maker of a compact State, containing a population of 26,000,000, and then the most powerful in Europe."

In chapters 3 and 4 the local and public services which were due on the part of these privileged classes, are examined and discussed, the facts being summed up in a picture of oppression of subjects and neglect of duties to those above and below them, especially of the gradual withdrawal of nobles and clergy from payment of taxes. The same thing is shown of the King. Here he quotes largely from the English traveler, Arthur Young. Of the monarchy Taine says:

> "One privilege remains, the most considerable of all, that of the King; for in this staff of hereditary nobles he is the hereditary general. Two things are pernicious to man—the lack of occupation and the lack of restraint. In grasping all powers the King insensibly took upon himself all functions—an immense undertaking and one surpassing human strength. For it is the Monarchy, and not the Revolution which endowed France with administrative centralization. * * * In short, the machine, through its complexity, irregularity, and dimensions, escapes from his grasp. A Frederick II., who rises at 4 o'clock in the morning; a Napoleon, who dictates half the night in his bath and who works eighteen hours a day, would scarcely suffice for its needs."

Book Second takes up a very interesting subject, that of the Court ceremonial and "drawing-room life" before the revolution. Here authorities abound in profusion. In a graphic style we are told of all the various proceedings in and about the Court of Versailles, and the gradual formation of a "drawing-room group" out of the feudal aristocracy. The critical, skeptical nature of the *salons*, their bold dealing with every subject, sacred and profane, at the same time that real life was far away from them, is very powerfully outlined. In the third book the revolutionary spirit is traced through the *salons*, and in the utterances of the philosophers, after being analyzed into its component parts of science, history, and classicism. Then the effect of Rousseau's doctrine of the natural man upon the singularly artificial and unpractical life of the French Court, carries one a step further toward the brutal application by the common people of this and other theories. The peculiar nature of Frenchmen is insisted upon with some satire, and the ground prepared very solidly for the fourth book, which treats of the propagation of the doctrine in the land and society ready to receive it. This doctrine, which begins with utter freedom from restraint, becomes tyranny, like that of Sparta or a convent. Taine distinctly places its origin in England.

> "Although born in England the philosophy of the eighteenth century could not develop itself in England; the fever for demolition and reconstruction remained superficial there and momentary. Deism, atheism, materialism, scepticism, ideology, the theory of the return to nature, the proclamation of the rights of man, all the temerities of Bolingbroke, Collins, Toland, Tindal, and Mandeville, the bold ideas of Hume, Hartley, James Mill, and Bentham, all the revolutionary doctrines, were so many conservatory plants produced here and there, in the isolated studies of a few thinkers; in the open air they proved abortive, after blooming for a little time under the too vigorous competition with the old vegetation to which the soil belonged. On the contrary, in France the seed imported from England takes root and spreads with extraordinary vigor. * * * In this land of the *raison raisonnante* it acquires the propagating organ which it required. This organ is the "art of expression, eloquence applied to the gravest subjects, the talent for making things clear."

How superficial was the reasoning on the part of the men and women who went into ecstacies over this doctrine, and others, and how little they intended a practical application of it appears in the following anecdotes:

> "One evening Target, a dull lawyer, having taken a pinch from the snuff-box of the Maréchale de Beauvau, the latter, whose drawing-room is a small, democratic club, is amazed at such monstrous familiarity. Later, Mirabeau, on returning home just after having voted for the abolition of nobility titles, takes his servant by the ear and bawls out to him in his stentorian voice: "Look here, *drôle*, I trust that to you I shall always be Monsieur le Comte!"

Thus Taine leads us by easy steps to the consideration of the third estate, or bourgeoisie, and the way in which it was affected by these ideas. From them he moves to the fifth and last book, called "The People", wherein he describes the sad condition of the peasant; the iniquitous taxes, which spared the rich and starved the poor; the unjust laws which drove the better and stronger spirited into exile or dangerous revolt. Finally, he brings out the first beginnings of resistance on a large scale by citing the numerous cases in which peasants and small proprietors refuse utterly to pay the old dues and rents, and push forward as their spokesmen the small notaries and village advocates. These are to be the minds instructing the brute forces of the lowest classes how to demand more and more, until, maddened by the very concessions made them by their feeble superiors, they rise up and overthrow everything—Church, State, law, and the fixed habits and customs of centuries.

M. Taine is a striking writer and breathes the spirit of the times. He has read much and digested much. His constructive ability is very remarkable. He shows a powerful grasp of the great outlines of events, and fills up those which he has traced with a wealth of solid and brilliant reasoning which leaves little to be desired. Perhaps to American and English tastes and prejudices there is something suspicious, something a little glittering about his generalities, but that can only be determined by a profound study of the same sources to which he has gone for his facts and figures. As it stands, his first volume makes a powerful impression.

The present translation, which issues from a house remarkable for the sustained excellence of its publications, has fine qualities in many ways, although it leans a little too much toward French idioms and turns of phrase. Such a sentence as this: "Against universal sedition where is force?" is a literal rendering of the original, but it can hardly be called English; however, it is not often that the translator departs so much from English as that. We must also consider the titles of the book unfortunate, if intended to convey the delicate distinctions which a careful translator must meet with and overcome on every page of a French book. The article "the" being prefixed to make it definite and special, we do not see what is gained by using the awkward word "ancient" instead of old in the title of the book. To most people who read little French, "the ancient régime" does not convey a distinct idea of the régime immediately before the French Revolution. Moreover, to translate *Les Origines* by "The Origins" seems to show a lack of ability to keep the two languages thoroughly separated in the translator's mind. On the other hand *salon* is always given as "drawing-room," when for the last century the word has almost established itself in every language of Europe. A *salon* is something definite, and well known as a special product of the old monarchy in France, whereas a drawing-room has at most an association with the elaborate ceremonials of a stiff English court. We notice the explanation made by the translator in regard to the words "ancient" and "old," but regret that we cannot agree with his position. In other respects the book is excellently and carefully edited, retaining the notes and authorities of the original.

THE LAW RELATING TO GENERAL VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, as Provided for in the Statute of 1860 as Amended, with Notes of Decisions and Practical Forms. By GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Counselor at Law. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. 1876.

The increased favor which has of late been shown by insolvent debtors to the voluntary assignment act of 1860 makes the possession of a work of this kind essential not only to the legal profession but to business men generally. Mr. Hawes has included in it all that is necessary in practice. In the first portion he considers the law itself, and its separate provisions, enumerating a large array of cases illustrative of points that have been raised during the course of its operation. He reviews also the effect of the Bankrupt act upon general assignments, and in an appendix he recites the act of 1860, with the several amendments that have since been made by the Legislatures of 1867, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. Copies of the forms requisite in carrying out the provisions of the law are also added. The volume, which is only a thin octavo, is at once handy for reference and complete in the information it affords.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Official Guide Book to Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*American Racing Calendar.* New-York: Office of *Turf, Field and Farm.*

—*Miss Molly.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*A Star and a Heart.* Boston: Loring.

—*Report of the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries.* Ottawa: Maclean, Roger & Co.

—*In a Winter City.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Boston University Year Book.* Boston: University Offices.

—*Centennial Edition of G. Combes' Works.* 4 vols., New-York: S. R. Wells & Co.

—*Ladies' Fancy Work.* Vol. 3. New-York: Henry T. Williams.

—*A Family Secret.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.* Vol. X. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Annual Report Concerning the State Penitentiary of Easton, Penn.* Philadelphia: Sherman & Co.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gov. John J. Bagley, of Michigan, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the Astor House.

Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo; Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Providence, and Commodore Francis Connor, of San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant House.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri; Senator F. W. Toby, of Port Henry, N. Y., and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHICAGO TOPICS.

THE NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL VICTORY—CITY CERTIFICATES—FAILURE OF THE CITY NATIONAL BANK—A TYPICAL CHICAGO CHARACTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 27, 1876.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and perhaps this is the reason why the people are beginning to doubt whether they will enjoy all the advantages they looked for in the political victory they celebrated a week ago. It is believed that the character of the Common Council has been improved, though this cannot be properly tested till it shall come as a body to pass upon contracts and appropriation bills; but there was something more sought for by the majority of the respectable voters. It is felt that there can be no reform practicable within a year unless Colvin can be ousted from the office of Mayor. He has now held the office six months beyond the term for which he was elected, and he rests his claim for still another year upon an interpretation of the general city charter (adopted since he came into office) which is in violation of a constitutional prohibition against the extension of any official term, and also opposed to the very principle of popular government. In addition to all this, there has been no lack of popular protest. Colvin has been asked to resign by the best men of the city in both parties; the monster mass-meeting of voters demanded his abdication; his own friends have advised him to give way; even the United States Express Company, of which he has been the local agent, has been appealed to for the exercise of its influence to induce him to retire, and some of the newspapers have even advised the people to withhold their patronage from the company unless it either forces Colvin to "step down and out" or discharges him from its employ. I mention these things to show how intense the feeling is. But Colvin remains obdurate. He is an ignorant, vulgar, and dissipated man, who conceives obstinacy to be a sort of heroism, and is impervious to criticism. He does not understand how depraved a thing it is to resist a clear expression of public opinion. More than this, he holds to the office for dear life in order to maintain the full quota of subordinate officials subject to his appointment, among whom are a number of relatives and personal dependents. He will not budge voluntarily. One of two ways seems to be open to reach the office, if the new Council shall prove faithful. Mr. Hoyne was voted for as Mayor, notwithstanding no election had been called for that office; and the fact that he received 35,000 votes under such circumstances shows how unanimous the feeling is for Colvin's retirement. The charter provides that when there is a vacancy of more than a year in the Mayor's office it shall be filled by an election; if less than a year, then the Council shall choose one of its own number. The vacancy was for more than a year when the people voted for Mr. Hoyne; it will be less than a year when the new Council meets. In either case that course must be pursued which shall actually get possession of the office, for simply to carry it into the courts would enable Colvin to hold on during the entire year, as the case could not be decided within that time.

Germane to this matter of city government, and of more immediate interest to some of your readers, is the decision rendered to-day on the validity of the city certificates by Judge McAllister, representing the Circuit Court. Judge Zane, another Circuit Judge in the southern part of the State, had already decided these certificates to be evidences of debt coming within the constitutional prohibition when a city had already reached the lawful limit of debt of five per cent. on the total valuation of its property. The decision of Judge McAllister does not go so far as this, but recognizes the authority of the City to issue certificates in anticipation of the payment of the tax when it is drawn against a fund already provided for by the appropriation, but in no other case. That is, a certificate can be issued to a fireman or a school teacher when the tax has been levied for such payment, but not collected. The practice heretofore has been to issue them indiscriminately whenever money was needed. As to the outstanding certificates, (about four million dollars,) new certificates cannot be issued to replace them unless a tax is included for the same in the annual appropriation bill, so that probably Chicago will be nominally in default of payment by its inability to take up some of these certificates within a year or two, though there is no question about their final payment. But, under the practice as required by Judge McAllister's decision, the Chicago certificate of indebtedness will henceforth command only a local credit. The less credit it has the better it will be for the tax-payers of Chicago, who are anxious to come down to the principle contemplated by the Constitution of paying as they go, and of going only as fast as they can afford to pay.

SUSPENSION OF A NATIONAL BANK.

The closing of a national bank is naturally regarded as a matter of considerable commercial significance, though it may not really be so in the way some national banks are managed nowadays. When the announcement was made, day before yesterday, that the City National Bank could not make good its clearings, and was obliged to close its doors, there was a ripple of excitement, and some diffusion of uneasiness. It was followed the next day by rumors of other bank failures, which proved to be entirely unfounded. The City National was one of the smaller banks, necessarily the weaker, because they carry almost equal expenses on a more contracted business. Nevertheless, its failure seemed to be received with surprise, and as much so by the local Bank Examiner and the Controller of the Currency as anybody else. It is not possible to say how well or how badly its assets will turn out. Its officers are profuse in promises, but the national bank failures in this city heretofore have been bad ones, notably the Mechanics' National, Manufacturers' National, and Cook County National, the assets of all of which have been found to be of the most worthless character. The Chicago experience with national banks is that the system of Government examination is defective or that the Bank Examiners have failed in their duty. They have been successively Charles B. Farwell, now a member of Congress; then a man named Spink, now deceased, who was appointed at the instance of Farwell, and now a man named Watson, who was formerly a broker, and who received his appointment because of his former association with United States Treasurer New. It is within the province of the Bank Examiner to investigate the character of the assets as well as to certify the reported amount, and if he finds the assets bad he may notify the bank to strengthen itself, or, in default thereof, he may proceed to wind it up under the authority of the Controller of the Currency, as provided by the National Bank act. Nothing of this kind has ever been done, but the Examiners seem in every instance to have calmly awaited the collapse without any effort to ward it off or to warn the public of its approach, leaving to subsequent investigation the exposure of the real condition of rottenness. So in this case the last bank statement, made a month or so ago, showed the City National to have a capital of $250,000, with a reported surplus of $130,000, and apparently abundant assets. Yet the final settlement will probably show that it has been carrying dead and worthless paper ever since the panic of 1873.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

Mr. Samuel J. Walker was one of the creditors of this institution, as he has been of most of the defunct banking institutions of this city. I refer to him as a fair sample of Chicago speculative genius. His faculty for what is called "shinning" in commercial slang was so distinguished that a local wit recently said he would have disemboweled every banking institution in America if the Bankruptcy Court had not stepped in and cut short his glorious career of magnificent impecuniosity. He was a typical Chicago real estate speculator. He bought land by the broad acres, by the front foot, by the square inch. No investment was too large, no price too high for him. He had the most sublime confidence in the future of Chicago real estate, and his own destiny. He laid out subdivisions and planned magnificent avenues. He lined his favorite streets with great umbrageous trees, transplanted from the primeval forests, and sought to rival the "Unter den Linden," of Berlin without the delay of a natural growth. He spent his time in driving around from bank to bank, as the busy bee buzzes from flower to flower, assimilating the substance of each in turn. He did not sue for assistance, but demanded accommodation with an impertinence that was irresistible. He was a vast improvement upon the speculator of the *Sellers* type. He never had any money that I know of, but had a knack of making one bank pay another, and discharged one mortgage by giving another; then, like Micawber, he thanked God that debt was paid. It required two or three horses daily to enable him to make the tour of the banks, and the animals always looked weary and worn. He never had time to allow his vehicle to come to a full stop, but would throw down the lines and spring from his dilapidated buggy while it was still in motion, and be inside the bank with his arrangements for a new loan nearly completed before the horse knew that a halt had been ordered. But the horses seemed to understand that they must never pass a bank without stopping, and so Sam Walker always found a faithful beast waiting for him when he came out. All his pockets (and the tailors seemed to provide him with an extra allowance) were constantly distended with a plethora of notes, mortgages, abstracts of title, and other papers of a kindred nature. While rushing one day from a bank door to his buggy, it is said that he ran against an irritable individual, who thereupon threatened to knock him "into the middle of next week." Sam promptly expressed a desire to have it done, that he might avoid paying a note of $50,000 due that day, for which he hadn't yet made arrangements. In the middle of the day it was his custom to refresh himself with a hurried sandwich and a small bottle of "extra dry," for which he was as likely as not, in his absent-mindedness, to tender a mortgage or ask the rate of discount. He was seen in all his glory, however, about 2:45 o'clock, when the banks were about ready to close, and he had balances to make good in nearly all of them. Then he seemed to soar above things terrestrial, and bring the swiftness of Mercury and the shrewdness of Minerva to his assistance. The panic dampened his ardor somewhat, but he would have been all right if the banks hadn't begun to collapse and the bankruptcy of others hadn't led to the sale of his notes at about the value of old papers. As it is, he is only waiting for a reaction in real estate, when he will resume his former busy life.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 72¾; California, 77½; Segregated Belcher, 82; Ophir, 54¾; Chollar, 97; Savage, 16¾; Consolidated Imperial, 4¾; Mexican, 32¾; Gould & Curry, 18½; Best & Belcher, 56¼; Hale & Norcross, 59; Crown Point, 16¾; Yellow Jacket, 28; Alpha, 48½; Belcher, 25¾; Confidence, 18½; Sierra Nevada, 17½; Exchequer, 19¼; Overman, 67; Justice, 24½; Caledonia, 8¾.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED houses can be purchased at most reasonable figures: Madison av., corner, with private stable, near Madison square, full sized; 39th st., near Park av., full sized, with vacant lot; 39th st., near 5th av., in good order, 21.6x55; 43d st., between 5th and Madison, 22.6x60, modern build; 48th st., between 5th and Madison, full sized, cabinet finish, very low; 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 16.8x55, hard-wood finish, perfect order, at a low figure; 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, complete order, very desirable; 54th st., near 5th av., full sized, extra well built, complete house, very low; 55th st., between 5th and Madison, 22.6x60, cabinet finish; 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs., medium sized, two story dining-room extension, well built, at hard-pan prices; 56th st., full sized, with private stable in rear, lot 25x200; 57th st., near 6th av., medium sized, very elegant, with and without extensions; 58th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 16.8x65, very fine; also others on 5th and Madison avs., some extra sized and corners. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

RAPID TRANSIT.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, Two very desirably located lots on the Eastern Boulevard, near 120th st., the immediate and surrounding neighborhood is built up handsomely. Price low; terms easy.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years. Address J. K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 32 West 46th st., 20.6x55, lot 100.5. Price low.

ALSO,

No. 27 West 45th st., 20x55, and two-story extension, (dining-room and butler's pantry,) lot 100.5; price, $28,500, furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES of full and extra width for sale, with immediate possession: Nos. 17 West 16th st., 20 West 21st st., 49 West 25th st., 55 West 34th st., 11 East 36th st., 16 East 37th st., 9 East 38th st., 18 East 40th st., 13 West 47th st., 11 West 48th st., 9 East 54th st., 19 West 56th st., 8 East 57th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A beautiful house; price very low; exchange in part. Also, Nos 9 and 24 West 56th st.; Nos. 24 and 31 East 55th st.; No. 69 West and No. 9 East 54th st.; No. 1 East 53d st.; No. 20 West 52d st.; No. 32 West 46th st.; No. 16 West 40th st. and No. 10 West 39th st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRD AV. NOS. 889 AND 891.—EACH four stories and basement each lot 25x110 feet; these two well-rented, magnificently located stores, for sale at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED.—BEAUTIFUL brown-stone house, No. 69 West 54th st., for sale; is well-built, tastefully finished, and has every improvement. Customers invited; open all day.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, OR TO LEASE on favorable terms, the warehouse No. 7 Stone st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, OR would be rented, the new and elegantly-frescoed four-story brown-stone house, 2 x62, No. 10 East 46th st.: possession at once. J. C. SANDERS, 13 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 191 Lexington av. Price, $15,000; rent, $1,300 per annum. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BELOW COST—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, "A gem," on easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, complete order, furnished or unfurnished, for sale; bargain; small cash payment required. Apply on premises, No. 149 West 53d st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUYERS, RENTERS, OR AGENTS PLEASE NOTICE.—AT PELHAM MANOR, ON THE SOUND, between two railroads, (two depots on the premises,) both for one commutation, ($70 yearly;) forty trains; half hour to Grand Central; hour to Fulton slip; all desirable privileges; healthfulness proven, (witness forty years' sanitary record, adjacent Priory school;) associations refined; absolute restrictions against nuisances; scenery attractive; fine drives, boating, fishing, &c.; new (Boston suburb style) houses, with every convenience, furnace, bath, gas, sidewalks, handsome shade trees, &c.; to be sold or let on favorable terms. Price, $4,000 to $10,000; or rent ten per cent. thereon. Come and see this favored suburb. Views, excursions, &c., from STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

N. B.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES—PLOTS OR ACRES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE building lots in Orange; on high ground, commanding extended view; within six minutes' walk of station; street lighted with gas, and paved; surroundings first-class in every respect; lot stocked with fruit in great variety, all in full bearing; any one building on this property will have a finished place at once without waiting years for trees and shrubbery to grow; lot 200 feet front by over 300 feet deep; will sell the whole or any part, or additional depth can be had if desired. Address E., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE AND VICINITY, INCLUDING Llewellyn Park and the mountain, valuable and desirable improved and unimproved property for sale or exchange. Also, to rent, furnished and unfurnished houses at moderate prices, for season or year; some very elegant places. Apply to D. P. GRIFFITH, Washington place, Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR LEASE.—Palisade, corner of Glenwood av., Yonkers; thirty minutes from New-York City, two-story and French-roof house; stable and outbuildings; in excellent order, with lawn, garden, choice fruits, &c.; location, neighborhood, health, views, &c., unrivaled; a bargain is offered. Inquire of FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL property on Richmond Hill, within three minutes of railroad depot; substantial and elegant residence; every modern improvement; five acres of grounds handsomely laid out; most complete, healthy, convenient, and picturesque country seat anywhere. Photographs at owners, No. 73 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—SPACIOUS MANSION with modern improvements, situated in a beautiful suburban town, one hour's ride from City; thirteen acres land, fine lawn, old trees, stable, hot-house, &c.; everything pertaining to first-class family residence; terms very low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO MANSARD COTTAGES, PERFECT gems, seven rooms, (four bedrooms;) good, large cellar; furnace and range, and water in kitchen; two minutes' walk to two depots; fifteen miles from City; good sidewalks and graded streets; will sell to make rent and expenses $260 per annum. F. HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A NEW AND ELEGANT country cottage for sale at a bargain. Complete and contains every convenience; is located in the finest and most desirable part of the village, and is on high ground. Any party desiring a country home will do well by communicating with OWNER, Box No. 4,805 New-York Post Office.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

NEWPORT.—WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A house in New-York City a large villa at Newport, R. I.; fully furnished and in good order; on the Cliff; full sea view, and best neighborhood in town. Principals only address W. M., Box 947 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER on the Shrewsbury River at Oceanic, with five acres of land in garden and lawn; house contains fourteen rooms, with all conveniences. W. DE GROOT, No. 124 Water st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Seat of the Late

OLIVER CHARLICK,

containing 156 acres with large double dwelling mostly furnished, beautifully located near Flushing village, forty-five minutes to Wall st., with gas, water, green-house, and fruit in abundance. Rent low. Permits at either office, No. 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON JR.

FOR SALE AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND—One hour from New-York City Hall, (two railroads,) splendid country residence, near depot; six acres; out-buildings, fruit, shade, &c.; terms easy. W. MULLANEY, No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEAT ON Orange Mountain, one and a half miles from depot; new house, barn, and stable; two acres improved; price low. Address Box No. 4,143 Post Office.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; hour from City; absolutely healthy; circulars. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome residence, 24 City lots, barn, &c., formerly owned and occupied by W. H. Florence, West Morrisania, 23d Ward, ten minutes' walk from Melrose Depot, overlooking Central av., and surrounded by elegant residences.

Also,

AT TREMONT, 24TH WARD, house, barn, and 13 lots, corner Washington av. and Marble st., one block from depot; frontage over 500 feet; fifteen minutes from Grand Central by express trains. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—TWO FINE DWELLINGS, store, other buildings, corner Greenwich and Barrow sts., 12 o'clock, May 1, by JAMES M. MILLER, at No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT A. T. STEWART'S

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO LET.

Several elegant brick Winter and Summer residences, with gardens attached, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences—hot air furnaces, ranges, baths, water-closets, &c.—surrounded by ample grounds laid out with walks and shrubbery, in an agreeable neighborhood, combining City life with all the advantages of country air, a pure and bracing atmosphere, free from malaria and peculiarly healthy and agreeable at all seasons.

The houses are located on the natural surface of the ground, about 100 feet above the ocean, with abundance of good water, fine roads and drives, and easily accessible at all times, and in all weather, and where family supplies can be had from first-class stores and groceries as conveniently as in the City.

FOR $1,200.—A large and elegant mansion, about fifty feet square, containing thirteen rooms, furnished in modern style and with every convenience; grounds (about one acre) beautifully laid out.

FOR $1,000.—An elegant mansion, same class as above, with carriage-house, grounds, &c., but unfurnished.

FOR $850.—An elegant dwelling-house of same class as last, unfurnished, but without carriage-house.

FOR $600.—A superb brick dwelling-house, containing eleven commodious rooms; similar grounds and conveniences as last.

FOR $500.—A large and very attractive dwelling, with ten rooms and all modern conveniences, with spacious garden attached.

FOR $400.—A very comfortable dwelling-house of ten rooms, with like conveniences as last.

RAILROAD STATION.—Brick building, with large, well warmed waiting rooms, within five minutes' walk, affording communication with the City nearly every hour of the day by the Flushing and North-Side Railroad from Hunter's Point and James slip. A forty-minutes ride through beautiful scenery in first-class rail cars.

WATER AND GAS.—Contracts have been made for erecting extensive works to supply water for domestic and fire purposes, which, with the gas works proposed, will make residences very desirable.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in an elegant park adjoining the railroad station, is open for visitors at all times and supplied with everything in season.

CARRIAGES had at a minute's notice. A visit of inspection is desired. Apply at the office, near Garden City Railroad Station to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager.

TO LET.—NO. 216 CLINTON AV., CORNER WILLOUGHBY, a two-story and half-frame dwelling, with fine garden and grounds; in perfect order, with carpets and gas-fixtures; has been offered at $1,500, but will be let to good tenant for less. Address D. & M. CHAUNCEY, NO. 207 Montague st., or CHARLES PRATT, No. 232 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER.—THIRTY-FOUR MILES FROM New-York; high ground, with river view of thirty miles; three-quarters of a mile from depot; to let for the Summer, in a double house, three large connecting rooms on first floor, furnished; independent of the rest of the house, with private bath-room and closet, running water. Also, rooms up stairs if required; will furnish vegetables, butter, milk, and eggs, if desired, or will provide private table; family small and strictly private; best references required and given. Address A. C. S., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

SEA-SIDE.—LONG BRANCH, SOUTH OF WEST-END HOTEL—To rent, new, elegant cottage, nine rooms, bath-room, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, elevated ranges, large old-fashioned fire-places in parlor and dining-room, plate-glass mirrors from mantels to ceilings, carpeted throughout, furniture entirely new and plenty of it, stabling, four box stalls and two coachmen's rooms. Full particulars and plans of the house at office of F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, RESERVING two rooms for office and use of parlors furnished, will let remainder of his elegant house, near Reservoir Park, furnished or otherwise, to genteel party that would prefer it to a flat; will board in house if desirable. Address D. H., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY DESIRING to pass the Summer on the Pacific slope will rent his house, twenty rooms, situated in the most desirable part of Newark, N. J.; fine views; high ground; handsomely furnished, piano, melodeon; conservatory; all in best order. Address Post Office Box No. 5,607, New-York City.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—A COUNTRY place at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to railway and steam-boat; the house contains fourteen rooms, and bath-room; the grounds consist of five acres; plenty of fruit; garden and grapery. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT, FULLY-FURNISHED and frescoed stone mansion, with three acres of ground; finest Hudson River and inland view; unsurpassed in location and every other respect; in the upper end of the City; large stables and other outbuildings; to a responsible private family only. For particulars address Box No. 5,212 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—CHEAP—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to a respectable tenant, a fine country residence of house, stable, and barn, and four acres of handsomely laid out grounds, situated on Grand Southern Boulevard, two miles from Harlem Bridge and one hour from Wall st. by either steam-boat or railroad. Apply to Box No. 2,728, or to OLIVER BRYAN, No. 106 Broadway.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER.—Gentleman's residence; seventeen rooms, bath, laundry, &c.; two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade; carriage and ice houses; within 900 feet of depot; rent, $600. H. W. COATES, No. 5½ Pine st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE, fully furnished, medium size private dwelling; to acceptable family low rent. Permits at No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$450.—TO LET—BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE, eleven rooms; bay windows, fine lawn and grounds; thirteen miles from City; fifty trains daily; five minutes from depot; high grounds. Address H. B., Post Office Box No. 165, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—FULLY FURNISHED Gothic cottage, at Ridgewood, N. J., one hour via Erie road; rent, $450. Photographs and particulars with THOMAS T. WALTON, Lenox Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family on 35th st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, high stoop, 23.6x65x100; rent moderate. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A DESIRABLE two-story and French roof furnished house; location the best; water, gas, &c.; to a good party the rent would be low. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., NEARLY opposite the Grosvenor Hotel, being the first dwelling east of 5th av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, modern improvements, near station; will let for the season to small family. Call at No. 86 John st., 11 to 2, Monday.

APARTMENTS.—FINE CORNER FLAT; EXCELLENT location; near Park; halls newly painted, carpeted, and heated by steam. J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, UPPER PART; No. 504 6th av., store and upper part; No. 142 West 30th st., store. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 1,237 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 129 Fulton st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR A SMALL family, 45th st., near Lexington av., just put in perfect order; rent only $900. Apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET—NO. 123 EAST 71ST ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—A nicely-furnished front room to let, with or without board, in a first-class German private family; references exchanged.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A TWO-STORY AND basement cottage house, No. 123 West 40th st., near Broadway; cellar, gas, heater, range, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 41st st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; to a good responsible party, very low —$1,000. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

NO. 70 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—Second floor to let, six rooms; rent, $35 per month. Inquire as above.

$1,400.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE.—Sixteen rooms; thirty minutes from Battery. Apply on premises, No. 302 West 56th st.

NO. 6 EAST 49TH ST.—TO RENT AT $2,500 per annum; four stories; full size. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 14 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—SECOND floor, extra deep; private house, all improvements; to a small quiet family; $60 per month.

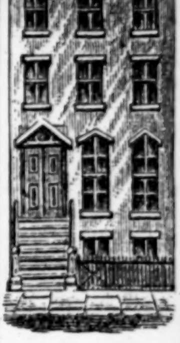
TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 139 West 12th st. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st., or H. J. SEAMAN, No. 102 West 14th st.

SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS can be had at No. 144 East 22d st. L. HAYNES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A WELL-BUILT AND handsomely frescoed house, No. 513 West 23d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, $750. PER YEAR, 219 ROSS STREET, BROOKLYN.



All Improvements, Fine Location. Apply for permit, JAMES C. EADIE, 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, Eastern District. Take ferry next James Slip, New York.

Only 35 minutes from City Hall Park, N. Y.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON TWENTY-SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK. An elegant country seat, situate about one mile from the station, on high ground commanding views of the river for twenty miles north and south; the house is of stone, containing twenty-five rooms, all fully furnished and everything ready for immediate occupancy; the house has also been frescoed and painted throughout; the stable is also of stone, with room for eight horses; there is also a fine vegetable garden, all planted, and plenty of shade trees around the house; the place will be rented for the season or year low to a first-class tenant; the house being well adapted for a Winter residence on account of its southern exposure, and, in addition, there is a large furnace; water and gas throughout the house. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

FOR RENT—$2,500, FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished; has all modern improvements, with eight acres in lawn and garden; will be rented for the Summer or year very low to a desirable tenant; abundance of fruit; garden planted with vegetables; fresh cow and poultry can remain on place; location at West Farms, three and a half miles north of Harlem. Apply to owner, THOS. MINFORD, No. 101 Wall st.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH ST.

Just completed; a few desirable suites unrented; can now be viewed; every room light; ventilation, steam heat, &c.; moderate prices. Apply at the premises, or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 273 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—To let, furnished, superior built first-class three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, very elegant; furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, chandeliers, (ordered specially for the house,) almost new. Will rent low to a desirable party. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, an unfurnished house, lately put in complete order, containing ten rooms, together with stable, &c., and three acres of ground, with garden; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, twenty two miles from New-York; elegant grounds, fruit and vegetable garden; all modern improvements; will rent for the Summer months only. Address Post Office Box No. 1,586, New-York.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, THE DESIRABLE CORner house with bay window on Park av., No. 101 East 59th st., size 25x60, in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR.—An elegant country residence, beautifully furnished; house large, with modern conveniences, stables, ice-house filled, &c.; on the east bank of the Hudson. For particulars apply at No. 11 Wall st., Room 17.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FOURTEEN MILES TO New-York; ten minutes' walk to Valley Station; rent, $800; good three-story house; twelve rooms; all modern improvements; splendid view of New-York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island; ground one-half acre. Inquire of C. B. BOOTH, No. 310 3d av., New-York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY TO RENT.—A house completely furnished, on the Hudson; twelve rooms; three acres; well shaded; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; close to the water; horse and carriage; one hour from City; rent low. E. DOUGHTY, No 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of No. 64 Clinton place, opposite the Brevoort House, as one flat; eight rooms in all, and all improvements; rent moderate. Apply to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 11 Washington square.

TO LET.—A CORNER FLAT, NO. 77 WEST 55TH st.; a complete set of eight rooms; A No. 1 in all respects, at a low rent. Inquire of A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from May 1; table d'hote; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av. JAMES P. COLT.

FIFTH AV. AND 57TH ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story marble residence to let low; in fine order throughout. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE ON 5TH AV., near 48th st., built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, to rent, unfurnished, for one or two years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ATTENTION!—LOW RENT FOR HOUSE NO. 220 West 43d st., near Broadway; in perfect order; just painted throughout. Apply to owner on premises.

ELEGANTLY-LOCATED PLACES AT STAMFORD, Mount Vernon, Tarrytown, to let, sell or exchange. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.

TO RENT.

PARLOR STORE—Plate glass window; size about 20x100 feet; good light.

BASEMENT STORE—With double windows, right off street.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

VERY DESIRABLE

Offices, on second floor, opposite City Hall, to let at extremely low prices. Also, very light floor, 35x20, at any reasonable offer. Inquire in store No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, suitable for bakery; also store No. 409 Myrtle av. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT SMALL OFFICE IN 23D st., near Grand Opera House. Rent $350. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BAKERY TO LET, WITHOUT STORE. Inquire at No. 450 West 51st st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSTON st.; with steam power; inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, FULLY FURNISHED, or small furnished house in New-York or vicinity. Address M. M. M., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BAY HORSES; black points, sixteen hands; warranted sound and kind, and very handsome and good travelers. One elegant barouche in perfect order; one clarence in fine order, made by Brewster, of Broome st.; two sets of double harness, silver mounted; gentleman's saddle, side saddle, horse covers, blankets, whips, &c. Apply at stable, No. 115 West 18th st.

PROF. J. A. GOING, M. R. C. V. S. E.—Veterinary editor *Spirit of the Times*. No. 70 West 37th st., south-east corner 6th av.

HORSE, DARK BAY, 15.3 HANDS HIGH, fast, free, sound, and kind, to be seen at stable No. 10 East 27th st.

CLOSE CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP at stable No. 10 East 27th st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, No. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK. —Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph line.

I WISH A POSITION IN A RESPECTABLE banker's or broker's office; can bring some business in New-York securities; compensation, a percentage of the profits on business influenced. Address B. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money on New-York and Brooklyn real estate; money at six per cent. for first-class loans. $10 000 for Columbia College leasehold.

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JAMES T. BATES & CO.

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Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s;

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ROCHESTER CITY 7s; WATER LOAN, DUE IN 1903.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s; IMPROVEMENT BONDS, DUE IN 1895.

JERSEY CITY 7s; COUPON OR REGISTERED, DUE IN 1906.

BUFFALO CITY 7s; CITY AND COUNTY HALL BONDS, DUE IN 1910.

LONG ISLAND CITY 7s; FUNDED DEBT, DUE IN 1897.

NEWARK CITY 7s; WATER BONDS, DUE IN 1905.

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10. By order of the board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

W. H. HAYS, President. HENRY MORGAN, Vice President. GEO. R. A. RICKETTS, Cashier. NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, New-York, April 29, 1876.

THIS BANK HAS RESUMED BUSINESS WITH all its former rights and privileges in the New-York Clearing-house Association.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP. Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The annual election of this society for President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Trustees will take place THIS (Sunday) MORNING, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the Orphan Asylum Building, corner of 77th st. and 3d av. The polls will remain open for four hours. The annual meeting of this society will be held in the same building at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports of the President and the committees, and such other business as may be brought before it. By order of the President, HENRY GOLDSMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June next, at 1 P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1876. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 27th day of April, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer. New-York, April 22, 1876.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held in Milwaukee, at the Company's office, on the 5th of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th May and reopened on 22d of June. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, New-York, 25th April, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FORTY Directors of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 8th of May next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 82 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (Corner Bowery and Broome st.) New-York, April 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on May 1, 1876. The transfer books will be closed from that date to May 2. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York, April 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, April 25, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on the 1st day of May next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, of Chicago, due May 1, 1876, will be paid at the Bank of New-York National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it. LOUIS FITZGERALD

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The accusations against Secretary BRISTOW, in connection with the release of the bark *Mary Merritt* from the custody of Federal officers, have been fully and conclusively disproved. The fact that Mr. BRISTOW had, as a private citizen, urged upon Secretary RICHARDSON the justice of releasing the vessel, and that she was released after Mr. BRISTOW had assumed control of the Treasury Department, furnished a plausible enough foundation for the scandal-mongers to work upon. The investigation which was promptly demanded by Mr. BRISTOW has shown that the Secretary, instead of using his official position to give effect to a decision which he had formerly advocated—though not even as a paid attorney—was studiously careful to avoid any personal connection whatever with the case in his official capacity. The Judges of the court which had libeled the vessel decided that she was held for a purely technical violation of the revenue laws, and the forfeiture was remitted by Mr. CONANT as acting Secretary of the Treasury, after the Solicitor of the Treasury had agreed with him as to the justice of that course. The entire case is a very fair illustration of the straits to which the enemies of Mr. BRISTOW are reduced in seeking matter with which to blacken his character.

Whether Mr. MOODY complied with the request of the *Sun* and prayed for the conversion of Mr. JAY GOULD, we do not know. It is certain, however, that Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper has set itself up as a religious teacher, and that it prints letters purporting to have been received from godly people in praise of what one of them calls its "week-day sermon." As the same turgid stream of gush runs through all these effusions, the carnal reader might be tempted to suggest that they were written in the *Tribune* office, if deception of that nature were not incompatible with the function of preacher which Mr. GOULD's editor has assumed. We hope that he does not forget HOOD's line. "A daw's not counted a religious bird because it keeps a cawing from a steeple." And, though the *Tribune* may preach a "more than beautiful" sermon every day of the week, it must not consider itself a truly religious newspaper until it tells the truth about its circulation and its neighbors, and cuts adrift from the stock-gambling operations which at present supply it with sustenance.

The House Judiciary Committee has properly declined to entertain the offer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to reconvey to the Government at a fixed price, and as a contribution to the sinking fund, some millions of unsold acres of the land granted to the company in the first instance. Other Pacific railroad companies are said to have submitted similar propositions, and to them the refusal of the committee also applies. The operation would have been a profitable one for the companies, but an absurd and costly one for the Government. The best lands have been picked out by settlers and speculators; those which would have been retransferred to the Government at two dollars and a half per acre are inferior, if not worthless. By this device the Union Pacific hoped to have many millions of dollars carried to its credit. Other means of meeting the rapidly-accumulating indebtedness must now be found.

Is Gov. TILDEN weak enough to believe the tools and toadies who assure him that the Utica Convention has invested him with extraordinary strength? Is he so blinded by ambition and flattery that he cannot distinguish the honest zeal which impresses observers from the half-hearted, perfunctory service which the convention accorded him? Is he ignorant of what everybody else knows—that the real feeling of the delegates was not in his favor, and that his friends in the delegation to St. Louis will be stripped of moral influence by the presence of so many associates who have no desire to see him nominated? These are questions that must occur to Democratic politicians in other States, and the answers are so obvious that Tilden stock should be rated some points lower, instead of higher, than the figure at which it stood a week ago. The exultant strains of journals like the *World* would be more effective in Mr. TILDEN's behalf if the terms upon which they are to be had were less widely understood.

The letter of our special correspondent in Georgia showed that the Massachusetts Republicans are not guilty of vain babbling when they call for the faithful and zealous maintenance of "the equal rights of all citizens under the Constitution," as one of the qualifications to be sought among candidates for the Presidency. There is nothing new in the story that is told. Hardly were the reconstruction laws enacted before the Georgia Democrats applied themselves to the task of rendering them nugatory. By fraud and intimidation they contrived to overcome the colored Republican vote, and thus to render white Republicans powerless in the State. These tactics have been continued until now, and the present political complexion of the State is the result of them. We hear from other Southern States that the example of Georgia is considered worthy of imitation. The colored people are to be so cowed that they will either support the Democratic ticket or abstain from voting. From these methods the South will be the heaviest sufferer. Its professions of peace and fraternity will be worthless so long as it arrays itself almost solidly against the application of the principles of equality to the rights of citizens which the Union sentiment of the country unequivocally demands.

THE DEMOCRATS AS REFORMERS.

Gov. SEYMOUR was strangely out of his element on the Utica platform. Not that his appearance was unwelcome. The only enthusiasm discernible in the two days' doings was that which his presence evoked; the only effort to lift the convention out of the mire of personalities and partisanship was the brief speech he delivered toward the close of the proceedings. But the speech itself proves that Mr. SEYMOUR had not a particle of genuine sympathy with the objects, or of sincere respect for the character, of the body he addressed. In an interview with a *Herald* reporter he had previously recorded his protest against the determination of the managers to manipulate the convention in the interest of TILDEN as a Presidential candidate. "Our State," he said, "should not endeavor to force any man upon the party. As New-Yorkers we may feel very proud if the convention honors one of our fellow-citizens with its preference, but we should not for a moment take any position which seems to dictate that it shall do so." Equally emphatic, both in the speech and the interview, was the rebuke he administered to the talkers and writers who boast of the inherent purity of the Democratic Party, and insist that its acquisition of power would necessarily be followed by reform in the administration of the Government. Assurances of this sort Mr. SEYMOUR evidently regards as delusive if not fraudulent. "Democrats and Republicans," he told the reporter, "have floated with the tide and been tainted with the corruption of the times." Being asked if this remark was not equivalent to saying that Republican corruption is only more conspicuous because Republicans have been most in office, he answered "Precisely." The same ideas were elaborated in his more formal address. He declared that "we have lost sight, without regard to mere party distinction, of those virtues which did abound when our institutions were formed." Again: "I believe that the Republican Party in its make-up, in the great body of its organization, is as honest as our own." The cause of most of the corruption that now prevails in public life he traced to the growth of demoralization among the people, and he corrected the idea that extravagance and wrong-doing are found exclusively in the administration of Federal affairs. "Our Governments, municipal, State, and general," he remarked, "are strictly representative, and in their maladministration they have reflected errors and demoralizations that began with the people." We read Mr. SEYMOUR's statements in the interview in conjunction with his speech, because there is more than a general resemblance between them. Gaps left in the utterances of the orator are filled by the frank explanations of the more familiar talker, and it is only by taking the two together that we can realize where Mr. SEYMOUR stands, and how utterly he is out of harmony with the noisy politicians of his party.

Has Mr. SEYMOUR, then, no faith in the future of his party? Professedly he is hopeful, and he carefully states on what ground. He concedes at the outset that the Democrats are mistaken if they suppose that they can overthrow their opponents simply on account of the developments at Washington. It is only as devoted and consistent reformers that, in his judgment, they have any chance of success. He assures us, however, that, in respect of laxity and corruption neither party is better than the other, and that the faults and errors of both reflect the feelings and purposes that predominate among the people. So far the ground of Mr. SEYMOUR's not very sanguine anticipations is by no means clear. From the assumption that the people are demoralized, and that parties which look to the people for power cannot be better than the people, there does not seem any conclusive reason for an expectation of benefits resulting from the accession of the Democrats to office. Here Mr. SEYMOUR's logic limps. By some mysterious process, which he does not attempt to explain, the party he belongs to has contrived, in the midst of universal and all-pervading depravity, to retain the germs of a higher life. A strict construction of the theory on which the Federal Government rests is held up as one of these germs—as the influence, in short, which shall restrict the channels through which public money flows, and so close the door of the Treasury against corruption. There is, besides—if we may credit Mr. SEYMOUR—a disposition inherent in the Democracy to cultivate the thrift, the integrity, the simplicity, and other virtues which distinguished the founders of the Republic. And the exercise of these qualities, says Mr. SEYMOUR in his moments of optimism, is rendered possible by the development of a better spirit among the people. The hard times have had something to do with the change, and the traditional reputation of the Democratic Party, which, like the Catholic Church, outlives the corruptions that would have extinguished any more fallible organization, helps in the same direction. Mr. SEYMOUR winds up his somewhat inconsequential argument with the declaration that the Democrats cannot succeed, and ought not to succeed, unless they carry aloft the banner of reform, and fight through the campaign as pure, devoted, and consistent reformers.

We are willing to assume that in all this Mr. SEYMOUR addresses himself to the intelligence of his countrymen. The part he played in the Convention was that of a mentor, rather than a demagogue. But when we look around, and interpret his words in the light of facts, we cannot avoid the conclusion that he has drawn a little too freely upon his imagination for the consolation and encouragement he administered to his audience. The alleged fidelity of the Democracy, for example, to the doctrine of strict construction, and other ancient characteristics of the party, is a delusion. Expenditures which Mr. SEYMOUR deems unconstitutional have no more greedy advocates than the Democrats of the West and South, whose views in regard to the authority and duty of the National Government in the matter of internal improvement are more sweeping and extravagant than those of the Whigs in the last generation. Take the currency question as another illustration. The most ingenious distortion of facts cannot reconcile with Mr. SEYMOUR's ideal the worship of rag-money, and the demand for its unlimited issue by the Government as a legal tender, which dominate among the Democracy in some of the States and have Democratic adherents in all. Nor is the claim set up for the governing capacity of the party tenable for a moment in the presence of the spectacle which for five months has been visible in the House of Representatives. The majority there is large enough to make it master of the situation, so far as the development of a policy is concerned. But it has proved itself destitute of the first elements of statesmanship. Not a single member of the majority has risen above the dead level of mediocrity, and the rank and file have blundered along without leaders, without a policy, without principle, with no bond of unity beyond an unscrupulous partisanship. Where, then, does Mr. SEYMOUR find a pretext for the plea that the Democratic Party is a party intent upon reform in the administration of the Government, and upon the elevation and purification of the people? Not, surely, in the Utica Convention, whose prolonged difficulty about conflicting delegations, both confessedly fraudulent, must have saddened and disgusted him. A convention whose chief business was to determine whether Mr. KELLY or Mr. MORRISSEY shall be the recognized head of the party in the City of New-York, and in the end surrendered itself, body and soul, to the sway of Tammany, is a sorry commentary on Mr. SEYMOUR's philosophizing and a flat refutation of his sophisms in regard to Democratic reform.

THE GOLD PREMIUM.

Legal-tender notes have for many years been accepted without question in settlement of debts, and they perform all the ordinary functions of money. The conclusive objections to them are that they are not subjected to the influences which foreign commerce brings to bear on a gold currency, and that their value is at the mercy of the Government, which, by adding to their number, (already too great,) may diminish their purchasing power indefinitely. The value in gold of the legal-tender and bank notes of the United States is not determined by the opinions of the people, except in the same sense and in the same degree as the value of wheat or cotton is thus determined. No doubt, at any given moment the price of gold, like that of wheat and cotton, is fixed by the prevalent opinion at the time among those who deal in the commodity, but that opinion is constantly undergoing the correction of experience, and always obeys the subtle laws which harmonize the quantity supplied with the quantity demanded, and place limits to the fluctuations of prices.

The metal gold, though there is seldom so large a quantity as thirty million dollars of it at the disposal of the whole business community of the Atlantic States, preserves a remarkable steadiness of value. This steadiness is entirely the result of the influences brought to bear on gold springing from our commercial relations with the rest of the world. There are many men in this City, employing large capitals, whose business it is to understand our commercial and financial relations with foreign nations, and who apply great skill and knowledge to the management of their affairs. They buy and sell foreign bills of exchange, borrow or lend money on either side of the ocean, as seems to them most advantageous, export or import securities and gold, and apply all the resources of modern banking and credit to the transactions between the United States and foreign nations. There is no class of men whose operations are more beneficial to the whole country. It is by international transactions conducted by these men, and not by gambling pure and simple, that the value of gold is in the long run adjusted.

The value of gold, so long as our currency is on its present footing, rises and falls with the demand which comes for it from other countries. Last year we had to export a large quantity of gold, and consequently its price was comparatively high during the whole year, its average range, month by month, being higher than in any previous year since 1870. At present the tendency of the premium is downward, since there is not likely to be any considerable demand for specie for exportation. Equally powerful as an influence on the price of gold is the action of the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the accumulation of coin in the Treasury. We speak here of permanent accumulation, not of the mere collection of the Customs duties, to be paid out again for interest after a short interval. For many years the operations of the Treasury have not tended to the accumulation of gold coin, and the Government's stock of that metal has considerably diminished since 1868. The coming Summer will be likely to afford the Treasury a rare opportunity to strengthen itself with gold coin. We do not think any material advance in the premium could take place in consequence of a gradual accumulation by the Treasury, without drawing gold here from the Bank of England. The great banks of England, France, and Germany are not conducted by a set of misers, but by intelligent men of business for the purpose of making interest on the capital employed. They all have at this moment a great deal more gold than they want to keep idle in their vaults, which fact is conclusively shown by the low rates at which they offer to lend it. Even the Bank of France, according to the Paris correspondence of the *Economist*, is about to reduce its rate of discount.

The present period of stagnation in business is peculiarly unfavorable to any serious disturbance of the financial equilibrium between Europe and America. It is common to speak of this as a time of bad credit. It is true that a great deal of financial unsoundness has been detected, but there are thousands of men employing capital in various ways whose credit is as perfect as it ever was. This is certainly the case with the principal firms and individuals employed in international banking and dealing in foreign bills of exchange. If they were in bad credit, and thus disabled from conducting their business with customary punctuality and freedom from friction, we should see evidence of the fact in the violent fluctuations of the gold premium, as we did in 1864 and 1866. Without claiming any information on this subject not accessible to all the world, we are of opinion that any material advance in the gold premium under present circumstances is improbable, while a considerable reduction of it would not be at all surprising.

RUMORS OF WAR.

There is unquestionably a very anxious tone of feeling in European business circles in reference to the war now threatening Eastern Europe. At times within the past few weeks there has been absolute panic in the Continental exchanges. The rumor has even been rife that the Russian Emperor was about to resign rather than see his country engaged in a great war with, perhaps, Austria and Turkey, thus leaving the Crown Prince and the war party to manage the Government. The causes of this state of things are diverse. The efforts of the Austrian Government, through Baron RODICH, a Roman Catholic Albanian and Governor of Dalmatia, to pacify the insurgents, proved an utter failure. They refused to submit to the Austrian demands that they should lay down their arms, or to trust to the Turkish promises of reform and justice, without more guarantees than Count ANDRASSY could offer. And, as if to form a commentary on Turkish pledges, during the armistice the Turkish forces marched into a Bosnian village, and murdered men, women, and children, carrying away their heads on pikes. This atrocity was at once revenged by a raid of the insurgents on Turkish territory.

During this very negotiation Baron RODICH, in his impatience, made an indiscreet speech in regard to Russia, which fanned the flames among the Russian people. He was reported as having charged the Russians with duplicity toward the South Sclavonians, and as saying that the latter could expect no help from the great nation, for "Turkey had already conquered it once." These wild expressions are denied, but they are straws showing the current. Then, to exasperate the feeling, appears a publication in St. Petersburg of Count ANDRASSY's private dispatches in 1870, wherein he urges Turkey to side with Austria against Russia, that she might recover her provinces on the Black Sea, and probably Austria gain ground on the Danube, while a barrier would be set up to Russia in a revived Kingdom of Poland. The feeling, too, of the Russian press has been expressed in strong terms against allowing the oppressed Sclavonians on the Black Sea and lower Danube to be overwhelmed by Turkey and Austria. Some of the Vienna journals also have been bitter against the Russian policy.

The feeling excited among the South Sclavonians against Austria has been steadily growing in intensity. At Belgrade the Austrian Chargé has been insulted by the populace; and all along the "military frontier" the sentiment is deep and warm that the Viennese Cabinet are playing into the hands of the Turks. This very feeling tends to throw the whole of Sclavonic Turkey into close sympathy with Russia. Had Austria shown more encouragement to the rebellious provinces, the sympathies of their people would have inclined even more strongly to the Sclavonians of Austria than of Russia, as they both belong to the same branch of the great race.

However timid or conservative the present Czar may be, he cannot long resist the popular pressure to interfere in behalf of the oppressed Sclavonians, provided any external act be performed to strengthen the power of Turkey. Any interference by Austria would kindle the flames to a conflagration among the Russians. The great object of Austria, from this point of view, will be to let the rebellion smolder out. But this is precisely what the war party in Servia are determined, if possible, to prevent. The Skupochtijna, or Servian democratic assembly, have constituted themselves into a kind of permanent "Committee of Safety," to prepare for war. The Prince MILAN holds out against plunging the country into such a terrible struggle. The Government, however, are making forced loans, arms are being gathered, business is almost at a stand-still, and the collection of debts is suspended by law. If Servia and Montenegro are drawn into the contest, and the revolt in Bosnia extends itself, it will be difficult for Austria and Russia to avoid taking part. Hence the anxiety and the rumors of war in European financial circles. Still, both these powers have very strong internal inducements to keep the peace, while the position of Germany might endanger either, should it go to war without her approval.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

The telegraph has informed us of an insurrection in Algeria, "to the south of Constantine," and the announcement of the outbreak has been followed by a brief telegram stating that "the insurrection has ended." Later accounts, however, throw some doubt on this report, though it is thought that the rebellion cannot be long-lived. The locality of the disturbance cannot be ascertained, as there are many square leagues of territory "to the south of Constantine," and one may travel many miles on French roads within that point of compass. It is probable, however, that the insurrection occurred in the vicinity of Batna, the chief place of the military subdivision of the same name, and an important post on the road from Constantine to the Great Sahara. Early in January last there were fears of a disturbance among the Arabs in the Batna district, and the garrison was strengthened by a detachment from Constantine. Forewarned is to be forearmed, and the French authorities have evidently made short work of the insurgents. Information as to the cause and character of the recent revolt is wholly wanting, and we can do little more than guess at the origin and result of the disturbance.

In 1875 the army in Algeria contained 60,507 men and 13,965 horses. This force was divided into infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the usual proportions, and was under excellent discipline. The cavalry and artillery horses are the best that can be procured in the country, while the infantry consists partly of native troops and partly of Frenchmen, pretty thoroughly accustomed to the peculiarities of the Algerian climate. The garrisons are stronger in the districts which have been most turbulent in times past, and none of the regiments or squadrons have any reason to complain of insufficient drill and exercise. The telegraph extends its network all over Algeria, and should a line be cut in one place, a dispatch may be flashed by a roundabout route with little delay. In many parts of the country the aerial telegraph, which preceded the electric, is still maintained, and though rarely used, could be made available in case of necessity. Though forty-five years have passed since the army of Gen. DE BOURMONT landed at Sidi Ferruch, and accomplished in less than a month the capture of Algiers and the submission of its Dey, the Arabs have not abandoned the hope of expelling the invader, and substituting the crescent for the cross. Many of them have submitted and are good citizens under the tri-color, but there are many others who still dream of a restoration of the Moslem power, and are ready to spend their blood and strength in order that the Frank colony may disappear and the Beylick may come again.

Throughout the whole of Algeria, from the borders of Morocco to the frontier of Tunis, there is a kind of free-masonry among the Arab tribes that facilitates the inception and spread of an insurrection. The tribes are controlled by sheiks or chiefs, many of whom possess almost despotic power in consequence of their descent, real or reputed, from Moslem saints. Some of these chiefs hold their sway over large territories, and the interests of the various leaders are so closely allied that they are more than likely to act in unison. The French authorities have always sought to conciliate these chiefs, so that they could thereby control the tribes, but have not always succeeded. Sometimes a turbulent sheik has been removed and a rival who swore loyalty to the French was appointed in his place. Matters were not always improved by this, as the new chief was generally of an insignificant family, and consequently possessed little influence. The deposed head would secure the larger following, and the new ruler, in a hopeless minority, could only be sustained by French bayonets. Occasionally it has happened that two men of equally ancient and honorable ancestry have contended for the chieftainship of a tribe. In such a case—where their claims and influence were equal—French intrigue would work to advantage, and the man who promised the most, and first offered to swear on the Koran to be loyal to France, was sure to be installed in office and properly cared for. The loyal chiefs were treated with great courtesy, and the highest among them were the objects of attention which might easily turn their heads. The Governor General at Algiers, and the provincial Governors at Constantine and Oran were unceasing in their regard for the great sheiks, and the diplomacy did not stop here. They (the sheiks) were invited to Paris, where they were personally received and feasted by the Emperor, and on his visit to Algeria they welcomed and feasted him in return. Thus it came about that their devotion to France was closely allied to devotion to its Emperor. Sedan and the events of the 4th of September greatly disturbed them. These were followed by several impolitic measures, of which the most important was the naturalization *en masse* of the Jewish population of Algeria. The country had been almost stripped of troops, and nearly all the old officers of the *Bureau Arabe* were serving in France. All things favored an insurrection. It has been asserted that German intrigue had something to do with the business, and fanned the spark into flame; but the most intelligent of the French officers in Algeria, as well as the Arabs themselves, declare the assertion entirely unfounded.

The intimate relations of the tribes are best shown by a short narrative of the principal events of the insurrection. In January, 1871, a detachment of *spahis*, or irregular cavalry, at Souk Ahras, in the eastern part of the Province of Constantine, rose in mutiny. They were joined by the neighboring tribes and laid waste the farms in the surrounding region, but were unable to capture the town. They were defeated by a force from Bone, and were obliged to flee across the border into Tunis. The affair was thought to be purely local, but in the same month there were outbreaks in several other parts of the country, all the way from the sea to the desert. A dozen fortified towns and villages were besieged, but the garrisons made a heroic resistance, and generally repulsed the insurgents or were able to hold out until relief came. Unfortified villages were burned, farms were devastated, mills were destroyed, settlers of both sexes were murdered or carried into captivity, and ruin and desolation were spread over a wide territory. Fort National, the principal post in Western Kabylia, was besieged for sixty-three days, and the surrounding settlement was completely destroyed. Palaestro was burned and fifty of its male inhabitants were massacred, while the remainder were held as prisoners till the end of the war. The whole of Kabylia was in arms, and the disturbance extended almost to the very walls of Algiers and Constantine. The leading chiefs were engaged, and the fanaticism of the Moslems was fully roused. But in course of time the troubles with the Commune were over, troops were poured into Algeria, and by the end of August the insurrection was terminated. Most of the leaders had been killed in action; those who were captured and proved to have borne an active part in the outbreak were tried and severely punished, but those who had not been concerned in massacres were treated with great leniency. The tribes who had revolted were disarmed and compelled to pay a war tax of thirty millions of francs. The sufferers by the insurrection have been indemnified as far as possible, and the work of re-colonization is rapidly progressing. It is possible that some of the scenes of 1871 may be repeated in the present year, and the fires of revolt again burn in the valleys nestling at the feet of the Atlas Mountains, or stretching away toward the great plain of Sahara.

OUR BOYS.

There is a very general complaint that it is becoming more and more difficult to find desirable occupations for boys. In all the vast industrial and commercial machinery of the country there seems to be no space for the lads who must shortly be the men of another generation. There was a time when boys were regularly apprenticed at mechanical trades or in mercantile houses. They served five or seven years in the shop, store, or counting-house, and rose by slow degrees to be partners, heads of houses, or independent masters in their own line of life. Other boys went to sea, after receiving a good common-school education, and passed through the several stages of promotion as cabin-boy, before the mast, ordinary seaman, mates, and Captain. All these, whether on sea or land, were the sons of American citizens, and whether of rich or poor parents, they were, for the most part, on a common level. There was not so much disrelish for manual labor as there has been in later years. Perhaps there was more sturdiness of character.

It must be confessed that the times have changed. How far the introduction of a foreign element into active business pursuits is responsible for this, we cannot tell. It is certain, however, that something in the forecastle and in the shop has made those places distasteful to the average American boy. It is rare nowadays to find a gentleman's son working his way to the quarter-deck from before the mast. The sneering phrase "greasy mechanic" oftener includes a fling at the ignorant and uncongenial foreigner than of old. With this change in the material of the mechanical trades have come the modern ideas concerning trades unions, with all their machinery of strikes, lock-outs, and strife with employers—ideas which are certainly not of American origin. One of the very first demands of the trades union is that a limit be fixed to the number of apprentices to be taken into any working force. Some trades have fixed the maximum of apprentices as low as one to each thirteen journeymen, or "full hands;" possibly others have made a still more rigorously exclusive demand. The theory of this sort of proscription appears to be that men who have acquired a trade are determined that their number shall be kept within certain limits during their lifetime. Any attempt to invade that magic circle is met with a strike, in which the workmen have the employers temporarily at their mercy. As employers are not specially anxious about posterity, they readily surrender.

To enter what are called the "learned professions" an expensive education is considered necessary. This is not attainable by most youths, and even when it is acquired it does not always lead anywhere. In these professions there is "always room at the top," which is small consolation to those who are hardly able to crowd in at the bottom. Vast numbers of boys, therefore, are driven into mercantile pursuits—a vague term which means anything, from buying and selling ship-loads of goods to being "generally useful" about a warehouse or store. Here the crowd of applicants for place is tremendous. The pay is small, and, generally speaking, the chances for promotion and ultimate independence are smaller.

When we consider what possibilities are bound up in the boy, whose only badness, possibly, is what he has inherited without his own consent, his future, with only a few avenues of life open to him, is not cheerful to one who wishes well for his kind. To-day the boy stands at the dividing of the ways. The chances are that he will take that which leads to thriftlessness and uselessness, if not worse. The boy who learns no trade, masters no useful and productive calling, has lost his chance. He enters life handicapped. Men, though they may be prosperous and successful, as the world goes, sometimes turn back with a great cry for their lost youth. For a moment, before they take up their burden and go on, they plead that the youthful bloom, which no power in heaven or earth can restore, shall be theirs again. The boys of this generation are in great need that something be done to fit them for the manhood which comes to them apace. They complain that there is no room for them anywhere.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The Massachusetts Historical Society has long been in possession of the valuable and interesting autograph of Washington's address to the officers of his Army at Newburg, and of several original letters authenticating or illustrating it. By order of the society these manuscripts are now published as a contribution to the literature of the Centennial year. This is the beginning of Dr. Robbins' preface to the heliotype reproduction of these letters, now printed and for sale at the rooms of the society. The letters are those of Col. Timothy Pickering, Gov. John Brooks, Judge Dudley A. Tyng, and William A. Hayes, authenticating the autograph and describing the same at the delivery of the address. It is a very good specimen of the heliotype process, and a memorial every way worth preserving."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

SECOND PAPER.

How many Americans have read a line of the works of Roger Williams? How many even are conversant with the leading facts of that fifty years of bitter struggle and controversy, of patient effort and self-denying toil, which elapsed between his landing in Boston and his death, amid the vigorous young colony which he had planted on Rhode Island? We have long ago forgotten how he looked in the flesh, and the sculptor who prepared his statue for our "national pantheon," was compelled to give a purely ideal presentment of the face and figure of the sturdy old pioneer of freedom. If performances like that of Dr. Dexter can be taken to adequately represent the views of educated Americans about Roger Williams, his true spiritual and intellectual temper are not only in danger of being as completely forgotten as his personal appearance, but are likely to be placed at the mercy of every slovenly or prejudiced writer on the early history of New-England. Yet this man, whose figure is outlined in so shadowy a fashion to this generation, touched more closely the problems of our own time than any of the forefathers of the Republic. He was the first thorough-going democrat who had a share in molding the institutions of this continent, and he was the first to demonstrate that perfect religious freedom is compatible with civil order, and that perfect civil liberty admits of no constraint being placed on the opinions or consciences of men. He enjoyed the friendship of Cromwell, the warm esteem of Milton, and the close personal intimacy of the younger Vane. The politico-religious ferment of the seventeenth century, which is the true beginning of American history, developed no opinions more aggressive than those of Roger Williams. On the subject of religious freedom, he promulgated views which were greatly in advance of the age which saw their publication, and which are far from being generally accepted in an age which owes to the triumph of such principles nearly all which it possesses in the way of enlightenment and culture. Roger Williams' *Bloudy Tenent* ought to be interesting reading to a public which relishes pamphlets on *Vaticanism*. The "Queries of Highest Consideration. Addressed to the General Assembly of Divines at Westminster," contain as forcible a commentary as could be desired on the inexpediency of Falck laws, and a clearer and more logical exposition of the natural relations between Church and State than most of those which have recently claimed public attention. Strip the controversial writings of Roger Williams of their frequent citations of Scripture texts, and of their labored expositions of the precedents of Jewish theocracy, and there will remain protests against an arrogant ecclesiasticism such as Mr. Gladstone might have written, and a defense of the supremacy of conscience over both civil and ecclesiastical authority which is not excelled in clearness and is certainly not equaled in thoroughness, by that of Father Newman.

On the 5th day of February, 1631, being eleven years after the first settlement of the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth, two years after the arrival of John Endicott with the first batch of Puritan colonists at Salem, and one year after the transfer of the New-England Company from London to Massachusetts Bay, Roger Williams arrived in Boston. Of his previous history but little is known. He was born in Wales in the last year of the previous century, and was therefore, in 1631, thirty-two years of age. His sufferings for cause of conscience must have begun early, for, writing in 1632, he says: "though in Christ called and persecuted in and out of my father's house these twenty years." He was elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital—the "Charter-house"—in 1621, and in 1624 he obtained what was called an "exhibition" of the value of eighty pounds a year. This carried him through a university course at either Oxford or Cambridge, probably the latter, which he appears to have concluded in 1626 by taking the degree of B. A. He owed his election as a Charterhouse scholar to the influence of the great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, and he appears to have enjoyed the patronage of this eminent man during his university life, and probably for some years after. A reference to this point in his career is to be found in the following allusion in a letter of Mrs. Sadleir, the daughter of Sir Edward Coke: "This Roger Williams, when he was a youth, would, in short hand, take sermons and speeches in the Star Chamber, and present them to my dear father. He, seeing so hopeful a youth, took such liking to him that he sent him to Sutton's Hospital, and he was the second that was placed there; full little did he think that he would have proved such a rebel to God, the King and his country." Roger Williams had certainly as poor an opinion of Kings as Buchanan, who sent this death-bed message to his former pupil, James I.: "Remember my humble service to his Majesty, and tell him that Buchanan is going to a place where few Kings come." In his correspondence with Mrs. Sadleir, Roger Williams had excited her wrath by saying of Charles I.: "As for the King, I knew his person, vicious, a swearer from his youth, and an oppressor and persecutor of good men."

That, it is true, was written late in life, but there is every reason to suppose that when young Williams took holy orders and assumed charge of a parish in the Diocese of Lincoln, he was not only a Puritan, but a Republican from conviction. The Bishop of the Diocese was Dr. Williams, who, under the persecution directed by Laud, was fined, suspended, and imprisoned. It is hardly necessary to add that Lincoln was one of the great strongholds of English Puritanism. During his brief incumbency as an English parish clergyman, Roger Williams gave evidence of the radical difference of opinion about the proper attitude of Puritanism which had, even then, begun to separate him from his non-conformist brethren. He thus alludes to that fact: "Master Cotton [his great New-England antagonist] may call to mind that the discusser, riding with himself and one other of precious memory, Master Hooker, to and from Sempringham, presented his argument from Scripture why he durst not join with them in the use of common prayer." In the following, we have a clearer insight into the views which determined him to assume a position of more pronounced antagonism to the Church of England than the majority of his Puritan fellow-emigrants. "Mr. Cotton and all the half Separatists halt between true and false churches, and consequently are not yet clear in the fundamental matter of a Christian church, whose matter must not only be living stones, but also separated from the rubbish of anti-Christian confusion and desolation." Opinions like these may not be recognized in the present age as quite germane to the subject of religious liberty; in fact, they may appear to be more nearly allied to a spirit of religious intolerance. And, from our standpoint, Roger Williams was far more exclusive on questions touching the discipline which the Church should apply to its own members than the most exacting stickler for "close communion," while at the same time he promulgated principles of religious liberty so bold and comprehensive as to draw down upon himself the most bitter persecution and the most virulent abuse. The narrowness—in the modern sense—of Williams' conception of a true church was, in truth, the impregnable foundation of his unfaltering opposition to all State interference with a society which he regarded as to exclusively spiritual in its aims and its bond of union to be susceptible of the slightest interference from temporal authority. We shall make this point clearer as we proceed. Meanwhile, let us see what were some of the most objectionable features of the church polity which Roger Williams left behind him in old England, and which he found partially reproduced in New-England. We waive all considerations of questions of liturgy, vestments, attitude in prayer and the like, which were more prominent points of dispute between Laud and the Puritan clergy. We shall confine ourselves simply to points where the laws of the land compelled the people to come within the pale of the Established Church—laws about whose justice, in principle at least, there was no dispute between Puritan and prelatist.

The statute 1 Elizabeth, C. 2, provided that "every inhabitant of the realm shall diligently and faithfully, having no reasonable excuse to be absent, endeavor themselves to resort to their parish church or chapel accustomed, or upon seasonable let, to some usual place where common prayer shall be used on Sundays or holidays, upon penalty of forfeiting for every non-attendance twelve pence, to be levied by the Churchwardens for the use of the poor." Under a statute of the same reign, "all English souls were bound to eat of the body and blood of Christ at the age of sixteen." The general tenor of the ecclesiastical legislation succeeding the Reformation is thus described by Mr. Fitz James Stephen.

> "Down to the sixteenth century the Pope and the clergy exercised practically unlimited power over every branch of the ecclesiastical law, and no other religious belief or system of religious worship was permitted than those which the ecclesiastical law recognized and enjoined.
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> The effect of the legislation of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth was to deprive the Pope of all legal power and to render the powers of the clergy subordinate to and dependent upon the law of the land; but it was also directed to the object of securing (to a certain extent) uniformity of religious belief, and maintaining one exclusive system of religious worship throughout the whole nation. The various attempts which were made to effect these objects lasted till the Toleration act, passed in 1688.
>
> The Toleration act relieved most of the Protestant Dissenters upon certain conditions from such of the acts against Nonconformity as prevented them assembling for religious worship according to their own forms, and this exceptional privilege has been so much extended by subsequent legislation that its character as an exception has for practical purposes been entirely lost sight of."

How jealously the Established Church guarded the penalties against nonconformity is well illustrated by the following statement of the case of Dr. John Cotton, who became the author and the champion in New-England of laws similar to those which had brought about his banishment: "When the pursuivants of the High Commission Court were searching for Cotton, his friend, the Earl of Dorset, who had vainly interceded for him with the Archbishop of Canterbury, sent him word that 'if he had been guilty of drunkenness or uncleanness, or any such lesser fault, (!) he could have obtained his pardon; but inasmuch as he had been guilty of non-conformity and puritanism, the crime was unpardonable, and therefore,' said he, 'you must fly for your safety.'" The religious discipline which the first colonists of Massachusetts Bay set up in New-England recalls the anecdote told of James I., who, being urged by a once zealous Nonconformist who had been brought over to the other side to persecute the Puritan party even to the death, replied: "Thou beast, if I had dealt so with thee in thy nonconformity, where hadst thou been?" We find evidence of the same spirit which actuated Laud and Stafford in the very first letter of instructions sent in 1629 by the Governor and Deputy of the New-England Company to John Endicott. The extracts in proof of this are worth reproducing: "And for that the propagating of the Gospel is the thing we do profess above all to be our aim in settling this plantation, we have been careful to make plentiful provision of Godly ministers. Mr. Ralph Smith, a minister, hath desired passage in one of our ships, which was granted him before we understood of his difference of judgment in some things with our ministers. * * * We have therefore thought fit to give you this order, that unless he will be conformable to our government you suffer him not to remain within the limits of our grant." Again, in another letter of the same year, we have the following: "We have certified you of the good hope we have of the love and unanimous agreement of our ministers, they having declared themselves to us to be of one judgment, and to be fully agreed on the manner how to exercise their ministry, which we hope will be by them accordingly performed. Yet because it is often found that some busy persons, led more by their will than any good warrant out of God's word, take opportunity of moving needless questions to stir up strife, and by that means beget a question, and bring men to declare some different judgment, most commonly in things indifferent, from which small beginnings great mischiefs have followed, we pray you and the rest of the Council (three of whom were ministers) that if any such disputes happen among you that you *suppress* them and be careful to maintain peace and unity." We need not multiply quotations to show how such principles gradually crystallized into that virulent type of intolerance for which New-England became famous during the lifetime of the men by whom and to whom these words were written. We may cite, however, the following from the "Thirty-two Answers from New-England to Old England Ministers": "If that discipline which we here practice be, as we are persuaded of it, the same which Christ hath appointed, and therefore unalterable, we see not how another can be lawful, and therefore if a company of people shall come hither and here set up and practice another, we pray you think not much, if we cannot approve of them." Not "lawful," be it remembered, in a merely ecclesiastical sense, or "approved" from the standpoint of theological controversy. The civil magistrate was bound to obey the command of the Church to stamp out heresy, just as clearly as he was obliged to repress crime. The man who presumed to differ from those whose business it was to lay down articles of faith was not only looked upon as a social outcast, but could be fined, imprisoned, or banished, according to the degree of vigor with which he maintained his nonconformity, or the persistency with which he sought to impress his views on others. How it fared with the first really formidable opponent of the New-England system of government, we shall show in another paper.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD W. GILPIN.

Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of the Courts of Delaware, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair, at Dover, last evening. He was about seventy-three years old, and had been on the bench many years.

WILLIAM WAIGLI.

William Waigli, a Hungarian nobleman, died in Milwaukee last Wednesday. The deceased was born in Grosnardin, Hungary, in the year 1810. He was a son of one of the first families of his native land. In early life he allied himself to Kossuth and engaged in the movement to relieve his land from the tyranny of Austria, and like his noble chief was doomed to suffer in exile on the failure of the Hungarian revolution. Waigli occupied the high and responsible position of private secretary of Kossuth when the leaders were obliged to fly their country and take refuge in friendly territory. He shared their misfortunes and accompanied his chief to this country. Here he resolved to become a citizen of the United States and settled in St. Louis. About eighteen or twenty years ago he removed to Milwaukee.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

PARK THEATRE.

While "Pique" is quietly advancing toward its two hundredth representation, the twin-success of the season, if we may so put it, is fast nearing its one hundredth performance. To-morrow evening "Brass" will enter upon the eleventh week of its existence at the Park Theatre. The occasion, we notice, is to be improved by reservation as a benefit for Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the author of the play, and, as a comedian, its central figure. We trust the double claim of the *bénéficiaire* upon the public will be remembered. The comedy of "Brass" has positive worth as a dramatic work, and Mr. Rowe's personation is the best specimen of character-acting enjoyed in this City during the present year, at any rate. The piece is indeed an excellent type of plays of an order seldom witnessed outside of France, but certain to attain popularity whenever written in accordance with the requirements of the local stage, and whenever constructed with proper ingenuity and *savoir faire*. "Brass" is a sort of *drame-vaudeville*. Its composition includes just enough of the melodramatic element to impress the audience with a sense of the importance of the action, just enough of epigrammatic dialogue to offer a pleasant rest after the contemplation of strong situations, and just enough of the farce to further relieve the effect of close attention to talk and events. In writing "Brass," in other words, Mr. Rowe has borne in mind that people do not visit the theatre with the intent to be continuously amused, or horrified, or even edified, but rather to enjoy an entertainment, in the exact sense of the term, during the progress of which merriment, silent interest and agreeable surprise follow each other, and whence the spectator departs with a feeling of refreshment and with the consciousness, too, that, thanks to the wholesome nature of the representation, the sympathy and the hilarity have been produced by no influences which he need feel regret at having submitted to. While Mr. Rowe has been most happy in transferring to the English stage the firm, but airy frame-work, the brisk and pointed dialogue, and the welcome variety—from grave to gay, from lively to severe—more frequently noticed in the French drama than in English theatres, his portrayal of *Waifton Stray* is also to be referred to as a genial contribution to the evenings of gratification he has afforded the amusement-seekers of New-York. Just at present there is no comedian in the United States whose *Waifton Stray* would fit the requirements of the character so nicely as the dramatist's own realization of his ideal. Mr. Rowe's performance has the suppleness of youth, as well as the ease, the brightness, and the freedom from self-consciousness indicative of protracted experience as well as of a natural disposition to move in the walk of the light comedian. "Brass" without Mr. Rowe would hardly be acceptable just now, and we are inclined to the belief that a less free and vivacious sketch of *Waifton Stray*—however elaborate and polished an effort had been made instead—would have been far from conducive to the success of the comedy. Mr. Rowe, we admit, has already had his reward as a dramatist and actor, for the career of "Brass" at the Park Theatre tells of appreciation of his labors as plainly as need be. But he has accomplished with uncommon talent a double task, and, at the close of the run of his piece, we should be glad to learn that the public had made the special tribute intended for his acceptance to-morrow night, as liberal as possible.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Henry D. Palmer will leave Liverpool on May 4.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be played until further notice at the Olympic Theatre.

The last week of the sojourn of Murray's Grand Circus in this City will commence to-morrow.

Prof. Cromwell announces the continuance of his art entertainments at the Masonic Temple throughout this week.

At the Parisian Varieties the usual entertainment is announced for every evening and for two afternoons of the current week.

"Americans at Home and Abroad" is the title of the principal element of this week's performance at the Theatre Comique.

"Duprez & Benedict's Mammoth Minstrel Troupe" are to give performances at the Brooklyn Theatre, throughout this week.

The San Francisco Minstrels can be visited as formerly, at their Broadway abode, with a certainty of enjoyment on the part of the spectator.

Mr. Milton Nobles will to-morrow evening commence an engagement at Wood's Museum. He will act in the new sensational play called "The Phœnix."

Kelly and Leon's minstrel troupe will tenant the Twenty-third Street Opera-house on and after to-morrow. A totally fresh programme of music and minstrel scenes is promised.

A complete change of programme will be effected at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening. Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. N. C. Goodwin will appear throughout the week in two characters.

"Ferreol" will be given throughout this week at the Union Square Theater. It will soon make way for a new piece, which is referred to as an original drama in five acts, and called "Conscience."

The Lyceum Theatre is to remain closed for a fortnight, at the expiration of which period a new "society drama," called "Douglas," and written by a gentleman of this City, will be made known to the public.

"London Assurance" will be given until further notice at Wallack's Theatre. The comedy, as already recorded in this place, is represented with a very strong cast, and its performances attract overflowing audiences.

The Central Park Garden will be opened to the public for the Summer to-morrow evening. It is announced that the place has been laid out anew and greatly beautified. The music will be supplied by Downing's orchestra and a double quartet club.

The final representations of "Pique" are now occurring at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Daly's drama, however, will be acted every evening this week except Saturday, when "Money" is to be represented, the occasion being Mr. Harkins' benefit.

Miss Aline Copp, a child now in her thirteenth year, gave a concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, and played from memory several piano-pieces by Chopin and Litolff in a manner calculated to create lively hopes of her future distinction.

The opening-night of Gilmore's Garden is fixed for Thursday evening week, when the first of a series of thirty concerts, in which an orchestra of one hundred musicians, under the direction of M. Jacques Offenbach, will take place. The Garden will be one of the most beautiful places of resort in the world.

Continued performances of "Henry V." are still the theme of announcement at Booth's Theatre. Tuesday's representation is to be given for the benefit of Mr. Frederick Thorne, the *Fluellen*, and on Thursday afternoon next, Mr. Rignold will profit by a special performance, when "Romeo and Juliet," with the *bénéficiaire* as *Romeo*, and Miss Sara Jewett as *Juliet* will be the attraction.

Miss N. C. Wickham, a lady who comes to us with the hearty indorsement of Philadelphia critics, will make her first appearance before a New-York audience on Tuesday evening next at Chickering Hall. The late Miss Charlotte Cushman gave the encouragement of her presence and praise to Miss Wickham, whose début in this City may therefore be awaited with pleasant anticipation.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The new Parisian productions have been "Le Roi d'Yvetot" at the Théâtre Taitbout, an opera in three acts, by Chabrillat and Emery, with music by L. Vasseur; "The Marriage d'une Etoile," one act operetta, with music by Legoix, at the Bouffes Parisiens, and an opéra comique, in one act, by Du Grosriez, at the Renaissance. Of the first, according to *Concordia*, the first and second acts are effective as scenic tableaux, but the third is void of interest. Nevertheless it is a piece which, if abbreviated and reconstructed, may keep the bills, for it is well acted throughout. The lively Laurent, Gobin, Mercier, and Bonnet, and the charming Mme. Pielly, with Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Debreux, and Mlle. Alice, form the cast. The operetta by Legoix is a slight piece of the café concert class, of which Geraldine, the diva of the Alcazar, is the heroine, and has a number of brothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins, all colliers and colliers' wives, who invade her house and cause her some embarrassment. There are a coal rondo, a coal chorus, and a coal complaint. Mlle. Paola Marié carries off the honors as a *charbonière*. The "Savoisienne" is a charming little *lever de rideau*, with a vein of melody pervading it. As a first attempt, it is highly creditable to M. Grosriez.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on April 15: "A rather numerous company met on Saturday afternoon at the house of M. Frederick Kastner, in the Rue de Clichy, to witness his experiments with a strange invention of his which he calls the "Pyrophone." The pyrophone, as its name indicates, is an instrument which produces sounds by means of gas jets. It had long been known that flames emit sounds, and M. Kastner himself had tried experiments in London; but yesterday the special public found themselves in the presence of an almost complete instrument composed of a series of glass tubes similar to organ-pipes of different lengths and dimensions, in which gas jets were burning, and which played some very powerful and very moving *morceaux*. The difficulty of the invention consisted, of course, in regularizing the jets. The theory is this: When an isolated gas jet produces a sound, you have only to bring another similar jet near it to make the sound cease. M. Kastner, then, has invented a contrivance which opens and shuts like the fingers of a hand, of which each one should allow a jet to escape. When the fingers are extended the sound is produced; when they are closed or approached to each other, the sound ceases. He next regulated the force of the sound by the dimensions of the tubes, and by the heights at which the jets were placed in the tubes. The contrivance corresponds to the key-board of a piano, and you are deeply moved at hearing those jets sing with extraordinary power, purity, and correctness. The audience was still more astounded at suddenly hearing the gaseliers placed in the centre of the room, and set in motion by invisible electric wires, execute "God save the Queen" in sonorous and penetrating tones. The invention is still in a rudimentary state, but I hasten to call attention to it because it seems to me destined to produce a great sensation when it shall have received the improvements which will certainly be introduced into it."

THE CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT.

RULES AND REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The following rules and regulations for the Military Encampments within Fairmount Park during the Centennial Exhibition have been issued from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park:

The grounds situated in the West Park between Ridgeland and Mount Prospect, on both sides of Prospect Drive are hereby placed for military encampments in charge of the Governor of Pennsylvania during the Centennial Exhibition, subject to the following conditions, stipulations, and restrictions, to wit:

First—No military organization of the State of Pennsylvania or of any other State will be permitted to occupy said grounds without the special permission of the Governor of Pennsylvania, or of his authorized military officer.

Second—The names of each military company, regiment, or battalion, and of the State, city, or county from whence they hail, together with the names of their commanding officers and staff officers shall be first furnished to the Secretary of the Park Commission at this office before such company, regiment, or battalion shall be permitted to occupy such grounds.

Third—No more than one piece of artillery shall at one time be permitted within the limits of said grounds, and its firing be limited to one gun at reveille early in the morning and one at retreat, about sunset. When occasion requires the firing of salutes, six hours previous notice thereof must be given to the Captain of the Park Guard, that accidents to pedestrians, equestrians, and vehicles may be avoided.

Fourth—No horses shall be allowed to be stalled or fed within the limits of said grounds.

Fifth—No vehicle of any kind shall be permitted to remain within the grounds, except during the time of loading or unloading military equipments or supplies.

Sixth—No trees or shrubbery shall be destroyed, cut, or injured.

Seventh—No structure of any kind, except military tents, shall be erected within the grounds except by special permission of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

Eighth—No camp shall in any way encroach upon the adjoining drives, bridle paths, or walks, or in and way interfere with the full and uninterrupted use of them by the citizens.

Ninth—Each and every person encamping on the grounds is subject to all the existing rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Park Commission, and liable in case of infringement to the fines and penalties enacted therein.

Tenth—The Governor of Pennsylvania assumes the responsibility for the proper use of the grounds, and of restoring them to the Park Commission in the same condition they were when first used for military purposes.

Eleventh—Printed copies of these conditions, stipulations, and restrictions, and of the rules and regulations for the government of Fairmount Park, must be furnished to all commanding officers of military organizations occupying the grounds, and such copies as furnished by this committee must at all times be conspicuously exhibited within the grounds.

Twelfth—A sufficient military guard must at all times be maintained within the grounds for the preservation of peace and order and the enforcement of these rules and regulations.

Thirteenth—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, their officers, superintendents, park guard, and park-keepers shall at all times have access to the grounds.

Fourteenth—This license to occupy the grounds for military purposes shall be revocable at any time when the Committee on Superintendence and Police, on account of a serious violation of the stipulations or a repeated breach of the rules and regulations by parties occupying the grounds, deem such action necessary for the proper maintenance and order of the park and the preservation of the peace and comfort of the public.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TEN MILLION FEET OF LUMBER BURNED IN WILLIAMSPORT—LOSS $125,000.

There was great destruction of lumber on Friday night at 10 o'clock in the lumber-yard of Messrs. Herdic & Maynard, at Williamsport, Penn., by which about twelve acres of manufactured white pine lumber was destroyed. Herdic & Maynard lose 3,000,000 feet of lumber, Ranstead & Flynn 2,500,000, and Hubbard & Mankey 100,000, in addition to a large lot of lath belonging to a Lockhaven firm. Two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance. Herdic & Maynard's mill was saved. The Fire Departments of Lock Haven, Watsontown, and Sunbury were called upon, and rendered valuable service. It is estimated that from nine to ten million feet of pine lumber were burned. Thomas Tozier loses 1,500,000 feet. One hundred thousand shingles, belonging to an Elmira firm, were also burned. The loss is pretty well covered by insurance. The latest estimates place the total loss at about $125,000. The principal losers are Herdic & Maynard, $50,000, insured for $32,500; Ranstead & Flynn, $35,000, insured for $29,500; Thomas Tozier, $12,000, insured for $7,000; Hubbard & Mankey, $8,000, insured for $5,000; D. L. Holden, of Elmira, $500, fully covered by insurance. There is also a loss of about $10,000 in damaged railroad tracks belonging to the Catawissa Railroad and the lumber-yards.

OTHER FIRES.

There was a very destructive fire in the woods on Mastic Neck, near Moriches, Long Island, on Friday and Saturday, near the place where there was a fire only a few days previously, and with that burning over some six or seven thousand acres. William S. Robert, Egbert T. Smith, and John G. Floyd were the principal losers. It was only by the most strenuous exertions of the Mastic people, assisted by many from West and Centre Moriches, that a number of buildings were saved. Every tree and shrub was swept away in the course of the fire, the origin of which is unknown.

A fire destroyed the screw manufactory of A. S. Kennedy, in Hamden, R. I., yesterday morning. The loss on building, machinery, and stock is $60,000. The insurance, which is $30,000, is divided among the Queens, of Liverpool; Hamburg, of Bremen; Merchants', of Providence; Fame, of Philadelphia; Standard, of New-Jersey; St. Paul and British American, of Toronto; Hoffman, of New-York; Security, of New-Haven, and Commercial. Seventy-five hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

A fire in the Emerson piano factory, corner of Albany and Wareham streets, Boston, yesterday afternoon, caused a damage to the building of $3,000, and to material, stock, and machinery, $30,000. The loss is partially insured.

Two large barns belonging to Mr. Thomas Griffiths, at Setauket, were burned on Thursday, midnight, with three horses, several cows, and other stock, and all crops in the lofts. Supposed to be the work of tramps.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the three-story brick building in the rear of the tenement house No. 438 West Thirty-eighth street, occupied by F. L. Volk as a laundry. Damage, $500; insured.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	40°	49°	3:30 P. M.	56°	66°
6 A. M.	42°	47°	6 P. M.	48°	54°
9 A. M.	47°	50°	9 P. M.	44°	49°
12 M.	51°	55°	12 P. M.	42°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....52¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....46¾°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average	46°	51 2-7°

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

WEIGHTS IN THE HANDICAPS AT JEROME PARK.

The weights apportioned to the several entries in the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicaps will be found below. The Fordham Handicap has forty-six nominations, and Mr. Longstaff's pair, Countess and Rhadamanthus, carry 120 pounds each, and Grinstead the top weight, 128 pounds. In the Jockey Club Handicap, with twenty-eight entries, Tom Ochiltree has been given 118 pounds, and Dublin, Nettie Norton, and Atilla 116 pounds each. Jack Trigg is in with the lightest burden, viz., 96 pounds. The full list of both handicaps is as follows:

THE FORDHAM HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by May 20; $500 added; one mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
W. C. Daley's b. m. Lorena, 6 years	100
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, 3 years	94
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 4 years	110
C. H. Mullen's b. c. Paper Maker, 4 years	106
W. Mulkey's ch. m. Chiquita, 5 years	104
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. h. Dublin, 5 years	118
E. A. Clabaugh's b. h. Picolo, 5 years	115
Charles Reed's b. g. Point Blank, (late Minstrel,) 6 years	100
A. Taylor's b. c. Arcturus, 4 years	108
J. F. Purdy's ch. f. Parapluie, 3 years	85
D. D. Withers' ch. c. Athlete, 4 years	105
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 6 years	115
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Springlet, 4 years	103
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 6 years	115
T. Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Meko, 4 years	107
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 4 years	106
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Australind, 4 years	103
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., 4 years	108
D. McDaniel's gr. f. Lulu B., 3 years	83
A. Belmont's br. c. Matador, 4 years	111
A. Belmont's b. f. Dauntless, 3 years	88
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. g. Lord Zetland, 4 years	106
J. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., 4 years	106
George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 4 years	120
George Longstaff's b. m. Countess, 5 years	120
George Longstaff's ch. f. Theodosia, 4 years	103
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Scratch, 5 years	110
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. New-York, 4 years	103
Doswell & Cammack's b. c. King Bolt, 4 years	112
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, 4 years	104
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, 5 years	115
W. R. Babcock's blk. h. Vanderbilt, 5 years	109
A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, 5 years	109
J. O'Donnell's b. c. Londonderry, 4 years	106
P. Lorillard's br. c. James A., 4 years	113
P. Lorillard's br. c. Sangara, 4 years	104
P. Lorillard's gr. g. Parole, 3 years	102
P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, 3 years	96
P. Lorillard's b. g. Shirley, 3 years	92
P. Lorillard's br. c. Bertram, 3 years	93
D. Swigert's b. c. Bombay, 3 years	91
J. F. Wilson's b. g. Tom O'Neil, 5 years	107
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, 4 years	110
M. A. Littell's br. h. Reform, 5 years	118
M. A. Littell's br. h. Atilla, 5 years	118
E. J. Baldwin's b. h. Grinstead, 5 years	128

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.—Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by May 20; $1,000 added; two miles.

	Pounds.
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, 4 years	118
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 4 years	104
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, 4 years	115
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. h. Dublin, 5 years	116
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, aged	115
Charles Reed's b. h. Point Blank, 6 years	104
A. Taylor's b. c. Arcturus, 4 years	106
John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 6 years	114
John Coffee's b. m. Nettie Norton, 5 years	116
D. McDaniel's ch. m. Madge, 5 years	113
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns, 4 years	113
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Big Sandy, 4 years	110
John F. Chamberlin's ch. g. Lord Zetland, 4 years	105
John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., 4 years	103
George Longstaff's b. m. Countess, 5 years	115
George Longstaff's b. m. Osage, 5 years	105
Doswell & Cammack's b. c. King Bolt, 4 years	110
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, 4 years	103
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, 4 years	113
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Kildare, (formerly Milner,) 4 years	113
John O'Donnell's b. c. Londonderry, 4 years	105
P. Lorillard's br. c. James A., 4 years	111
P. Lorillard's br. c. Sargara, 4 years	104
J. F. Wilson's b. c. Jack Trigg, 4 years	96
J. F. Wilson's b. g. Tom O'Neil, 5 years	106
James Davis' ch. c. Damon, 4 years	108
M. A. Littell's br. h. Reform, 5 years	115
M. A. Littell's br. h. Atilla, 5 years	116

STEEPLECHASE RACING AT SANDOWN PARK.

LONDON, April 29.—The great international steeplechase took place to-day at Sandown Park. Chimney Sweep was the winner, Palm coming in second, and Shifnal third. There were six starters. The last betting was two to one against Chimney Sweep, three to one against Palm, and eight to one against Shifnal. Following is a summary:

SANDOWN PARK—SECOND SPRING MEETING.—Great International Steeplechase Handicap at £30 each, £10 forfeit, with £500 added; winners extra; the second to receive £75 out of the stakes; the third to save its stake; entrance £3 each to the fund; the winner to pay £30 toward expenses; closed with forty-eight subscribers, twenty-eight of which declared out; about four miles.

Lord M. Beresford's Chimney Sweep, aged, 159 pounds	1
Mr. G. Brown's Palm, aged, 162 pounds	2
Mr. J. Nightingall's Shifnal, aged, 178 pounds	3

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The National Jockey Club, recently organized here, have arranged for a three days' running meeting, to be held May 16, 17, and 18, at the Washington Driving Park, near Benning's Station. Arrangements have been made so that the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads will land horses and passengers at the gates of the park, and during the days of the meeting extra excursion trains will be run from this city and from Baltimore to the grounds.

THE RIFLEMEN OF YONKERS.

CLOSE OF THE SPRING MEETING—MATCHES AT SHORT AND LONG RANGES.

The closing matches of the Spring meeting of the Yonkers Rifle Association took place at Morsemere Range, Yonkers, yesterday. In the match at the "man" target, at 200 yards distance, F. W. Hofele and J. E. Stetson "tied" upon the score of 21 out of a possible 25. The "tie" was to be decided by allowing each marksman to fire one shot, but as Mr. Stetson did not make his appearance at the appointed hour, the first prize, a hunting knife, was awarded to Mr. Hofele, and the second prize, a copy of *Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice*, was given to Mr. Stetson. The latter also won the sole prize in the short range match, a nickel-plated revolver, upon the score of 43 out of a possible 50 points. The "mid-range" match was contested at 10 o'clock, in which the prize was a valuable field glass. There were eleven entries; distance, 500 yards; seven scoring shots. Following are the best scores:

								Total.
Charles Dusenberry	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	34
Douglas Smyth	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	34
A. D. Hodgman	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	31
R. Rathbone	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	31
H. Fisher	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	30
Major Shonnard	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	29
G. S. Morse	3	3	5	2	5	3	5	26

The "tie" between Messrs. Dusenberry and Smyth was decided in the usual manner, and as Dusenberry made a "bull's-eye" and Smyth scored a "centre," the former was accorded the prize. The final match, which was termed the "individual" match, included nine entries. The distance covered was 500 yards; any position; ten scoring shots; prize, a Creedmoor ammunition chest. Mr. Dusenberry was again the successful competitor, making a clean score of 10 "bull's-eyes;" but as it was a "carton" match, the bull's-eye being only 11 inches in diameter, and counting 6, he only scored 54 points. Following are the scores:

											Carton.	Creedmoor.
C. Dusenberry	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	54	50
H. Fisher	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	6	6	5	53	49
D. Smyth	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	4	51	47
R. Rathbone	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	6	5	6	49	47
A. H. Jocelyn	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	48	47
A. D. Hodgman	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	46	46
Major Shonnard	5	6	5	3	5	6	3	3	5	5	46	44
G. L. Morse	4	5	6	6	3	5	4	4	3	4	44	42
E. C. Gould	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	3	4	3	40	40

THE LITTLE YACHTS.

OPENING REGATTA OF THE LONG ISLAND CLUB—THE UNKNOWN WINS THE FIRST RACE—NEW BOATS LAUNCHED.

The opening regatta of the Long Island Model Yacht Association took place yesterday afternoon, at Prospect Park Lake, Brooklyn, and the result was the best day's sport that has been witnessed by the lovers of miniature yachting thus far this season. There was a stiff breeze from the west-south-west. In addition to the boats belonging to the members of the Long Island Club, there were several other yachts out during the afternoon. Mr. Brasher's sloop La Bayadere was relaunched. She is the largest sloop yacht ever launched at Prospect Park, being 61 inches in length, with 19½ inches breadth of beam, and 6 inches depth of hold. Among the other boats launched yesterday was the Ringdove, 63 inches long, 15½ inches beam, and 6 inches depth of hold, built and owned by D. Barcellus; the Comet, 63 inches long, 17½ inches beam and 8 inches depth of hold, built and owned by J. Norris; and the Florence, 48 inches long, 10 inches beam, and built by Mr. George Dayton for Mr. Jenot. The Ringdove was built by a sea-faring man, and she resembles in appearance a London packet of the olden time, with the exception that she is schooner-rigged. Her model is a very fine one in appearance, but her sailing qualities are not first class. The Florence is one of the neatest and prettiest boats ever launched by Mr. Dayton. Her fittings are very elaborate, being nickel-plated, and she is provided with patent pins for removing the mainboom and reefing sails at pleasure.

It was late when the regatta was sailed, and during the early part of the afternoon there had been several friendly contests between the competing boats of the Long Island Club, one of which was won by the Eclipse, and one by the Albatross. Finally, at 4:20 o'clock, the five boats which had entered for the regatta were drawn up in line in front of Club Island, and started in the following order, with fifteen seconds headway:

	Dimensions.		Time.		
Name.	Length. Inches.	Beam. Inches.	H.	M.	S.
Florence	48	10	4	21	00
Albatross	58	15	4	21	15
Unknown	60	17½	4	21	30
Hercules	63	18	4	21	45
Eclipse	60	22	4	22	00

The little Florence was granted a time allowance of five seconds. The course was from in front of Club Island to South Cove. The boats all got away on the port tack, and the Florence, Eclipse, and Hercules stood well down toward the black path on the west shore. The Unknown and the Albatross came into collision when about half-way down the stretch, and went about on the starboard tack, going off toward Shelter Island. The wind and waves were too much for the little Florence, but she battled with them bravely, and well contested the race with her larger rivals. The Eclipse met with an accident when about half way over the race, her main boom snapping asunder, and she had to abandon the contest. Meanwhile the Unknown and the Albatross, notwithstanding their ill-luck at the start, outsailed the Hercules. On the third port tack the Unknown weathered the Albatross handsomely, while the Albatross weathered the Hercules, and the Florence still battled with the waves near the west shore of the lake. The run occupied eight minutes and thirty seconds, and the boats crossed the home line in the following order: Unknown, Albatross, Hercules, and Florence.

The opening regatta of the American Model Yacht Association will take place on Saturday, May 13, instead of Monday, May 15, as previously published. The failure of the Park authorities to appoint some one to take charge of the lake and watch the boats has already caused considerable annoyance to the yachtsmen and not a little loss to several of them. During last week some unknown thief carried off all the blocks and fancy fittings from the decks of Mr. Brasher's La Bayadere.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

At Louisville yesterday the St. Louis Browns defeated the Louisville Club at base-ball by a score of 6 to 2.

The Chicago Club beat the Cincinnati Club at base-ball yesterday. The score was, Chicagos, 11; Cincinnatis, 5.

A game of base-ball at New-Haven yesterday between the Mutuals, of Brooklyn, and the New-Havens, resulted in a victory for the Mutuals, the score standing 13 to 7.

At the Union Grounds to-morrow the Mutuals play the New-Havens, and the day after they will contest their first game of the season with the Athletics on the same field.

The first championship game of base-ball between the Bostons and Hartfords was played at Boston yesterday, and was won by the Hartfords by a score of 3 to 2. Ten innings were played, the Hartfords making the winning run on a wild pitch of Josephs.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

The ladies of America are holding conventions everywhere and adopting, as a tried and eminently satisfactory ticket the new theory of automatism in machine sewing, as alone exemplified in the new automatic sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Exchange.*

A Toast.

Two important discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus and Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.—*Advertisement.*

"THE EYES are often made the fools of the other senses." This is demonstrated nearly every day in the very highest circles of society, for many a lady wears PARISIAN DIAMONDS, which do not cost one-twentieth part of the price of real diamonds, and her friends who see them and envy her their possession are completely deceived. This is not surprising when we know that a Parisian chemist has made a discovery by means of which he gives to pure, colorless crystal a coating of pure diamond, which gives to the surface a real diamond face, which lasts forever. The Parisian diamonds can only be obtained at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list.—*Advertisement.*

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The reason why DOUGAN, the hatter, No. 102 Nassau st., is so well patronized is because he gives his customers "particular fits," and they seem to like it.—*New-York Daily Witness.—Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—The Elegant Silk ELASTIC TRUSS. Sold only by Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes all metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL will deliver her startling lecture next Friday evening at Cooper Institute. Tickets secured at No. 127 East 10th st.—*Advertisement.*

ANY ONE can see at a glance that Pomeroy's ELASTIC TRUSS is the best. Price $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"These Aching Teeth!"

If you would be sure of no pain go to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

"It's Only a Cough"

Has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell, telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY;" it has cured during the last half of a century, thousands upon thousands of persons. As long as you cough, there is danger, for the cough is a safety-valve. Use "WISTAR" and be cured. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Bad Breath Excludes Its Victims from the pleasures of society. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by its deodorizing properties, restores them to their pleasant associations.

Don't Lose Your Hair.—"CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR" restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Why go abroad for health when obtainable through electricity at No. 7 West 14th st. Circulars forwarded.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding and ball cards, orders of dancing, foreign note papers. Lowest prices.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Indispensable to every lady's toilet.

Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph, NO. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

MARRIED.

ADRIANCE—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, April 27, 1876, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE, of Poughkeepsie, to ADA F., eldest daughter of Henry L. Campbell, of Union Vale.

CORSON—M'CONNELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Grand Rapids, Mich., on the evening of April 27, 1876, by Rev. J. Morgan Smith, ROBERT W. CORSON and SARAH SKELDING, daughter of William H. McConnell, Esq.

DAVIES—ROKENBAUGH.—On Thursday, April 27, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., FRANCIS H. DAVIES to CORNELIA S., daughter of S. H. Rokenbaugh, all of this City.

DUPUIS—DUPUIS.—In New-York, on April 26, by Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, JOHN LOUIS DUPUIS to LOUISE CECILE DUPUIS.

HINCKLEY—FLAGLER.—Wednesday evening, April 26, at the First Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, JOHN ARTHUR HINCKLEY, of New-York, with JENNIE LOUISE, only daughter of H. M. Flagler, of Cleveland.

MYERS—HALSEY.—On April 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. Stanford Holme, FREDERIC MYERS to EFFIE M., daughter of the late Edward Anson Halsey, all of this City. No cards.

PAPPS—COCHRANE.—On Thursday, April 27, at the residence of the bride, Dobbin st., Greenpoint, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., HORACE F. PAPPS to MARY E. COCHRANE, eldest daughter of James W. Cochrane.

PINTZ—CRAMER.—On Thursday, April 27, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Lawrence, JAMES H. PINTZ, of New-York, to Miss HATTIE C. CRAMER.

TWEED—LOWTHER.—On Thursday evening, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, THOMAS TWEED to CARRIE LOWTHER, daughter of Charles Lowther, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Algiers, Africa, March 7, ult., ORVILLE D. ACKERMAN, aged 31 years.
Notice of funeral will be given on Monday.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 27, SAMUEL E. BROWN, in the 48th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 392 Canal st., on Sunday afternoon at 1:30.
☞ Hull and London papers please copy.

BUSHE.—On Thursday afternoon, April 27, HENRY P. BUSHE, aged 57 years.
His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Eugene L. Bushe, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 West 12th st., on Monday morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock.

BLUNT.—On Saturday, April 29, GEORGE W., son of George William and Kate Blunt, aged 21 months.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 38th st., on Monday, 1st inst., at 11 A. M.

BULL.—On Saturday morning, April 29, ELIZA A. LUDLOW, wife of Henry K. Bull, and daughter of the late Ezra Ludlow, of this City.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 47 East 23d st., on Monday, May 1, at 11 o'clock.

CARDOZE.—At Paris, Sunday, the 16th inst., LOUISE, youngest daughter of Evangelia S. and the late Henry Cardoze, of this City, aged 17 years 6 months and 8 days.

COMBES.—At No. 139 East 123d st., New-York, CATHARINE S. COMBES, aged 55 years.
The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 139 East 123d st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, 30th inst.

CRAFT.—On Saturday, 29th inst., at his late residence in Harlem, CHARLES CRAFT, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODWORTH.—Mr. THOMAS DODWORTH, at his residence, Morrisania, on Friday, 28th inst., in the 86th year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Funeral on Sunday, April 30, at 3 o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, April 29, at his late residence, No. 284 Madison av., D. HENRY HAIGHT, aged 71 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAINES.—In Peekskill, April 28, 1876, CARRIE McCORD HAINES, wife of Edmund Haines.
Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Peekskill.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., MARY ADAMS, widow of the late Samuel M. Hitchcock, aged 82 years.
Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Knap, No. 12 East 75th st., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MILLS.—At Venice, Italy, April 27, THOMAS HELME MILLS, of Brooklyn, in the 26th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 27, at No. 8 East 32d st., Mrs. ELIZA A. MORGAN, widow of the late Capt. E. E. Morgan, aged 60.
Funeral at Saybrook, Conn., on Tuesday, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 27, JAMES WILLIAM POE, in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 354 West 15th st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT.—In Hoboken, on Friday evening, April 28, 1876, ALFRED ZINGG, infant son of J. Eugene and Lina Robert, aged 4 months.

SPROULL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, the 28th inst., of diphtheria, MINNIE A., only child of John T. and Emma E. Sproull, aged 4 years and 2 months.
The remains will be conveyed to Miller's Place, Long Island, for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, April 27, HORATIO S. SMITH, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral from Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Monday, May 1, at 3:30 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, April 28, MARY, widow of the late Benjamin S. Taylor.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Hudson st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOFFEY.—On April 29, 1876, MARY D., wife of George A. Toffey, in the 66th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Wheeler, No. 156 Summit av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, May 1, at 4 P. M. Remains to be interred at Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAKING COLD.

The late chilly, windy weather has occasioned many colds by people over-exerting themselves, and not sufficiently protecting the body with warm clothing. The horse cars, particularly, are fruitful sources of this disorder. There is almost constantly a draft passing through them, and in cold, windy weather are very uncomfortable. When the human body is at its prime—with youth, vigor, purity, and a good constitution on its side, no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs, and rheumatic pains may be disregarded, and no ill effects ensue. But let the blood become impure, let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infirmities of age be felt by occasional derangements in some vital parts, either from inherited or acquired abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease which will ensue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity, or the pre-existing fault of the organic processes. If the pre-existing fault be in a deficient exertion of lactic and uric acids by the kidneys and skin, the disease developed by the cold will be rheumatic; if the lungs be at fault, either by acquired or inherited abuses, inflammation will be likely to ensue; or if there be conjoined with the pulmonary fault an impure condition of blood from the long continued rebreathing of breathed air, consumption will not unlikely show itself. In no other way can the influence of cold in the development of diverse diseases be accounted for.

The people of no country, we believe, with the exception of England, suffer so much from diseases of the respiratory organs as the inhabitants of our Eastern and Middle States. Consumption of the lungs always will be one of the most dangerous and prevalent diseases among us. If persons thus afflicted would avail themselves of the well-known remedies, SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, comparatively little suffering would ensue.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, which have stood the test of time, and which are increasing in popularity, do not produce any dangerous effects, their action is entirely in accordance with the true and only method of curing the diseases for which they are prescribed, and they have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.
For sale by all druggists.

ART SALE! OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
of the highest class.

Collected without regard to cost by Mr. J. Striker Jenkins, of Baltimore, and now offered at public sale solely on account of the illness of the owner.

The newest and choicest examples by the most popular artists of the day.

Bouguereau, Jalabert,
Bauguiet, Kaemmerer,
Boulanger, Meissonier, (C.)
Brillouin, Metzmacher,
Chaplin, Meyer Von Bremen,
Escosura, Plassan.
Pascuti, P. C. Comte, Perrault, Schreyer, Steinheil, Saintin, Toulmouche, Vibert, Voltz, Zamacois,

and more than one hundred others.

To be sold by auction, unreserved, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 2 and 3.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

*.*Sale will take place at Clinton Hall Sales-room.*.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 10 A. M. for Europe per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for France direct per steamer France, via Havre. On Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Goethe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 12 M. for France direct, per steamer Periere, via Havre. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco, May 10. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco, May 24. The mails for Brazil and West Indies will leave New-York, May 15.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

FRIEND PITTS, AGENT, BROADWAY, CORNER 33d st., will offer on Monday extraordinary inducements to purchasers of real thread, guipure, cluny, Valenciennes, and point applique lace, round point and point applique barbes, elegant toread and Llama lace parasol covers, fine ivory parasol handles, ribbons, fringes, gimps, buttons, small wares, and a large assortment of French, Vienna, Japanese, and Chinese fans, 25-inch navy-blue silk umbrellas at $3 25, English twilled silk umbrellas, with paragon frames, at $4 25 and $5 25. Ladies' twilled silk sun umbrellas from $2 to $3 50. These goods are to be sold without reserve for account of the purchaser at the late auction sale.
Special attention given to the manufacture and repairing of umbrellas and parasols.

FOR SALE,

A bound file of THE TIMES.
Address G. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

As I shall send out on Monday, the 1st of May, a large force of men to take names and solicit other information necessary to the preparation of GOULDING'S CITY DIRECTORY, I respectfully request that the public will facilitate the labor incident to such an undertaking by giving full and correct information to my canvassers, and thus enable me to give to the public a more COMPLETE and ACCURATE CITY DIRECTORY than has ever been published in this City. LAWRENCE G. GOULDING Publisher, Nos. 132, 134 and, 136 Nassau st.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. J. P. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, white swelling, spinal curves, contracted limbs and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Send for circular. Office No. 133 West 41st st., New-York, Sunday and Tuesday forenoon; No. 124 9th st., Philadelphia, Monday and Wednesday; No. 1,202 Washington st., Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Thirty years' experience.

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Evergreen and Deciduous.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-MORROW.
THE TIMES RECIPES.
INFORMATION FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A complete edition of the recipes, advice to housekeepers, &c., embodied in the household column of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, since the creation of that department. Besides the hundreds of formulas for breakfast dishes, eggs, fish, oysters, soups, meats, vegetables, pastry, &c., the household recipes and instructions as to the use of wines and the decoration of the table, this work embraces a treatise on carving, with wood-cuts.

One handsome volume, 112 pp. Price 50 cents. The trade supplied, advance orders solicited, and copies sent to any address on receipt of price.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

MR. T. G. APPLETON'S

A NILE JOURNEY

will be ready on WEDNESDAY, May 3.

MISS ROSSETTI'S POEMS,

a new enlarged edition will be ready on

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

MR. P. G. HAMERTON'S

THE SYLVAN YEAR AND

THE UNKNOWN RIVER

in one volume, price $2, will be ready on WEDNESDAY, May 3.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services on Sunday
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning and evening. Services commencing 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON, corner Carroll st., Brooklyn, Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., Minister in Charge.—Morning service, 10:30. Evening service 7:30. Choir of men and boys.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Farewell sermons by Rev. C. P. McCarthy, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Our Creed and What it Stands For." Evening subject—"Can these Dry Bones Live?" All are invited.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, April 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture by Rev. W. A. Andrews. Subject—"The Only Church Revival Predicted in the Apocalypse." No collection.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st., Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor.—Preaching this morning at 11. The evening services at 8 are devoted to vespers and an extemporaneous address on the "Scripture Lesson." All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST. —Service in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30. Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, ("Swedenborgian.") East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—The root principle of the doctrines of the New Church is the absolute unity of God in essence, person, and attributes. He dwells in Christ as man dwells in his material body. The Holy Spirit is the Divine power going forth into act, modified and adapted to our condition by the Divine Humanity. Rev. Chauncey Giles will preach Sunday, April 30, on "The Holy Spirit as an Instructor and Guide." Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Gift of the Holy Ghost." Evening, 7:30, "Beautiful Garments." Services during the week as follows:
Monday,—"How to Pray." Tuesday—"Prayer Answered." Wednesday—"The Vision of Jacob's Ladder." Thursday—Mass praise meeting by the Hippodrome Choir. Friday—"The Ordinance of the Passover."
Mr. Thatcher will conduct the singing every evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society.)
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 11—
"God, Worship, and Duty."
Evening, at 7:45—
"Cast into Outer Darkness."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector, will preach in the morning at 10:30. Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of Protestant Episcopal City Mission, will preach in the evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34th st. and Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Capital Sins and the Cardinal Virtues; or, The Shame and the Glory of Man."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30.
Evening service, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st. Divine service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—THREE SITTINGS to rent on lower floor for the Summer; rate moderate. PEW, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach and administer the rite of confirmation in the morning. The Rector will preach in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by the children. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes are most urgently solicited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th st. and Park av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.; service of song and sermon at 7:45 evening. Baptism at the evening service.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.
Madison av. and 42d st.,
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
SUNDAY, April 30,
7:30 P. M.—Preaching to the People,
by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.
4 P. M.—Bible Reading, by Rev. W. HUMPSTONE.

Every evening during the following week, (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock, addresses by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. W. Humpstone. Singing by Mr. Theo. E. Perkins and a chorus.
Every afternoon (except Saturday) in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., at 4 o'clock, addresses by Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV. —O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Natural Man." Afternoon lecture at 4—"The Apocalypse."

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLINE, (TRANCE speaker,) will lecture at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., Sunday morning 10:30, evening 7:30. Evening subject: "The Experiences of Abraham Lincoln and J. Wilkes Booth in Spirit Life." Children's Lyceum, 2:30.

ONCE MORE.—MOUNT ZION CHURCH WILL meet once more in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bishop Snow will preach. Subject—"That Mighty Hail-storm Foretold in Prophecy." Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIANS AND THE REVOLUTION.—Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on the above subject, Sunday evening, 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., 5th and 6th avs. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—SERvices in the Chapel on 26th st., near 7th av., Rev. George Howell, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach and administer the Rite of Confirmation in the evening.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the North Dutch Church, Fulton st.; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH Sunday evening, the 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—ANNIE Eva Fay, physical and mental test medium, will give her light and dark séance this (Sunday) evening, at No. 37 East 20th st., near Broadway, at 8 P. M. Miss Fay is the only medium in America indorsed by Wm. Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society. While Miss Fay is secured by a committee, spirit hands materialize and touch the parties present, musical instruments play in harmony with each other, and audible whispers from spirit friends are often heard.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M., morning prayer 9, litany 10:30, choral celebration 11. Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Evening prayer (choral) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by the Rector in continuation of the Holy Week course. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 and 7:45. Right Rev. Dr. Elliott, Bishop of Western Texas, will preach in the morning, the Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

EIGHTH AVENUE, Few Doors Above 24th street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' UNDERWEAR

FRENCH.

HAND-SEWED AND HAND-EMBROIDERED.

LADIES WHO PREFER NEATNESS, SIMPLICITY, AND GENUINE VALUE IN UNDERCLOTHING ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR ELEGANT **FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS.** THEY WILL FIND, PERHAPS TO THEIR SURPRISE, THAT IN THESE GOODS WE KEEP **THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISE, TRIMMED WITH TINY TUCKS AND AN EDGE OF HAND-EMBROIDERY, ENTIRELY HAND-SEWED, AT....... **$1.65**

PRETTY SACQUE CHEMISES, TRIMMED WITH LARGE BOUQUET OF RICH HAND EMBRIDERY, AT................ **$1.90**

BEAUTIFUL CHEMISES, TRIMMED FRONT AND BACK WITH ALTERNATE CLUSTERS OF TINY TUCKS AND VINES OF HAND EMBROIDERY, VERY NEAT, AT.......... **$2.65**

BEAUTIFUL CHEMISES, IN PERCALE AND LINEN, AT $2 90, $3 25, $4 50, $5 50, $6 75.

FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT-DRESSES, ALL ATTRACTIVE STYLES, AT $2, $2 50, $3, $3 75, $4 75, $5 50 AND UPWARD.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH PERCALE DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, CAMISOLES, ALL SEWED AND EMBROIDERED BY HAND, AT PRICES FULLY 30 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY AND SIXTH AVENUE PRICES.

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MACHINE-SEWED, WITH MACHINE EMBROIDERY.

WE URGE UPON LADIES TO COMPARE OUR PRICES IN THIS DEPARTMENT WITH PREVAILING PRICES IN BROADWAY AND SIXTH AVENUE. WE OFFER GOOD WORK ON GOOD MUSLINS, WITH GOOD TRIMMINGS.

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TRIMMED WITH CLUSTERS OF TUCKS, AT 50c.

TUCKED LINEN BOSOM, NEEDLE-WORK CENTRE-PIECE, AT 88c.

BOSOM OF TUCKING AND THREE NEEDLE-WORK INSERTIONS, RUFFLE-TRIMMED, AT 75c.

CAMBRIC PUFFING, ALTERNATING WITH FIVE INSERTIONS OF EMBROIDERY, TRIMMED WITH NEEDLE-WORK EDGE, AT $1 25.

RICH CHEMISES AT $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, &c., OF CAMBRIC AND LINEN.

SKIRTS.

FIVE TUCKS AND WIDE RUFFLE AT 50c.

EIGHTEEN TUCKS, IN CLUSTERS, AT 71c.

NINE TUCKS AND TUCKED FLOUNCE, 95c.

CLUSTER TUCKS AND RUFFLE OF EMBROIDERY AT $1.

DRESSY SKIRTS AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 85, $2 10, $2 40, $2 75, $3 50, $5, AND UP.

ENDLESS ASSORTMENT OF NIGHT-DRESSES, CORSET COVERS, TOILET SACQUES, &c., &c.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FINE ORDERED WORK.

INFANTS' WEAR.

PRETTY STYLES,
PERFECT SEWING,
ENDLESS ASSORTMENT.

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NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

CARPETINGS

In view of the many changes made on or about May 1, parties desiring CARPETINGS will find at our establishment an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING at VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The Carpets are exceedingly RICH in QUALITY, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, and comprise many of the CHOICE NOVELTIES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

To avoid DELAYS and DISAPPOINTMENTS, consequent upon the IMMENSE INCREASE of PATRONAGE, no delay should be permitted to prevent the ordering at once of such CARPETINGS as the household may stand in need of.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture

always on hand to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

Parlor Suits from $50.
Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits from $45.
Enameled Bedroom Suits from $20.
Other Goods at Proportionately Low Prices.

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LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW DRAPERIES AND CORNICES in the greatest variety, 25 per cent. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

ALSO,

Window Shades for stores and dwellings, Lambrequins and Interior Decorations of the newest designs.

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Furniture Coverings and Loose Covers for Furniture cut and made at the lowest prices.

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

at prices that cannot fail to meet the wants and wishes of the closest buyers.

BEDDING.

SPRING BEDS and MATTRESSES of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. TO ALL WHO MAY FAVOR US WITH THEIR ORDERS WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

A CARD.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ and HENRY SCHWARZ, under the firm name of SCHWARZ BROS., will open on TUESDAY next at NO. 1,159 BROADWAY, corner 27th st., with a new and beautiful line of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

as BRANCH OF NO. 765 BROADWAY,

for the convenience of the up-town customers.

Very respectfully,

SCHWARZ BROS.

N. B.—THE STORE NO. 765 BROADWAY will be continued as heretofore.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURE OF CHENEY BROTHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the information of purchasers generally we deem it necessary to state that

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.,

ARE THE SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS, AT RETAIL, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR *CHENEY BROTHERS'* BLACK AND COLORED

AMERICAN SILKS,

where a large, special department is assigned for their exhibition and sale WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The indestructible qualities of these celebrated fabrics recommend them to the special attention and general use of the American people.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Are now offering in this department EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in

Boys' Spring & Summer Suits.

200 SCHOOL SUITS AT $3 EACH.

FINE GOODS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND DESIGN, BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BOYS' JOCKEY SUITS, $6 50, $7 75, $10.
BOYS' DERBY SUITS, $5 50, $6 75, $9 25, $12.
BOYS' ENGLISH WALKING SUIT, $8 50, $10, $13 50.
BOYS' ENGLISH SACK SUIT, $6 50, $8 75, $10.
BOYS' CENTENNIAL SUIT, $7, $9 50, $10 75.
BOYS' YOUNG AMERICA SUIT, $7 50, $9 25, $11.
BOYS' CONTINENTAL SUIT, $3, $4 50, $6 50, $9 75.
BOYS' NEW IMPERIAL BLOUSE SUIT, $4 75, $5 50, $8 50.
BOYS' NEW SAILOR SUIT, $3 50, $5, $7 50.
BOYS' LINCOLN BLOUSE SUIT, $5, $8 50, $9 75.
BOYS' DONALD KILT SUIT, $3 75, $4 50, $6 50.
BOYS' DUNCAN KILT SUIT, $3 75, $4 50, $6 75.
BOYS' LENOX KILT SUIT, $5 50, $6 75, $8 35.
CHILD'S JOSEY BLOUSE, entirely new and very popular; ages 2 to 5 years; $3 75, $4 50, $5 75.
BOYS' SEPARATE PANTS, $1 25, $1 88, $2, $3 50.
SPRING OVERCOATS, AGES 3 TO 15 YEARS.
CAMISOLES, of every description, for Boys 3 to 15 years.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CUSTOM ORDERS.

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AT RETAIL.

500 Pieces FRESH GOODS at Reduced Prices.

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 271 and 273 Canal St.,

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REMOVAL.—MME. E. DAVIS TAKES GREAT pleasure in informing her customers of her removal from No. 69 East 10th st., to No. 189 Lexington av., with her lace business.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE LAST WEEK.

LORD & TAYLOR'S

GREAT SALE

OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

LARGE REDUCTIONS,

PERHAPS NOT TO BE REPEATED IN YEARS, TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY INVITE ATTENTION.

$75, MARKED DOWN FROM $175.
$95, MARKED DOWN FROM $200.
$115, MARKED DOWN FROM $225.
$125, MARKED DOWN FROM $250.

BEAUTIFUL STELLA SHAWLS,

IN BLACK AND SCARLET, AT $35 UPWARD.

JUST OPENED,

ONE CASE OF

FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

IN NEW SHADES OF COLORS, $15 TO $50.

TWO CASES OF

FRENCH BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS

BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES, $6 50 UPWARD.

FIVE CASES OF

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS,

HANDSOME DESIGNS FOR SUMMER WEAR, $1 TO $6.

OTTOMAN AND FANCY SHAWLS,

FROM $1 75 TO $6.

DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.

TWO CASES OF

REAL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

NEWEST DESIGNS, AT A REDUCTION OF FULLY 50 PER CENT.

$2 50, FORMER VALUE $6,
$4 50, FORMER VALUE $10,
$8, FORMER VALUE $14,
$12, FORMER VALUE $20,
$18, FORMER VALUE $28,
$25, FORMER VALUE $38,
$30, FORMER VALUE $45.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
AT
Still Greater Reductions,

RICH BLACK SILKS,

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED LYONS LOOMS,

AT $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 60.
AT $1 50, REDUCED FROM $1 87 1-2.
AT $1 75, REDUCED FROM $2 25.
AT $2 00, REDUCED FROM $2 50.

Plain Colored and Fancy Silks

AT 90c., REDUCED FROM $1 12 1-2.
AT $1 00, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
AT $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 50.
AT $1 50, REDUCED FROM $1 80.

Elegant Novelties in Dress Goods,

IN CAMEL'S HAIR, CHEVIOTS, AND DAMASSEES, REDUCED TO 75c., 80c., 90c., AND $1, FROM $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS,

IN

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FABRICS AND COLORS, OFFERED AT:

12c., FORMER PRICE 18c.
18c., FORMER PRICE 25c.
22c., FORMER PRICE 30c.
25c., FORMER PRICE 37c.
30c., FORMER PRICE 50c. TO 56c.

SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

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No. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's. Only Depot, New-York.

☞ ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1876, our entire business (wholesale and retail) will be conducted at our new and spacious store, No. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, where, with increased facilities, we solicit the same liberal patronage we have merited in the past. OUR OLD BOWERY PATRONS WILL NOTE THIS FACT.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS positively retailed at wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or goods returnable. CONTINUALLY RECEIVING from Paris direct a handsome assortment of COIFFURES, in elegant styles, from $5 upward. INVISIBLE FRONTS in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly, $2 per inch on real patent hair lace, or imitation hair lace, $1 per inch.

None but the GENUINE article, and the finest quality of hair sold at this establishment. THE BEST PROOF IN THE WORLD! HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

HAIR SWITCHES at very reasonable prices, with three stems and long coverment; from $2 upward; all long hair, from $5 upward.

L. SHAW'S newly-invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty from $5 upward. HAIR-DRESSING, 50c. COMBINGS made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly-invented method, roots all one way, equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

CREME BLANCHE,

or the magic beautifier, imparts a brilliant transparent complexion, warranted to be harmless. **$1 PER BOX.**

The celebrated AURORA to bleach hair of any color to a fine golden blonde without injury to the hair. Price for 3-ounce bottle $1 50; for 6-ounce bottle, $2 50.

J. B. FONTANE'S wonderful preparation, DERMATINE, to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle.

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SOLE AGENT, } near Macy's.

Goods sent to all parts of the country, when prepaid, free of all charge, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

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MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings, constantly renewed, of the finest goods.

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ARE OFFERING A LARGE LINE OF

**Paris and Berlin Made
Cashmere Mantles,
Fichus, Sleeveless Jackets,
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**In Silk, Sicilian,
Drap d'Ete and Cloth
Mantles, Dolmans, and Sacques.**

Camel's Hair Overdresses,

IN PATTERNS HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PARIS AND BERLIN MADE

Misses' Sacques,

NEW AND STYLISH SHAPES, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS.

SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS.

JONES

JONES

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR EXTENSIVE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR EXTENSIVE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE
AND
NINETEENTH STREET. NINETEENTH STREET.

Laces and Lace Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WILL OFFER FOR THE COMING WEEK A VERY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF
REAL DUCHESSE POINT LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE LACES,
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
COMPRISING HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, CAPES, SCARFS,
JABOTS, &c., IN NEW DESIGNS.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES, NEW PATTERNS.
BLACK FRENCH LACES, ALL WIDTHS, AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

200 BLACK THREAD BARBES, $3; FORMER PRICE $5.
100 BLACK THREAD BARBES, $4 50; FORMER PRICE $6 50.
50 BLACK THREAD BARBES, $6 50; FORMER PRICE $9.

Novelties in Made-up Lace Goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN SLEEVELESS JACKETS, FICHUS, CAPES, PELERINES, JABOTS, SCARFS, &c.

ALSO,

550 FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, VERY FINE, 75c., WORTH $1 25.
100 DOZEN FINE SHEER HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c. TO $1 25.
75 DOZEN FINE SHEER HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 90c. TO $1 40.
50 DOZEN FINE SHEER HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 TO $1 50.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. 7 Octave Pianos $185. 7 1-4 Octaves do. for $195, cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs, with book closets and stool not used 9 months, for $75, cash, and warranted. Instruments to let from $3 upward. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO STRICTLY RELIABLE, energetic, well-known men in this community, who have established during the past year a business that is becoming daily more profitable, require from $5,000 to $10,000. Any party who desires to invest such money on a guaranteed percentage of profits. None but principals will reply, giving real name and place of interview. Address A. B. D. M., Box No. 4,815 New-York Post Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A practical watchmaker or jeweler, having $3,500 in cash, that is seldom met with; one-half interest in one of the best located jewelry stores in this City; the stock and fixtures cost $10,000; the watchmaking and jobbing amounted last year to $8,000. Address M. V. CABLE, Box No. 4,837 New-York Post Office.

A PARTNER WITH $15,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Business unquestionably safe, profitable, and genteel. Address Respectable, Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED PRODUCE HOUSE, a partner with $8,000 to $10,000; references exchanged. Address J. B. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, GREAT VARIETY,

60c., 65c., and upward.

200 PIECES PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

From auction, at the low price of $1; good value and sold elsewhere for $1 50.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

A fresh invoice of TWO CASES BLACK SILKS, extra value, at $2. We invite special inspection of this lot, as the regular price is $2 50.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
WARRANTED NOT TO SLIP,
35c. per yard and upward.

DAMASSÉ VELVET STRIPES,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN
GRENADINES,
OF OUR EXCLUSIVE DISPOSITION.
COURTAULD'S CRAPES,
VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL QUALITIES OF

DRESS GOODS.

ALL THE NEW FABRICS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES,
ALL THE NEW SHADES.

CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

OVERDRESS MATERIALS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Are now offering a superior assortment of LADIES' SILK, SICILLIENNE, CASHMERE, AND DRAP D'ETE

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

Of the latest Parisian styles, as well as their own manufacture, from

$10 UPWARD.

Also an unequaled assortment of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

JACKETS AND SACQUES

Of our own celebrated manufacture, and in the newest shapes.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES IN SWISS, VICTORIA LAWN, PIQUE, AND PERCALE, in GREAT VARIETY, and at

POPULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
Mourning and Black Goods.

CASHMERES, ALL WOOL.
40-INCH, REDUCED FROM 80c. TO 68c.
40-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 TO 75c.
40-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 25 TO $1.
40-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 50 TO $1 25.
40-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 75 TO $1 50.
52-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 12 TO $1.
52-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 50 TO $1 35.
52-INCH, REDUCED FROM $1 90 TO $1 75.
52-INCH, REDUCED FROM $2 50 TO $2 25.

DRAP D'ALMA,
REDUCED FROM 75c. TO 50c.

DRAP DE VENICE,
REDUCED FROM 56c. TO 45c.

PLAID GRENADINES,
REDUCED FROM 50c. TO 40c.
REDUCED FROM 75c. TO 60c.
REDUCED FROM $1 TO 80c.
REDUCED FROM $1 50 TO $1.
REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REDUCED FROM 50c. TO 40c.
REDUCED FROM 60c. TO 50c.
REDUCED FROM 75c. TO 65c.
REDUCED FROM $1 TO 85c.

SILK ARMURES,
REDUCED FROM $2 25 TO $1 75.

SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 9TH ST.,

Have all the latest FASHIONS for SPRING and SUMMER, in CLOAKS and COSTUMES, among which will be found many exclusive novelties.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES. WEDDING TROUSSEAUX and INFANT'S WARDROBES. NOVELTIES IN NEW MATERIALS for LADIES' COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES in KABYLE CLOTHS, GOSSAMER DE NEIGE, DIAMOND GAUZE and BRAZILIAN CLOTHS, all new. NEW GOODS for CHILDREN'S CLOAKINGS. GRENADINES, PLAIN STRIPED and BROCHE, reliable goods. BLACK SILKS of the best

MOURNING GOODS,

makers, which we can recommend with every confidence.

Galons, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT under the most competent management, and reasonable charges.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,

OFFER

HAMBURG EDGINGS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

THIS WEEK,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
MONDAY MORNING, IN OUR

Millinery Departments,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

CHIP BONNETS AND HATS,
In the latest and most popular styles.
ENGLISH WALKING HATS,
FANCY BRAID BONNETS,
with
50 CASES AMERICAN CHIP HATS,
most desirable shapes, at 50 cents.
FRENCH CHIP HATS,
from $1 25 to $2.
A large lot of
FINEST IMPORTED CHIP HATS,
from $1 37 to $2 25.

With an elegant stock of

FRENCH FLOWERS,

and the largest assortment in the City of

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In our

LACE DEPARTMENTS,

Large lines of
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL THREAD LACES,
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES,
REAL CLUNY LACES,
FRENCH BLONDE LACES,
REAL SMYRNA LACES,
SPANISH LACES,
ECRU CASHMERE LACES,
ECRU AND DRAB BATISTE LACES,
in all of which we are offering an immense stock at

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

CHOICE DESIGNS IN
SPANISH NETS,
PLAIN AND FANCY ECRU NETS,
SILK GUIPURE NETS,
VEILING NETS.

Decided reductions of prices in
HAMBURG AND NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES, GUIPURE BANDS, FANCY COTTON TRIMMINGS.

House Furnishing Goods.

Real bargains in LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, TURKEY RED AND BLEACHED DAMASKS, COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER, TABLE-CLOTHS, DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 PILLOW MUSLINS, MARSEILLES AND CRIB QUILTS, EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS. WHITE LINENS. Complete lines of

FINE WHITE GOODS.

PIQUES, WELTS, SWISS MUSLINS, ORGANDIES, PLAIN AND CHECK NAINSOOK TUCKS, TARLATANS AND FIGURED SWISSES,

with a

SPLENDID STOCK OF FILET GUIPURE TIDIES, SQUARES, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS,

at

THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS.

An immense assortment of the leading styles and standard makes of

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,

at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LADIES'—SILK, BALBRIGGAN, STRIPED, AND SOLID COLOR HOSE, ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

CHILDREN'S—STRIPED, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH COTTON, AND SOLID COLOR STOCKINGS, BOTH PLAIN AND SILK CLOCKED, IN ALL SIZES.

GENTLEMEN'S — BALBRIGGAN, STRIPED, SOLID COLORS, AND FANCY SOCKS, IN ALL GRADES.

AN INSPECTION OF THIS DEPARTMENT WILL REPAY, AS OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE, AND PRICES VERY LOW.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..................TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC................................May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, May 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........................THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON.........................TUESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REMOVAL MAY 1 TO PIER NO. 43 NORTH River, foot of Spring st.—For Rondout and Kingston, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steam-boat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, Osseo and Water Lily, now ready for sale. Can be seen at Morris' Dock, Hudson River Railroad Station, Harlem River, above High Bridge. Apply at office of F. MORRIS, No. 25 Pine st., or of L. G. MORRIS, near the dock.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE—NEW; WITHOUT register. Inquire at No. 223 West st.

DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1,

250 dozen of very fine FRENCH CHIP

HATS AND BONNETS,

all new shapes, at $2 75, $3, $3 50, and $3 85 each. These are the finest goods imported. In some houses imitation or DOMESTIC CHIP are sold for REAL FRENCH, IN ALL CASES OUR GOODS ARE WHAT WE REPRESENT THEM TO BE.

Will also open 300 dozen of fine DOMESTIC CHIP

HATS AND BONNETS,

all new shapes at $2 50 and $2 75 each.

50 cases of fine white SWISS CHIP HATS AND BONNETS at 50c. each.

150 cases of fine MILAN BRAID HATS at $1 25 $1 38, $1 50, and $1 75 each.

FINE LEGHORN FLATS, all sizes, at $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3 each.

85 cases of Boys' TRIMMED HATS in PANAMA, MILAN, LEGHORN, and all the new fancy braids, at 35c., 50c., 65c., 70c., 75c. each, and upward.

500 dozen of 1776 ROUGH-AND-READY and all the other Braids in shade hats for the COUNTRY and SEA-SIDE, from 38c. to 75c. each.

French Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.

We have just received from PARIS 2 cases of the latest novelties in TRIMMED BONNETS and ROUND HATS.

Also 3 cases of very stylish ENGLISH TRIMMED ROUND HATS, very choice goods.

Will exhibit on Monday, 250 handsome TRIMMED BONNETS of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE at $8, $9 50, $10 50, $12, $13 50, and $15 each.

Mourning Bonnets a Specialty.

SASH RIBBONS.

An immense stock, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

250 cartons 7-inch all-silk SASH RIBBONS in SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE, CARDINAL, LIGHT BLUE, PINK, and all desirable shades, at 40c. per yard, worth 75c.

200 cartons extra fine 7-inch, all silk, BLACK SASH RIBBONS at 75c., worth $1.

BASKET RIBBONS.

150 cartons of No. 40, all silk, in all the new and desirable shades at 50c. per yard, worth 70c.

500 cartons all silk TRIMMING RIBBONS from 10c. per yard upward.

BLACK SILKS.

Having made large purchases at the late auction sales, we are prepared to offer GREAT BARGAINS in fine BLACK DRESS SILKS of the celebrated makes of Bellon, Tapisseire, Ponson, and Bonnet.

Fine BELLON SILKS at $1, $1 12, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard. Extra fine CASHMERE FINISH at $1 75, $2, $2 12, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard. Extra fine CASHMERE SUBLIME at $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75 per yard. THE ABOVE PRICES ARE LESS THAN GOLD COST.

A large assortment of colored

TRIMMING SILKS

in all the new and desirable shades for DRESS TRIMMING and MILLINERY PURPOSES at $1 per yard and upward.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO. will open on Monday a large assortment of PARASOLS with CANOPY TOPS in all the new shades of BROCADED and TWILLED SILKS, handsomely trimmed with new styles of fringe.

Also a large assortment of LACE TRIMMED. These are very fine goods and have the newest styles of handles, mounted in gold, silver, ivory, ebony, shell, horn, bone, and some with very elegant natural sticks.

Will also open on Monday, 10,000 extra fine

SUN UMBRELLAS

in fine TWILLED SILKS, all new shades, with a choice selection of handles, (exclusively our own styles,) at $1 95, $2 $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 each.

500 26-inch fine twilled SILK UMBRELLAS at $4 38, worth $6.

The following departments are replete with the latest novelties of the season:
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR, Ladies' SILK TIES and SCARFS, Ladies', Misses', and Children's SUITS and UNDERWEAR at extremely low prices.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

BLOOMS'.

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF

French Black Woven Thread Laces

IS TO BE FOUND AT

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

it will more than pay you. We manufacture nothing but of the very best material, and first-class finish, at prices lower than anything ever offered before in this line. WE WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING the most superb assortment of

PARASOLS
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS

EVER EXHIBITED. A CALL OF INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has been pronounced the most complete in the City. We sell elegant

TRIMMED BONNETS,

$5, $7, $9, $11, AND $15.

such as are generally sold from $10 to $30 elsewhere. A full assortment of UNTRIMMED HATS of every description, at the very lowest market value.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Unlike any other in the country.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 5,393.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY IRVING and BENJAMIN H. IRVING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James T. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Mary Irving and Benjamin H. Irving, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of April, 1876.

JOHN C. CUTTER, Assignee,
19th st. and Broadway.

ERNEST T. FELLOWS, Attorney for Assignee,
ap30-law3wSu* No. 229 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF THOMAS OR WILLIAM McCORT will be gladly received by their brother James; Thomas has been to California, and is supposed to have returned. Address JAMES McCORT, Stanhope, Sussex County, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 184 5TH AV., BROADWAY AND 23D ST.,
New-York, May 1, 1876.

MR. FRANKLIN L. GUNTHER IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house.
WM. GUNTHER'S SONS.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

RECEIPTS.

Fish Chowder.—Four tablespoonfuls of onions fried with pork, one quart of boiled potatoes, mashed; one and one-half pounds of ship biscuit, broken; one teaspoonful of thyme, one-half bottle of tomato catsup, one bottle of port or claret, one-half a nutmeg, grated; a few cloves, mace, allspice, and slices of lemon, and some black pepper; six pounds of blue or white fish cut in slices, twenty-five oysters; the whole to be put in a pot, covered with an inch of water, cooked slowly and stirred gently.—Susie.

Cocoa-nut Candy.—One pound of white sugar, one cup of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil the same as for cream candy; spread cocoanut on buttered plates, and turn on the candy; when cool break into pieces and set in a cool place.

Clam Chowder.—Chop fifty hard-shell clams; peel and slice ten raw potatoes, also six large onions; cut into dice a half pound of fat salt pork; slice six tomatoes—if canned used a coffee-cup full; one pound pilot crackers. First put the pork in the bottom of the pot and try out; partially cook the onions in the fat; remove the mass from the pot, and place therein a plate turned bottom side up to prevent burning; now make layers, using a portion of each ingredient for every layer; put the pilot crackers between the layers, also on top; season with salt and pepper, cover well with water, and let boil an hour and a half; add chopped parsley when nearly done. See that the chowder is not too dry when served.—Romeo.

Fish Chowder.—Made same as above, except that fish is to be used instead of clams—large fish are best, bass or cod. Hard fish only should be used. Remove the bones and skin before cooking, which can be easily done if the fish are large.—Romeo.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one, professional painter or otherwise, please tell me how to restore color to a painted wall when injured by improper washing and using soap? The wall now has the appearance of having been washed with a soiled cloth, and re-washing does not change it.—I.

Will some one kindly tell me how to get rid of a wart? I have tried nitrate of silver, liquor potassa, nitric acid, acetic acid, chalk, &c., but with no success. Will be very grateful for some replies.—Warty.

Will some one tell me how to make a nice johnny-cake of buttermilk and Indian-meal?—A Lover of Good Food.

Would one of your readers be so kind as to let me know how to prepare mushrooms (canned) on meats, &c.?—C. H.

Will some kind friend please give me some information as to the care of house roses; I am a great lover of them, but I cannot succeed in caring for them so that they will bloom freely. I have several different kinds, but they all act alike; the leaves all drop off after they have been out a short time. Do I keep them too warm or too wet, or is it the other way? Please answer and oblige—Mrs. B.

Will some one tell me how to prepare cracked wheat and oat-meal so they will be tempting to an invalid who is obliged to make two meals a day on them? Also, will some one please tell me about the new kind of bronze—what the proper name, color, advantages over, and comparative value with the old kind?—Alexena.

Will some one inform me how to remove the fleas from a favorite cat (Maltese) who is greatly troubled with them in the Summer months?—Bertha.

Will some one be so kind as to tell me how to color white silk ribbon a pretty pink and dark blue; also how to color white alpacca dark blue that will not rub out, and a good receipt for sponge cake? Can any one tell me a sure cure for the gapes in little chickens, as I have tried everything I know of and fail to cure them, and oblige—A Constant Reader.

Can any one tell me what to do with a stone pot that having had sweet pickled peaches in one Winter, now molds inside and out? Can it only be used one Winter?

Will some one kindly furnish me with a receipt for making toilet soap?—E. J. S.

Kate would like a good, practicable receipt for making and serving fillet of blue fish or bass, with small ball potatoes, and how to make the latter?

Please send me a receipt to make hard soap.—Emma.

Please inform me how to prevent hair from falling from the head.—Constant Reader.

Please answer the following questions: After sifting chestnut coal for burning, (of which a large quantity accumulates in the Spring,) what use can be made of the dust? What are coal ashes good for? Will some kind reader answer?

Will you please inform me how to make lemon cookies?

Will some one please inform me how to make grape catsup, and good loaf cake, raised with baker's yeast? Also, how to color white silk a pretty blue? And oblige—Schlick.

Will some contributor give me an unfailing receipt for currant jelly? And how ought kidneys to be cooked and served? I would also like a good simple receipt for clam soup.—Mrs. Lee.

Will some of your self-helping lady readers tell me what I shall do with a valuable black thread lace veil which begins to look rusty?—Louisiana.

Will some of your kind readers please inform a stranger what is an effectual remedy for inflamed eyes, the edges of the lids being sore and swollen? I have tried many remedies, but fail to find a permanent cure. The sufferer is a little girl of ten years of age.—M. F. S.

ANSWERS.

To Remove Dandruff.—Yolk of egg rubbed in thoroughly, a little at a time, will remove all dandruff and leave the hair like silk; afterward wash the head in clean water.—Louis.

To Prevent Dandruff.—This is a natural secretion, but becomes a cutaneous complaint by neglect. Take an ounce of powdered borax, a piece of unslaked lime the size of a chestnut, and a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia; put them into a quart bottle and fill it with boiled water or pump water. After twelve hours apply this wash to the scalp. Ladies can apply it best with a fine sponge. Rinse with tepid water. After a few applications the scales will disappear, the hair will become soft and brilliant, and young hair will be seen to start out. Dandruff should be cured gradually, so as not to produce sick headache or dizziness by its sudden suppression.—Wallazz.

Scrap-book Paste.—Take a tablespoonful of good wheat flour and mix well in half a pint of water; boil to the consistency of starch for laundry use; while it is boiling drop in a piece of alum the size of a chestnut. Or, take half an ounce of gum tragacanth and put in half a pint of water, put in a small piece of alum, and let it simmer until the gum begins to dissolve; then add water to obtain the required consistency. The flour paste is the best.—Wallazz.

Cure for Corns.—There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until it is soft; cut a thick slice and bind it on the corn on retiring at night. In the morning, if the corn is white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger nails—never cut a corn. Sometimes several applications of the lemon slices will be necessary, but the corns are bound to succumb, and you can dance the next night if you like. After you remove the corns wear shoes that fit and are not too stiff in the soles.—Wallazz.

Remedy for Corns.—Take equal portions of mercurial and galbanum ointments; mix well; spread on a bit of leather, and apply to the corns morning and evening.—S. H.

Ointment for Pimples.—Purified lard, one ounce; citron ointment, one and a half ounces; almond oil, (finest,) one-half ounce. Mix all well together, and scent with oil bergamot. Apply at night on going to bed; if applied also during the day the relief will be more speedy.—S. H.

Cream Candy.—One pound of white sugar, one cup of cold water, and one tablespoonful of vinegar; boil in a tin pan twenty minutes or until it will be brittle when dropped into cold water. Do not stir when boiling. When done pour on to buttered plates and set to cool; when cool enough to handle take off and pull until it is white as you want it; cut into sticks and set in a cool place. You can flavor with anything you choose by dropping on a few drops of extract after it is turned on to the buttered plates.

Chocolate Drops are made in the same way as cream candy, only do not boil more than ten or fifteen minutes, as you do not want it hard; turn into an earthen dish and stir quickly with a stiff spoon; as soon as white, ball up with your hands and drop into the chocolate (which has been prepared by being melted in an earthen dish, but be careful not to burn it;) roll around with a fork and take out; lay on a buttered plate and set to cool.—Mrs. B.

How to Stop a Person from Drinking Liquor.—Put a very little liquor in his coffee and tea; also in most of his victuals. He may like it at first, but do not stop when he objects to it; rather let him go without meals until you see that he does not take that morning nip any more. You can continue this process until you find out that he gets sick at the smell of liquor.

Chalky Formation in the Joints of Fingers.—This is a sure sign of a tendency to gout. Remedy—Give up wine and spirits, and adopt a milk diet, or at least drink very freely of milk. I have tried it successfully.—W.

Chalky Formation in the Joints of the Fingers.—Drink sour buttermilk to prevent chalky formation in the joints, and eat fruit and vegetables mostly.—Cause.

Hair Wash.—Try half an ounce of borax to a quart of water for a hair wash; apply very gently with a sponge on alternate days; apply a little glycerine dissolved in soft water.—W.

Jelly Moulds.—Dip the moulds in cold water before you pour the jelly in, and dip for an instant in hot water just before you turn the jelly out, or apply a cloth just wrung out from hot water.—W.

Cure for Pimples.—Moisten a piece of hard brown soap and apply it to the face upon retiring, washing it off the next morning; persevering with this treatment the afflicted girl will find her pimples will disappear and her face become soft and smooth.—Lexington.

Oil Cloths.—If a little milk is put into the last water they are washed with, it will keep them bright and clean longer than clear water. I use it on the Japanned hearth of the heater.

To Make Butter-scotch.—Half cup butter, cup molasses, cup sugar; boil until it snaps; try it in cold water; pour out on plates.—New Contributor.

Furniture Polish.—If you wish one of the simplest and best, get a pint bottle and fill it with equal parts of boiled linseed oil and kerosene oil, (any druggist has the former,) mix and apply with a flannel, and rub dry with a second flannel. It will remove all scratches and white marks made by bruising. Destroy the rags or keep in open sight, as oiled cloths have been known to ignite spontaneously. I have used this for years.

To Clean Furniture.—If W. W. will scrape a little castile soap into about one pint of water, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, heat it, and use while warm to clean the piece of furniture, the result will be quite astonishing. Good for any kind of furniture, polished or not. For carved furniture, it must be put on with a soft brush, and of course always well rubbed with cloth or chamois after.—Aunt Sadie.

Oyster Stew.—Save the liquor in opening the oysters, wash them in the liquor and drain them in a colander; strain the liquor, set on the fire and bring it to a simmer, stirring to keep it from burning; then put in the oysters and heat them till scalding hot, or till they just commence to simmer. Take from the fire, and add milk to the taste, butter, and a little pepper; return to the fire and heat a little more, then dish.

Medicine for Children in the Spring.—Give a good dose Rochelle salts, and follow it with cream tartar and sulphur for a few days; dose a teaspoonful.—Louis.

Rats.—A handful of fresh chloride lime sprinkled in rat holes will keep them away for months. I have tried it.—Louis.

For Beetles or Roaches.—Mix equal parts of brown sugar and Indian meal with Paris green.—Grandmother.

To Clean Alabaster.—Wash with soapsuds; if stained whitewash the stains; let the whitewash remain on several hours.—Susie.

A Receipt for Making the Hair Grow upon a Spot which has Become Bald.—Rum and sweet-oil; mix equal parts; then wash the spot three times a day. Rum constantly used to wash the hair keeps it very clean and free from disease and promotes its growth, and is also very strengthening to the roots of the hair.—Mrs. E. H. B.

To Feed a Child Eighteen Months Old.—I have brought up two very delicate children to be strong and healthy now at the ages of four and six years, and they have never had a day's sickness with the exception of slight colds occasionally. Feed the child mainly on farinaceous food, taking care to change it every day to keep the bowels regular. Oat-meal, crushed wheat, farina, and hominy are laxative, while rice, corn starch, prepared barley, &c., are constipating. Every day at noon take a piece of beefsteak as large as your hand, heat it through over a boiler, but not cook it; then put it in a lemon-squeezer and press the juice out over bread or farinaceous food. Never give a child any potatoes until it is through teething. You can give it plenty of milk—condensed milk if it agrees with it; if not, milk from one cow. Always give a very light supper; I prefer bread and milk at night. All fresh and perfectly ripe fruit during the early part of the day is healthy except grapes or oranges. Let the child be taken out every day the sun shines; during the Summer, morning and afternoon, and in the Winter during the middle of the day, being well wrapped up.—Mrs. C. W. H.

A Reliable Remedy.—For freckles, pimples, or spots, water-cresses bruised, and the juice applied to the face or other parts troubled.

Another Remedy.—Dissolve a little borax and sugar in some lemon-juice, and apply to the face and wash with castile soap.—W. B. B.

Cheap Paint.—Cheap paint for rough wood-work or fences is made of six pounds of melted pitch, one pint of linseed-oil, and one pound of brick-dust or yellow ochre. It is excellent, and will stand for years.

Whitewashing.—Take a lump of lime and slack it with boiling water; cover it during the process; strain it and add a little salt dissolved in warm water, half a pound of Spanish whiting, two ounces of glue. This is good for ceilings, walls, wood, brick, or stone.—W. B. B.

To Whiten a Wall.—If the ceiling is very smooth, use calcimine, made as follows: Take four pounds of Paris white, put in a pail, cover it with cold water, and let it stand over night; put into a tin kettle a handful of glue, cover with cold water; in the morning set the glue on the stove, and add enough warm water to make a quart, and stir until dissolved; add the glue to the Paris white, stir well, and pour in enough warm water to make a pail three-quarters full; then add blueing, a little at a time; stir well until it is very slightly blueish. Use a good brush; go over one place in the wall until thoroughly wet; if your brush dries quickly add more warm water; the mixture is too thick; the brush must keep wet. This receipt costs thirty-eight cents. Before I knew the secret I used to pay from $1 to $1 50 a pail at the painter's. But if your ceiling is slightly rough, use the mixture without the glue, as the glue will not work on a rough ceiling. If very rough and looking as if it would peel off, go over it simply with ten cents worth of powdered alum, dissolved in two quarts of water. This will remove the superfluous lime and leave your ceiling white. Always use the calcimine with glue on the sides of a wall, as it does not rub off.—Mrs. C. W. H.

The Eyesight.—To preserve and make bright and sparkling, let there be an occasional pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye; let pressure be toward the temples, and wash the eyes in cold water two or three times a day, in which there has been a little cream of tartar and fine sugar dissolved.—G. R. B.

Black Beetles, Roaches, &c.—Will be quite destroyed by one or two little kittens. They hunt and eat the insects, as cats do mice. I have cleared my house by this means, so I speak from experience. Let me tell N. J. that the damp cellar which harbors the black beetles, is very likely the cause of the trouble of the scalp, of which she complains. I have known instances of this kind.—G. D. T.

To Wash Colored Table Linen, &c.—One teaspoonful of sugar of lead dissolved in one gallon of water. Soak the article to be washed thoroughly in the solution, then dry. The color will be set so that the articles may be washed in the ordinary manner.—G. D. T.

To Wash Lace.—Cover a common quart bottle with linen, then wrap your lace around the bottle, being careful to keep the pearl or edge out smooth. You may put on several layers of lace. Then cover the whole with another piece of linen sewed on tightly so as to keep the lace smooth. Wash the bottle and its coverings in suds, rubbing with the palm of the hand, then boil with the other clothes on washing day; blue, and stiffen with thin starch. Tie a string around the neck of the bottle and hang it up to dry. When quite dry, rip off the outside linen and your lace will be found clean and smooth.

To Prevent Jelly from Adhering to the Mold.—Put ice water in the molds until just before you pour in the jelly. Pour hot water over the mold before taking out.—G. D. T.

Black Calicoes should be washed with the contents of a beef gall put into one pail of warm water. This will set the color. Stiffen with a weak solution of brown glue. This manner of washing is nice for navy-blue dresses and dark batistes.—G. D. T.

UNDESIRABLE PLUNDER.

Says the London *World*: "Apropos of the danger the public are unconsciously subject to from the smuggling of explosive substances daily going on throughout the country, a culprit sends me an interesting confession. He says that a short time ago, having occasion to confer with a city firm on the subject of dynamite, he took with him a parcel of cartridges of that interesting compound. On completing his business and returning westward, he took his seat in a Bayswater omnibus, carrying the parcel of dynamite in his hand, the cartridges being made up in small packages not unlike rolls of silver. He placed the parcel on the seat beside him, and for a considerable portion of the journey kept his hand upon it, and otherwise manifested a concern not unnatural considering his knowledge of the nature of the substance under his charge. But as the 'bus rolled on he fell into a state of mental abstraction, in the course of which he must have relinquished his jealous hold of the brown-paper parcel. At any rate, when he reached his journey's end he found that the parcel was gone. What became of it is a matter that concerns many more people than the original holder of the sample. The thief, on opening his treasure, would discover, in place of a few pounds' worth of silver, a number of rolls of yellowish clayed substance. What did he do with it? Did he throw it aside in the open street in disgust, or is it still lying about his domestic premises till some one shall throw it at the back of the fire? We are not likely to have any information volunteered on this subject. But it is, at least, an interesting addition to miscellaneous knowledge to know that there is knocking about in London an unconsidered trifle containing within itself a latent force sufficient to tumble down half London."

A TARGET-MARKER KILLED.

The San Francisco *Alta* of April 19 has the following account of a fatal accident to a target-marker: "A distressing accident happened at the old Bay View Track yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of Harry Graves, better known as Harry Starkle, of South San Francisco. The particulars of the affair have been ascertained from Capt. H. J. Burns, of the Sumner Guard, who was of the target party, consisting of himself, Mr. H. G. Smith, a member of the Rifle Association, and Mr. Tenny. The latter was observing the target with a field-glass, and keeping the score for Capt. Burns and Mr. Smith. Young Graves was tending target, under cover of the usual protecting bulkhead or shelter, from which, by means of a string, the danger flag is regulated. About 2:30 o'clock, just after a shot, young Graves was seen to fall in front of the target. By the rule of the signal he should not have been there. The red flag was withdrawn, indicating that the target was clear for a shot. Under this condition the shot was fired, probably by Capt. Burns, as he was alternating with Mr. Smith. A messenger was dispatched for a surgeon, but the young man died almost immediately. Information was then forwarded to the Coroner, who, on arrival, after hearing the statements of the gentlemen, ordered the remains to be taken to the residence of the deceased's mother, in South San Francisco, where an inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. The marksmen subsequently reported the case to Police Judge Louderback, and were referred to the Chief of Police, who, upon learning the foregoing facts, dismissed the gentlemen, to appear as witnesses before the Coroner's Jury. The theory of this unfortunate accident is that the deceased left his pit, after the danger signal was withdrawn, for the purpose of adjusting the disc on the target, which had fallen, and placed himself in the range of the projectile, thinking he could retreat before it struck. Careful experiments made on the ground afterward go to confirm this theory. It was ascertained that the flight of the bullet occupied about five seconds, which is the time it would take a person to spring from the pit to the target. The deceased was struck in the top of the head, the ball passing through and lodging in the foot of the targe

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Lauby, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has resigned.

The Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will hereafter drill every Monday evening.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will take place at No. 23 Park row next Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Drum Major Isaacs of the Twenty-second Regiment was formerly a member of the drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment instead of the Twenty-second, as inadvertently stated last Sunday in this column.

At a meeting of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, better known as the "John B. Woodward Guard," Capt. E. H. Mitchell was presented with a new regulation sword and belt by the members of his company.

The non-commissioned officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, are under examination in the tactics by a board comprising the Major, Adjutant, and a Captain. Col. Austen, of the Forty-seventh, wants to know under what authority the board was selected.

The new badge offered to the National Rifle Association by the *Spirit of the Times* will be contested at Creedmoor next Saturday, at 3:15 P. M., at 300 yards' distance, off-hand. At 2 P. M. on the same day the Amateur Rifle Club will contest for the "Luther" badge.

Companies G and F, Ninth Regiment, held a division drill at the armory last Tuesday evening, being equalized in four companies of twelve files front. Col. Hitchcock was in command. The movements executed were selected from the school of the battalion, concluding with dress-parade.

Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has issued a circular, in which he announces that the dates of the Spring inspection will occur on June 6, 7, and 8, at which time he hopes to find all arms and accoutrements in perfect order. No man will be allowed to pass inspection with defective equipments of any description.

A court-martial has been ordered by Major Gen. Shaler for the trial of delinquents among the members of the Third Regiment, Separate Troop, and Washington Grey Cavalry, and Batteries K and B, Artillery, to convene at the rendezvous, No. 7 West Thirteenth st., on Thursday, May 11. Detail for the court, Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon.

Major Gen. Hancock declined the position of Commander of the Centennial Legion, and it has been accepted by Major Gen. Slocum. Major Gen. Burnside has accepted the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee the Majority of the same command. The organization of the legion is now complete. It consists of a company of 100 men from each of the original thirteen colonies. The command will assemble at Philadelphia on July 3.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will assemble for drill and instruction in the "School of the Battalion," in fatigue uniform, as follows: Companies C, D, E, G, and I, on Monday, May 8; Companies A, B, F, H, and K, on Thursday, May 11. This command will assemble in full dress uniform, with white belts, white gloves, and knapsacks, for inspection, on Wednesday, May 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Companies A and D drilled in division movements last Thursday evening, equalizing in four companies of fourteen front.

Capt. Charles Habermehl, late commandant of Company K, Fifth Regiment, was buried with military honors last Tuesday. Capt. Habermehl was elected to the command of Company K on April 30, 1874, and from that time until his death he devoted his best energies with zeal and fidelity to the advancement of the interests of his company. He was esteemed and respected by his men and fellow-officers. Companies I and K paraded in full uniform at his funeral, and the following officers acted as pall-bearers: Capt. Charles Koss, Company A; Capt. Charles Schlarb, Company B; Capt. Henry Gimpel, Company C; Capt. Julius Willing, Company E; Capt. Max Ebler, Company G, and Capt. Henry Wilker, Company H.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will parade for review by the Mayor, at its armory, next Tuesday evening. The closing drill of this command took place last evening. The head-quarters nights of this regiment will be the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, from May to October, inclusive. Company F, Capt. Tuttle commanding, held its closing drill last Monday evening. The company performed the programme selected from the tactics with skill and precision. The regiment is under orders to parade in dress uniform, on Monday evening, May 8, for review and drill at the Union Ball grounds. Ordnance Sergt. A. W. Giroux has been discharged, and Sergt. Herman A. Yonge has been granted a furlough of five months. T. J. Sullivan has been elected Sergeant of Company G.

At a meeting of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, last Monday evening, Mathias Kiefer was elected Second Lieutenant. On the same evening Peter J. Bommer was elected Second Lieutenant of Company A. Second Lieut. Peter Loesch, of Company D has resigned. This regiment has adopted the Army blouse used in the regular Army, for a fatigue jacket. The several companies of this command are practicing regularly at the armory rifle range. Capt. Fleischbein paraded seventy men at company drill last Monday evening, and Company F, Capt. Marrer, commanding, turned out forty men on the same occasion. Company H, Capt. Moehring commanding, held a reception at "Walhalla," in Orchard street last evening. The field and staff officers were present in uniform.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will hold its second annual "Creedmoor" reception at the armory in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, next Wednesday evening. The ceremonies will open with a competition by the regimental rifle team of 1875 for a medal to be presented to the marksman making the highest score. Dress-parade of the regiment will be the next feature, and will be followed by review by Brig. Gen. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, after which dancing will be introduced. Col. Ward has issued a circular to the regiment inviting its members to be present in dress uniform at Dr. Cuyler's church, corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street, on Sunday evening, May 14, when the regimental Chaplain, Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., will preach the annual sermon to the regiment.

The Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held its annual meeting last Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Henry Heath; Vice Presidents, Inspector General John B. Woodward and Capt. Adam S. Dodge; Secretary, Capt. S. H. Wing; Treasurer, Capt. J. S. Van Cleef; Commissary of Subsistence, Major William R. Syme; Surgeon, Dr. J. Lester Keep; Captains, Col. M. W. Cole, William T. Crouch, Lieut. Col. Samuel Richards, Lewis Payne, Capt. William Barnett, Edwin H. Shannon, Henry R. Darbey, and Col. Thomas H. McGrath; Lieutenants, John C. Copeland, William I. Brooks, John M. Christfield, Thomas M. Hempstead, James H. Storey, James W. McNeil, William A. Hunter, Edward L. Bartlett, Burdett S. Oakes, and William W. Dusenbury.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment paraded five companies of twelve files for battalion drill last Tuesday evening. Col. Porter was in command, and instructed the battalion thoroughly for over an hour in the movements contained in the "School of the Battalion." A court-martial has been ordered in this command, to convene to-morrow evening. Capt. William G. Wheelright will preside. At a meeting of Company F last Tuesday evening, a base-ball club was organized, to be known as the "Defendam." The following players were selected: F. Higham, catcher; F. C. McLewee, pitcher; A. Groot, first base; E. H. Birmingham, second base; D. Karr, third base; M. E. Burnton, short stop and Captain; F. G. Fulgraff, left field. The remaining members of the nine will be selected hereafter. The club has already arranged several games and challenges any military nine from a single company to a contest.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. John H. Budke commanding, formally took possession of its new armory—the building formerly occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and known as the "City Armory"—in Elm street last Monday evening. Line was formed at the old armory in the Bowery, with eight companies of fourteen files front. The regiment was in full uniform, armed with sabres, and marched to its new quarters preceded by its band and drum corps. At the new armory were Inspector Gen. Woodward, Col. Frederick Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, accompanied by his staff, and Col. Charles S. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment. After a dress-parade the regiment was dismissed, and passed the remainder of the evening in dancing. The military guests were invited to a collation by Col. Budke, at which speeches were made by Col. Budke, Col. Spencer, and Col. Unbekant.

The Washington Grey Cavalry Troop, Capt. Lorenzo T. Baker commanding, held a full-dress dismounted drill at the State Arsenal, last Tuesday evening. Thirty-nine officers and men were present. The men were very dilatory in arriving at the arsenal, and although line was not formed until nearly 8:30 o'clock, some of the men did not put in an appearance until afterward. The men were all attired in full dress uniform, with white pants, high top boots, and helmets with snow white plumes, and formed a splendid body of horsemen. The movements of marching in columns of fours and by platoons were first executed. The troop moved as a unit, and kept step, distances and alignments with accuracy. In wheeling from column of fours into line scarcely any distance was lost, and in executing the movement "Fours right (or left) about" the same precision was manifested. Sabre exercise and inspection were equally well performed, and altogether the troop behaved in a manner which reflects credit upon the organization. The space allotted to spectators was well filled and included a number of ladies who frequently manifested their approval of the automatic movements of the troop by well-timed applause.

Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice for this State, has issued a circular giving the details for military marksmanship during the coming season. The first rifle practice this season will be for the "Marksman's" badge, by the present marksmen and those certified to be sufficiently skilled to contest for that trophy. Inspectors of rifle practice may be authorized by their commanding officer to allow official scores made in any military match at the prescribed distances with the regulation rifle, as a qualification for the "Marksman's" badge. Troops not qualifying as marksmen will practice at the same distances covered last season. "Division Commanders are authorized to devote a day for final practice for the Marksman's badge." Col. Wingate favors the system of sending troops to Creedmoor by detachments from each regiment in a brigade. He recommends that when troops are not engaged in firing they should be instructed in the art of estimating distances under 300 yards, when it can be done without delaying the firing party. Creedmoor will be open to members of the National Guard, in uniform, free of charge, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, held an entertainment at the Rink, in Third avenue, last Monday night. So far as the military ceremonies were concerned they were certainly not edifying, and it would scarcely be supposed that the regiment had been drilling hard for many weeks, making preparations for the event. About 9 o'clock an attempt was made to form guard for the ceremony of guard mounting. The Adjutant brought his details into line under Corporals instead of Sergeants, and the effort made to inspect the guard showed such a surprising amount of ignorance on the part of the officers, that to detail minutely the errors committed would require the recital of the tactics. The Adjutant failed to assign places to the guard, and the march past the officer of the day was a wretched exhibition. After the guard had been returned to their companies—again under Corporals—a long delay occurred, but ultimately line was formed for review by Gen. Varian and staff. The regiment was equalized into ten companies of twelve files. The review was very bad; both the officers and men were unsteady; the companies were crowded, and the alignments resembled certain geometrical problems. During this ceremony the staff officers were quietly seated in the rear of the reviewing party, under orders from the Colonel, and to their own expressed disgust. After the review, a few battalion movements were executed, mainly hinging on "column of fours," and the farce ended. Dancing was introduced, and formed the only agreeable feature of the entertainment. Company A displayed exceedingly bad taste by giving an entertainment at Terrace Garden on the same evening, which was as well attended as the regimental affair, and of course proportionately reduced the receipts of the regiment.

The Lexington Avenue Opera-house was well filled last Wednesday evening by an audience assembled to witness the entertainment given by the Irving Dramatic Club in aid of the enterprise organized by Reno Post No. 44, G. A. R., for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a soldiers' home within the boundaries of this State. The auditorium was elaborately decorated for the occasion. In the gallery opposite the stage was a full-size portrait of Gen. Washington on horseback and the galleries were draped with the national colors arranged in butterflies. The posts participating in the entertainment each had head-quarters assigned its members in the gallery, and the location of each post was indicated by means of a banneret, upon which was inscribed its insignia. A comedietta, entitled "My Uncle's Will," was first enacted, after which Mr. James Tanner, Commander of the Department of New-York, who lost both his legs in the war, was assisted to the foot-lights, where he delivered an address defining in detail the proposed work of the Grand Army in establishing a soldiers' home for the disabled soldiers of this State within its boundaries. There were 1,300 members of that class scattered about the Union, and as annual application to the State Legislature had failed to obtain relief the several departments had decided to make an effort to accomplish the task by obtaining subscriptions from the people. Robertson's drama of "David Garrick" concluded the dramatic entertainment. Its rendition reflected great credit upon the actors, who failed to manifest any of the customary awkwardness of amateur actors. *David Garrick* was enacted by Mr. L. M. Miller in a manner which evinced careful study of the character, while Miss Crane charmingly portrayed the willful but warm-hearted *Ada Ingot*, and while there was no defect in the rendition of *Simon Ingot* by Mr. Wade, his "make-up" was hardly elderly enough, and his habit of wearing a smile during his most tragic utterances should be discarded. The other characters were fairly delineated. A hop terminated the entertainment.

THE GERMAN CITY OF COBURG.

MANY OF ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MEDIÆVAL AGE—A SAD HISTORY REVIVED—A FORTRESS WHICH SHELTERED LUTHER.

The correspondent of the London *News*, who accompanied Queen Victoria on her recent visit to Coburg, writing from that city, says:

"Among the public buildings of Coburg are many of mediæval age, each having a history teeming with interest. The Ducal Palace Ehrenburg is an imposing architectural pile, in which the English Gothic style predominates. It obtained its charming name, (castle of honor,) as one tradition asserts, from the fact that it was built without a single subject of the duchy contributing his labor to the work as a feudal duty. Another tradition gives the derivation of the name to the circumstance that the Emperor Charles V. passed a night within the walls of the palace on his return from Saxony after the battle of Mühlberg. The palace, in its present form, was completed in 1816. It contains many spacious and sumptuous apartments; but especially noticeable is its Riesensaal, a magnificent room, the roof of which is supported by colossal caryatides. The Gymnasium Casimirianum is one of the oldest structures. It possesses peculiarly fine gables, and has a life-size statue of its founder, the Duke Johann Casimir, represented in ancient garb, and ensconced in a corner niche, high above the street. This is the high-school of Coburg, and it enjoys a well-deserved scholastic reputation. Its foundation is commemorated each year on the 2d of July by a procession of the scholars through the principal streets, the column headed by a band of music, and each youth wearing a chaplet of oak leaves about his cap of green and gold. The scholars afterward return to the institution, and the head boy mounts a ladder, makes a speech to the throng, drinks three glasses of beer to the preservation and prosperity of the gymnasium, shattering the empty glass at the conclusion of each quaff as having been too much honored to be ever used again, and crowns, amid the clang of music and the acclamations of the people, the head of the old duke's statue with a fresh wreath of laurel. This custom is as old and curious as is the appearance of the weather-beaten effigy, with its incongruous chaplet of green leaves. The only noticeable church among the sacred edifices of Coburg is that of St. Moritz, the patron saint of the City. The building dates from early in the fifteenth century, and its rather imposing aspect is enhanced by the numerous musty effigies of Coburg celebrities of long ago, and their moldering monuments. The altar-piece is a massive wood carving of the Crucifixion. Near the principal entrance is the "Schandstein," a seat upon which blasphemers formerly were required to do public penance. Three of the ancient city gates are still well preserved, and vestiges of the walls are in many places still visible, the latter surmounted by small watch towers. In several cases the ruins of old buildings have been skillfully metamorphosed into the foundations of modern structures.

One venerable tower, covered with ivy, is a striking symbol of time's changes and life's contradictions. Here, during forty years, Ulrich von Lichtenstein, the lover of the unhappy Anna of Saxony, wife of Duke Johann Casimir, lingered in prison. Let me briefly outline this sad history, which is not alone of local interest. The lady was a daughter of the Elector of Saxony, and was married to the Duke Casimir in 1586. Brought up amid the gayeties of her father's court, she developed a peculiarly lively temperament, and was ill-fitted for the quiet, lonely life which fell to her lot after marriage. The Duke, a passionate lover of the chase, appears to have neglected his young wife, and she presently fell into the snare laid for her by one Scotus, a brilliant and wily adventurer, who had wormed himself into the confidence of the Duke, and secured also the reputation of being a great magician and alchemist. His machinations against the young Duchess were directed toward the result of getting possession of her jewels, and bring her into a guilty relation with Von Lichtenstein, a gallant officer of the Duke's household. Scotus succeeded in his devilish intrigue all too well. The beautiful Princess became totally under his influence, falling a victim to his sleight-of-hand arts, and following his injunctions even so far as to make overtures of love to Von Lichtenstein. Scotus fled with his booty, and the relations between the Duchess and the courtier did not long remain a secret. Both confessed their guilt, and they were both imprisoned. The matter was laid before the Consistory, and Duke Casimir obtained a divorce. After leading a life of penitence for nineteen years, during all which time the misguided Duchess was kept in close captivity, she closed her unfortunate life at the Coburg fortress in 1613. Even a sterner fate befell Von Lichtenstein. He was condemned to perpetual and solitary confinement. His sentence was fully carried out in the old tower before the city, and his dreadful punishment of forty years ended with his life in 1633. The place of his long incarceration is incorporated with an elegant dwelling-house, and the walls of the round tower now resound with the joyful music and noisy pastimes of happy youth, instead of the groans and sighs and complaints of a languishing captive.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Hanover, April 29.—Dartmouth College has decided not to admit to entrance examination students from fitting schools who have not regularly graduated therefrom unless they pass examination without any conditions. The first three months of the Freshman year will hereafter be regarded as probationary, those proving unfit to go on to be dropped.

The Senior students of Dartmouth College who were suspended for publishing an objectionable article in the college paper have been restored upon signing an apology for their offense.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$22,000 St. P. c. S. F.. 88	100 St. L. K. C.&N.Pf. 28¼
200 Pacific Mail....... 20⅜	100 Tol. & W........c. 2⅞
1000 do......... 20½	50 do......... 3⅛
2200 do......... 20⅜	800 Lake Shore...s3. 54¼
600 Mich. Cen........ 51¾	3500 do......... 54⅜
300 do......... 51⅝	300 do.......s3. 54⅜
3000 West. Union.... 65	10 do......... 54½
900 do......... 65⅛	3400 do......... 54¼
900 do.......c. 65⅛	2700 do......... 54⅛
1100 do......s3. 65	100 Erie Pf......s60. 19
1000 do......... 65	300 Erie Railway.... 14¼
900 do......... 64⅞	1100 do......... 14⅛
800 do......... 64¾	100 do.......c. 14⅛
50 do......... 65	700 do......... 14
1200 do.......s3. 64⅞	500 do......... 13⅞
75 West. Union....c. 64⅝	600 do......... 13¾
600 do......... 64¾	200 do......... 13⅞
300 do.......b3. 64⅞	1200 do......... 14
1600 North-western.. 38¾	200 St. Paul......... 37½
100 N. J. Cen.......... 99½	300 do......... 37⅝
200 C., C. & I. C....s3. 4⅝	1100 do......... 37¾
500 Lake Shore....... 54¾	100 St. Paul Pf....... 63¼
500 do......... 54⅝	200 do......... 63⅜
200 do.......c. 54⅝	300 Ohio & Miss.... 15⅝
1000 do......... 54¾	50 do......... 15½
1000 do......b3. 54¾	200 Del. L. & W......109½
1000 do......... 54⅝	1000 do......... 109¾
1400 do.......s3. 54½	240 do......... 110
100 do.......c. 54⅝	50 do......... 109⅞
600 do......... 54⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.........c. 122⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......... 118⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....12. 119⅛	30,000 do......... 118
34,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.....12. 121⅜	20,000 do......... 118⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.....12. 127	10,000 do.......12. 118⅛
	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C......... 118⅞
	15,000 do.......12. 118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 T. 6s, old.b3. 43½	100 Del., L. & W. b. c. 109¾
1,000 D. of Col. 3.65s. 68⅞	400 do......... 109⅛
9,000 do......... 68¾	38 NY. NH. & H. bc. b3. 154
2,000 Mo. 6s, '78.... 102¾	100 do......... 155
1,000 L. & W. B. Con. 96	300 Mich. Cent....b. c. 51½
3,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 88	100 do......... 51⅝
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. 104	20 do......... 51⅞
5,000 do......... 103⅞	300 do......... 51¼
6,000 N. W. C. G. 91½	500 do......... 51⅛
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103⅞	200 do......... 51
5,000 Ohio & M. Con. 98½	200 do......... 51⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.... 101¼	400 do......... 51¼
	100 do......... 51⅛
4,000 Pitt., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st...... 119	200 do......... 51
	500 do......... 50⅞
3,000 do......... 119½	300 do......... 50¾
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 104½	300 do......... 50⅝
1,000 Un. P. S. F.... 91⅞	1500 do......... 50½
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G. 100¼	800 do......... 50¼
4,000 P. of Mo. 2d.... 77	300 do......... 50⅛
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d. 15	300 do......... 50¼
5,000 L. & N. C., '98. 92	100 do.......s5. 50¼
10,000 R., W. & Ogd. Con. 1st..... 90	100 do.......c. 50¼
	400 do......... 50⅛
1,000 M., K. & T. C. S. F., ex coupon. 62	700 do......... 50
	200 do......... 49⅞
5 Fourth Nat. B'k. 92½	200 do......... 49¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 79⅞	300 do......... 49⅞
100 At. & Pac., T.b.c. 18	700 do......... 50
100 West. U. Tel...b. c. 64⅞	75 do......... 49¾
800 do......... 64¾	800 do......... 50
100 do......... 64¾	100 do......s10. 50
500 do......b30. 64¾	800 do......... 50¼
1400 do......... 64⅞	400 do......b3. 50⅛
800 do......s3. 64¼	200 do......... 50
700 do......... 64¾	200 do......s3. 49⅞
500 do......... 64⅞	300 do......s3. 49¾
200 do......... 64¾	500 do......... 49½
900 do......... 64⅞	800 do......... 49⅝
500 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 20½	400 do......... 49¾
600 do......... 20⅝	2500 L.S. & M.So.b.c. 54⅛
800 do......... 20¾	400 do......s5. 54⅛
400 do......... 20⅞	800 do......... 54¼
400 do......... 21	2000 do......s3. 54⅛
1000 do......... 20⅞	2000 do......... 54½
700 do......... 20¾	500 do......c. 54
800 do......... 20⅞	2000 do......s3. 54
700 do......... 20½	1500 do......... 54
400 do......... 20⅝	1000 do......s3. 53⅞
1600 do......... 20¼	500 do......c. 54
3800 do......... 20⅛	50 do......... 54
1800 do......... 20	100 do......... 53⅞
500 do......... 19⅞	1600 do......... 53¾
400 do......s10. 19½	1700 do......... 53⅞
200 do......... 19⅝	500 do......b3. 54
400 do......... 20	1800 do......... 54
1300 do......... 19⅞	600 do......... 53⅞
1300 do......... 19¾	300 do......... 53¾
100 do......b3. 19¾	300 do......b3. 53¾
1700 do......... 19⅜	100 do......... 54
300 do......... 19½	500 do......s3. 53⅝
100 do......... 19⅝	200 C., C. & I. b. c. 50
100 Del. & H. C. b. c. opg. 114½	50 Chi., B. & Q. b. c. 117
10 do......... 114½	400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 37¾
500 Un. M. of T. b. c. s30 1⅝	300 do......... 37¾
150 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86½	300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 63½
50 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 62¼	400 do......... 63⅝
15 do......... 62½	200 do......b10. 63⅞
50 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 70	10 Mor. & Essex.... 102½
5 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 112¾	54 do......... 102¾
400 Erie Railw'y. b. c. 14⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. s3. 14¼
1400 do......... 14	100 do......s10. 14⅛
100 do......c. 14	100 do......... 14¼
800 do......... 14⅛	100 do......... 14
500 do......... 14	250 Ohio & M.....b. c. 15⅝
100 Un. Pac.....b. c. 64⅛	600 do......... 15½
300 C. & N.W. b. c. b3. 39	100 do......... 15⅜
100 do......s3. 38¾	700 do......... 15¼
100 do......b3. 38⅞	100 do......... 15⅛
50 Cen. R. of N. J. b. c. 99¼	100 do......... 15
7 do......... 99	100 do......... 15⅛
35 do......... 99¼	100 do......b3. 15¼
100 do......c. 99	1300 do......... 15⅛
100 do......s3. 98¾	100 do......s10. 15⅛
25 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 2½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,900 Reg. 5s, '81... 117⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. s10. 15
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 105½	300 do......... 15⅛
5,000 C. W. Cons.... 104	100 do......b3. 15¼
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st C. 108	17 Chi. & Alton Pf.. 104
10 Metrop'n Bank.. 125¼	400 Mich. Cen.....s3. 49⅝
50 Am. Ex. Bank. s3. 109¾	200 do......... 49¾
133 Del. & Hud.... 114¼	400 do......... 49⅞
100 do......... 114⅛	100 do......s3. 49⅞
900 Cons. Coal.....s60. 40	200 do......s5. 49⅝
1000 W. Union.....s3. 64⅝	800 do......... 49⅝
300 do......... 64⅜	100 do......... 49¾
50 do......... 64⅜	200 do......... 49⅝
1900 do......s3. 64½	140 Mor. & Essex.... 102¾
25 do......... 65	1400 Lake Shore...s3. 53⅞
800 do......... 64⅝	2000 do......... 53⅝
800 do......... 64¾	2000 do......... 53⅝
300 do......... 64⅝	300 do......... 53⅝
100 Union Pacific..... 64½	600 do......b3. 53⅝
700 Pacific Mail.....s3. 19½	400 do......s3. 53¾
100 do......... 19⅝	200 do......... 53¾
200 do......... 19¾	200 do......... 53¾
200 do......... 19⅞	200 do......b3. 53⅝
100 do......s3. 19¼	1600 do......... 53⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. s3. 112¼	300 St. Paul......... 37⅝
30 do......... 112	300 do......s3. 37⅝
80 C., C., C. & Ind.... 50	100 do......... 37¾
1200 Erie Railway..... 14	100 St. Paul Pref.... 63½
200 do......... 13⅞	100 do......... 63¼
1300 do......... 14	100 do......... 63½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 64⅝	400 L.S.&M.So. b.c.s3. 53⅝
200 do......s5. 64½	900 do......... 53⅝
1200 do......... 64½	1500 do......s3. 53½
100 do......s5. 64⅝	100 Chi.&N.W. b.c.b3. 38⅞
600 do......s3. 64¼	100 Chi. & R. I.....b.c. 104
1200 do......... 64⅜	100 do......s3. 103⅞
100 do......s5. 64¼	500 Chi., M.& St.P. b.c. 37⅝
200 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 19⅝	100 C., M.&St.P. P. bc. b5 63⅝
200 do......s30. 19½	100 Del., Lack. & W. 109¾
200 do......... 19⅝	30 do......b.c. 109¾
600 do......... 19¾	100 do......c. 109¼
100 N.Y.C.& H. R. b.c. 112	200 H. & St. J....b.c. 14
1700 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 14	400 Ohio & M...b.c.s3. 15⅛
100 do......... 14	100 do......s10. 15⅛
300 Mich. Cen...b.c.s3. 49½	500 do......s3. 15
400 do......... 49¾	100 do......... 15⅛
100 do......... 49½	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4⅝
100 do......... 49⅝	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103⅞	300 Mich. Central..... 49¼
2,000 W. Pac. Bds.. 99	100 do......... 49⅛
5,000 N. W. C. G. B.. 91½	300 do......s3. 49
47 Bk. of Commerce. 115	200 do......... 49
50 Quicksilver Pf... 23	100 do......s3. 48¾
50 American Ex.... 62½	100 do......... 48⅞
100 Wells Fargo Ex... 86½	100 do......s7. 48¾
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 112	100 do......s15. 48¾
200 Rock Island..... 103⅞	100 do......... 48⅞
400 do......... 103¾	300 do......... 49
100 do......... 103⅞	200 do......s3. 49
1300 West. Un.....s3. 64¼	300 do......... 48¾
200 do......... 64⅜	100 do......b3. 48⅞
4000 do......... 64¼	100 do......... 49
100 do......s3. 64⅛	300 do......... 49½
600 do......... 64⅛	200 do......... 49¾
1400 do......s3. 64	200 do......... 49⅞
1500 do......... 64	400 do......... 49¾
3000 do......... 63⅞	100 Lake Shore..s10. 53⅝
1200 do......s3. 63¾	2300 do......... 53⅜
100 do......b3. 63⅞	1600 do......... 53¼
100 do......... 63⅞	1500 do......... 53⅛
500 do......... 64	2500 do......s3. 53
600 do......... 64⅛	5300 do......... 52⅞
500 do......... 64¼	5500 do......... 52¼
400 do......... 64⅜	200 do......s3. 52¾
100 do......... 64¼	20 do......... 53
500 do......... 64⅛	4700 do......b3. 52¾
200 do......... 64¼	100 do......... 52⅞
500 do......... 64⅜	900 do......s3. 52⅞
1200 Pacific Mail.... 19⅝	900 do......... 53
100 do......s3. 19½	800 do......... 53⅛
400 do......... 19½	500 do......... 53¼
100 do......... 19⅝	800 do......b3. 53⅛
200 do......... 19¾	2600 do......... 53
200 do......s3. 19¾	600 do......... 53⅛
200 do......... 19⅞	500 do......... 53¼
700 do......... 20	100 Han. & St. Jo.. 13⅞
200 do......s3. 20	100 do......s3. 13¾
100 do......... 20⅛	100 do......s3. 13½
300 St. Paul......... 37½	300 North-western... 38¾
1000 do......... 37⅜	300 do......s3. 39
500 do......... 37¼	300 do......s60. 37½
100 St. Paul Pref.... 63¼	300 do......s3. 38¾
100 do......... 63⅛	200 do......... 38⅞
100 do......s3. 63	1200 do......... 39
100 do......... 62⅞	2500 do......... 39⅛
600 do......... 63½	50 do......... 39⅛
1200 Erie Railway.... 14	200 do......... 39¼
700 do......... 13⅞	100 do......... 39⅜
600 do......s3. 13¾	900 do......... 39⅜
300 do......... 13¾	100 do......... 39½
500 do......... 13⅞	200 do......... 39¾
400 do......... 13⅝	400 do......... 40¼
100 do......... 13⅝	100 do......... 40⅛
500 do......... 13¾	600 do......... 40⅜
100 do......b3. 13¾	100 do......... 40⅞
500 do......... 14	200 North-west. Pref. 58
300 do......... 14⅛	100 do......... 57⅞
100 N. J. Central..... [illegible]	50 do......... 57½
200 Del., L. & W....s3. 109¼	300 do......... 57¾
100 do......... 109⅛	100 do......... 57½
200 do......... 109	100 do......... 57¼
200 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 15¼	300 do......... 57
100 do......... 15⅛	100 do......... 56½
100 do......... 15⅝	100 do......... 56¾
100 C. C. & I. C.... 4⅝	200 do......... 56⅝
100 C., B. & Q..... 117	100 do......... 57¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 13⅞	100 do......... 56½

Saturday, April 29—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase in the surplus reserve of $875,125, and the excess of reserve now held by the banks over lawful requirements is $9,533,625. The Treasury operation of selling gold and taking in legal tenders and national bank notes for a large portion of the same, having taken place on Thursday and Friday, does not show heavy extent in this week's statement.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with last:

	April 22.	April 29.	Differences.
Loans	$253,752,400	$252,117,200	Dec. $1,635,200
Specie	18,077,300	17,076,600	Dec. 1,000,700
L. Tenders	41,396,800	43,089,300	Inc. 1,692,500
Deposits	203,262,400	202,529,100	Dec. 733,300
Circulation	16,232,000	16,262,800	Inc. 30,800

On the Stock Exchange but one idea seemed to dominate speculators, and that was to get off their holdings on the best attainable terms. The pressure to sell was greater than has been witnessed for a long time past, and the total transactions reached 223,000 shares—an amount of business much larger than has been transacted of late. Prices recorded a decline of ½ to 3 per cent., Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail being most prominent in the downward movement. Michigan Central broke from 51¾ to 48¾, a decline which had a demoralizing effect on the whole market. Lake Shore declined from 54¾ to 52¾; Western Union from 65 to 63¾; Pacific Mail from 21 to 19½; North-western preferred from 58 to 56½; St. Paul preferred from 63¾ to 62⅞; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western from 110 to 109; New-Jersey Central from 99 to 98⅛, and Erie from 14¼ to 13⅝. The depression was most marked during the afternoon, and continued until near the close, when North-western Common, which had been oversold, suddenly advanced to 40⅞ on purchases by the bears. This sudden turn in North-western proved a regular godsend to the bulls, who promptly availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to stem the downward current of speculation at the close, and succeeded in rallying the market ¼ to 1 ₱ cent.

Money loaned at 3½@4 per cent. during the early hours of the day, and at 3@3½ per cent. during the afternoon. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000, making a total for the month of $14,125,000.

The Treasury to-day paid out $16,200 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency to applicants here, and $35,800 on drafts from Washington. The total amount of currency paid into the Treasury on account of the $6,000,000 sold on Thursday is $4,700,000.

The London market for securities was steady. Consols closed at 95 7-16, and United States bonds at 103¾ for 1865s, (old,) 109½ for 1867s, 107¼ for 10-40s, and 106⅛@106¼ for new 5s. Erie sold at 13⅛. The regular semi-annual settlements at the Bank of England occur on Monday, and on that day the Stock Exchange will be closed.

There was very little business in foreign exchange, the rates remaining nominally at $4 88 and $4 90, and for actual business at $4 87¼@$4 87½ for bankers long, and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand sterling.

Gold opened at 112⅝, but remained only a short time at that price, advancing to 112¾, at which nearly the entire business of the day was done. Cash gold loaned from flat to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to Europe to-day consisted of $240,000 gold coin, and $130,000 silver bars.

An improved feeling prevailed on the San Francisco Stock Exchange to-day, and prices for mining shares showed a recovery from the recent depression of from 1 to 9 ₱ cent., the latter in Chollar Potosi, which made a previous decline of some 16 ₱ cent.

In Government bonds the principal dealings were in 10-40s and new 5s of 1881, which declined ⅛ ₱ cent. to 118 and 118⅞ respectively. Currency 6s advanced to 127. In railroad bonds there was an improvement of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. on a fair demand. State bonds were dull.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	112⅝	112¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121¼
Bills on London	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87¼@$4 87½
New-York Central	112½	112¼
Rock Island	104	103⅞
Pacific Mail	20¼	20⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅝	37¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	63¾	63¼
Lake Shore	54⅝	53¼
Chicago & North-western	38¾	40⅝
Chicago & North-western Preferred	58¼	56½
Western Union	65⅛	64⅛
Union Pacific	64½	64½
Toledo & Wabash	2⅞	2⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	109½	109
New-Jersey Central	99	98⅛
Panama	129	129
Erie	14	14⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	15½	15⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4⅝
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	13¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	24	23
Michigan Central	51¾	49¾
Illinois Central	96¾	96½
Missouri Pacific	14	13⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112¼	112	1,200
Erie	14¼	13⅝	16,700
Lake Shore	54¾	52¾	77,750
Wabash	2⅞	2½	175
North-western	40⅞	38¾	6,850
North-western Preferred	58	56½	1,950
Rock Island	104	103¾	1,300
C., C., C. and I.	50	50	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¾	37⅜	4,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	63¾	62⅞	2,500
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	117	117	100
Delaware, Lack. and West'n	110	109	3,720
New-Jersey Central	99	98⅛	490
Michigan Central	51¾	48¾	21,605
Delaware and Hudson Canal	114½	114⅛	100
Union Pacific	64½	64⅛	200
Morris and Essex	102¾	102¾	140
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4⅝	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14¼	13⅝	900
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅝	15	6,000
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	100
Western Union	65	63¾	43,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18	18	100
Pacific Mail	21	19½	30,900
Consolidation Coal	40½	40½	900
St. L., Kan. City & N. Pf.	28½	28	300
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86½	86½	250
Total sales			222,820

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126½	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅝	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	122⅝	123
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $378,000 for interest, and $22,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,024,000
Gold balances	1,653,518
Currency balances	2,298,378

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$58,954,442
Currency balances	3,093,354
Gold exchanges	5,624,965
Gold balances	1,116,583

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$370,725,103
Currency balances	20,102,140
Gold exchanges	37,597,871
Gold balances	6,877,529

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 33	N.C.6s, N.C.R.J. & J. 60
Alabama 5s, '86.... 33	N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.&O. 60
Alabama 8s, '86.... 33	N.C. 6s, co. off, J. & J. 45
Alabama 8s, '88.... 33	N.C.6s, co.off, A. & O. 45
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66... 10
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R. 11	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68... 8
Georgia 6s.... 92	N. C. 6s, N.Bs., J.&J. 7
Georgia 7s, new bds. 106½	N.C. 6s, N.Bs., A.&O. 6
Georgia 7s, Indorsed. 102½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1. 2¾
Louisiana 6s.... 45	Ohio 6s, 1866..... 111
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 45	South Carolina 6s.... 33½
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt. 45	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 33½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 45	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 33½
La. 6s, Levee bds... 45	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66.... 33½
La. 8s, Levee bds... 42	S.C.6s, L.C.'89, J.& J. 34
La. 8s, Lev. bs. of '75. 45	S.C.6s, L.C.'89, A.& O. 34
Michigan 6s, '78-9... 103½	S. C. 7s of '88.... 34½
Michigan 6s, '83.... 105	S. C. N. F. bds.... 3
Michigan 7s, '90.... 112	Tenn. 6s, old.... 43
Mo. 6s, due in '76... 101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 40¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 102¾	Virginia 6s, old.... 32
Lg. bs., due '82 to '90 in. 104¾	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 73
Fund'g bs., due '94-5 104	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 66
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.... 104½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.. 35
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n.. 104½	Va. 6s, Def. bds.... 8¾
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 15	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924. 68¾
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 15	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq., 1st. 116	C., P. & A. old bds.. 105
Albany & Susq., 2d. 106½	C., P. & A. new bds. 104
Albany & Susq., 3d. 103	Det., M. & T. Bds.... 101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 31	Buff. & State L. 7s... 103
St.L., J. & Chic., 1st. 101¼	Lake S. Con. Reg. 1st. 104⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c., 1st. 114½	Marietta & Cin. 1st. 106
C., R.I.&Pac., 1st, 7s. 110	M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.. 103⅞
C., R.I.&P.S.F.i. 6s '95. 98	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 110
Cent. of N.J., 1st, new. 111¾	N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 105½
Cent. of N.J., 1st, con. 107	N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 105½
Cent. of N.J., Conv.. 106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 103
L.&W.B., con., guar. 95	N. Y. Central 7s, '76. 101½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds. 99	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85. 113
M. & S.P., 1st, La.C.D. 101	North Missouri 1st.. 94
M.&StP. 1st, I.&M.D. 94½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 68
M.& St.P., Con., S.F. 88	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 106⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 106¾	C. P., C. & O. 1st.... 90½
Chic.&N.W. Int. bds.. 105	Western Pacific Bds. 98¾
Chic.&N. W. Con. B. 103¾	Union Pac. 1st bds.. 104½
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 103¾	Union Pac. L. G., 7s.. 100
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 91½	Union Pacific S. F.... 91⅞
Peninsula 1st Conv'l. 100	Pac. of Mo. 1st..... 90
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 101	Pac. of Mo. 2d..... 76½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d. 106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 119
Morris & Essex 1st. 118½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 109½
Morris & Essex 2d... 110	Cleve. & P. Con. S.F. 109
Morris & Es. 1st C.G. 106	Cleve. & P. 4th, S.F. 103⅞
Erie 1st, Extended... 116	Col., C. & I. 1st..... 45
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.... 101	Col., C. & I. 2d.... 15
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.... 101¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 98
Han.&St.Jo. Land G. 110	Tol., P. & W. E. D.. 80
Han.&St. J. 8s, Con. 78½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 89
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 86	T.&W. 1st, St. L. D. 65
Ind'pa. B. & W. 1st. 30	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 65
Mich. S. 7 per. cent. 2d. 104	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 35½
Mich. S.N.I.S.F.7p.c. 109	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88
Cleve. & Toledo S.F. 107	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 63¾
Cleve. & Tol. new B.. 102	West. Un. bds., 1900, C. 102

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exch'ge.. 109¾	Market..... 112½
Commerce..... 115	Merchants'..... 112½
Corn Exchange.... 130	Merchants' Exch'ge. 95
First National.... 200	Nassau..... 105½
Fourth National... 92½	Park..... 130
Hanover.... 75	Republic..... 75
Imp'ters' & Traders'. 193	State of New-York.. 46

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	
City 6s, new	108¼	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	136	136½
Pennsylvania Railroad	54	54¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	44	44⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58	58½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18½	18¾
Northern Central Railroad	34⅛	34⅜
Lehigh Navigation	47¼	47½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	103¾

The coupons of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Pacific Railroad maturing May 1 will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven Per Cent. Bonds guaranteed by The Mercantile Trust Company. Capital, $2,000,000. Each of these bonds is secured by a specific mortgage of improved Real Estate, worth at least twice the amount loaned upon it, and the titles, the valuations, and the punctual payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the Company. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 29—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1865s, 103¾; Erie Railway shares, 13.

Paris, April 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for short sight; 5 per cent. Rentes, 106f. 5c. for the account.

Liverpool, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,900 bales, of which 2,900 bales are American; futures weaker; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 7-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., August and September delivery, at 6 13-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 83s. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spring No. 1 steady at 9s. 3d.; No. 2 steady at 8s. 10d.; Winter steady at 9s. 5d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 5-16d. Of the sales to-day, 3,000 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat.

London, April 29—3:30 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 21s. 6d.@22s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 21s. 9d.@22s. for do. afloat.

Havana, April 28.—Spanish gold, 233@233½. Exchange weak; on London, 17@17½ premium; on Paris, 3@3½ premium. Sugar weak.

Havana, April 29.—Spanish Gold, 232½@233.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a matter of surprise and regret that in all the discussions, both in Congress and by the press, on the subject of silver coinage and circulation, no prominence has been given to the fact, if, indeed, it has been even alluded to, that our coins, both silver and gold, are the most unartistic and utterly abominable abortions in the way of human and ornithological representation of any issued by any civilized nation on the face of the earth. The coinage of Mexico, Chili, and Peru—not to speak of that of England and France—is infinitely superior in these, as in all respects of clear, sharp, well-proportioned, lettering and anatomy, to ours. The eagle on a Mexican real (12½ cents) does not need to have under or over it the child's legend, "This is an eagle," as ours should have "This is not a turkey buzzard." Who ever saw an eagle with a head one-quarter as large as his body, as our coins display him? Who ever saw any bird, beast, fish or reptile that bears the slightest resemblance to our current (or to be current) "bird of freedom"? Why hasn't it penetrated the official minting mind that there are designs of eagles, spirited, accurate, suggestive, which would beautify our coinage. One especially is familiar to all persons of taste and patriotism—an eagle standing three-quarters front on the shield of the United States, in an attitude of vigorous and ready defense. It tells a story that needs no interpreter.

If our mint artists require a mythical bird, let them get up something as poetical and graceful as the British unicorn is in his line of animated nature. Myths need not be both ugly and unmeaning, and if our eagle is not both, pray in what does the beauty or idea consist?

I trust this subject may have your intelligent attention, and the suggestion of an improvement your potent support. Will you not spread a sample of the first specimens of specie before your "Poppenhusen" editor, and patriotically suggest to him to "go for them!"

J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, April 20, 1876.

EX-SENATOR WADE AND GOV. HAYES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph having appeared in your paper stating that Judge Wade, who is one of our Senatorial delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, was favorable to the nomination of Gov. Morton as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I beg you will allow me the privilege of saying through your columns that shortly after our convention I had the pleasure of communicating to the brave old patriot the circumstances connected with his selection as one of our delegates at large—mentioning among other things that the unexpected announcement of his name was at once greeted with most extraordinary manifestations of enthusiastic approval from all parts of the grand assemblage—that delegates from all sections of the State were warm and hearty in their support, &c.

In answer to this, Judge Wade, with the grateful emotion which all who understand the kindness and generosity of his heart will appreciate, replied:

"The people of Ohio have always been exceedingly kind to me, and this last manifestation of their confidence and regard gives me more satisfaction than I am able to express. The wishes of the people of Ohio shall be the supreme law of my action in the convention to which they have elected me. No man has a more profound respect for Gov. Hayes than myself, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to be instrumental in his election."

I beg to add further, that while the Republicans of Ohio are engaged in no scheme to "work up" or influence delegations in support of their candidate, they are, nevertheless, strong and confident in their conviction that no man has been suggested that will command a larger electoral vote, or give the country a wiser or more honest and economical administration than Gov. Hayes.

One of the Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Delaware, Ohio, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

A CENTENNIAL MONUMENT FOR NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considering the many letters from the people and the many sound suggestions that are inserted in your valuable paper, there is one that seems to have been overlooked, or virtually forgotten in this our Centennial year. Would not the great City of New-York be proud of a monument erected on some suitable site in this City commemorating the hundredth year of our independence; could not voluntary subscriptions be raised through you, or some other responsible persons designated by you, to receive funds, for erecting in this City a monument worthy of our great Metropolis, to commemorate this great anniversary of American independence—a monument that would adorn, and be looked upon by our offspring and future generations, of the patriotism of our time and loyalty to our great Republic?

New-York City demands something of the kind, and now is the time to act. Sufficient funds could be raised, and on the Fourth of July next the corner-stone might be laid with imposing ceremonies. We have statues and monuments, but a Centennial Monument, we have not. With your aid, moneys would be liberally subscribed, and a beautiful recollection of our Centennial would always shine bright in the eyes of those to come.

CENTENNIAL MONUMENT.

New-York, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

A VAIN SEARCH FOR GOLD.

OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY.

THE CHAMPION SWINDLE OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR—BLACK HILLS MINERS FIND PLENTY OF "SCENERY" AND "CLIMATE" BUT LITTLE GOLD—EXPENSES HEAVY AND MONEY SCARCE—A BETTER PROSPECT IN THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CUSTER CITY, Dakota,
Thursday, April 13, 1876.

We had a rough tramp of it between Cheyenne and this place. The weather was tolerably fine when we started out, but just before reaching Fort Laramie we encountered a furious snow-storm, and the last 150 miles was made through snow, sleet, drifts, high winds, and, at times, bitter cold weather. Though we did not lay aside for this—we were not in a condition to—yet some days it was with the greatest difficulty that we made over six or eight miles. Had it not been for our guide, an old Plainsman, who had been over the ground several times before, we must have lost our way. We got through safe at last, however, sixteen days out from Cheyenne. We expected to get through in ten. The distance is said to be from 250 to 270 miles, but it seemed to us much further. In fact, one of our party had a roadometer, and according to his measurement the distance is not far from 330 miles. Very few parties make it in less than thirteen days. We met a great many coming out of the mines. Only a few had any "colors" to show. Many were a good deal "down in the mouth" and demoralized. We saw some who were scantily clad, and out of provisions. They expected to get through by foraging on the parties they would meet. We were called upon several times to share with such.

There are ranches and stations every ten or twelve miles apart, where the pilgrim can get a fair meal at $1. As a matter of interest to those who think of going into the Hills I have made a note of the stations and distances from Cheyenne:

Schwartze's Ranche	18	Raw Hide	125
Horse Creek	28	Raw Hide Springs	138
Bear Springs	38	Running Water	146
Chugwater	52	Hat Creek	165
Chimney Rock	62	Indian Creek	175
Jack Hunton's	66	Cheyenne River	230
Chug Springs	70	Red Cañon	250
Eagle's Nest	77	Last Water	265
Six-Mile Ranche	87	Pleasant Valley	300
Fort Laramie	95	Custer City	310
Government Bridge	97	Hill City	325
Government Farm	109	Rapid City	365

A great many are now coming into the Hills by other routes. I think the majority are outfitting at Yankton. A large party arrived a day or two ago from that place. They came from Chicago, thence to Sioux City and Yankton by rail. The route is up the Missouri River to Brule City, and thence via the valley of the White Earth River. The distance is about the same from Yankton as from Cheyenne. Since the steamers have resumed their trips on the Upper Missouri, I hear that the most of the travel is coming in that direction. The boats start from St. Louis, taking in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, and Yankton, and run up as far as Fort Benton. Smaller boats run from Yankton to the head of navigation beyond Fort Benton. Fort Pierre and Fort Sully become the best places to strike out for the Hills, the route lying via the south fork of the Cheyenne River. But a number of prospecting parties have taken the boats that go to Fort Buford, and thence to the mouth of the Big Horn, the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, determined to be among the first to reach the new gold land, the Big Horn Mountains. All the miners hereabout are getting worked into fever-heat on the glittering prospects of this new El Dorado, and several parties have struck over the rugged country in that direction. There seems no doubt but that the Big Horn region is rich in gold, and before the Black Hills have been prospected sufficiently to find whether there is gold in paying quantities they stand a chance of being deserted in a grand stampede for the Big Horn country. The reports of officers and scouts who accompanied Gen. Crook's late Indian campaign have heightened the interest, I might almost say the excitement, for that is what it amounts to. Probably the stories in passing from mouth to mouth have been considerably colored. But there are credible reports that both quartz and gulch deposits of great richness have been found there. The Indians have frequently brought nuggets to the military posts, and point toward the Big Horn Mountains as the source, declaring by significant shrugs that there is plenty more and better where that came from. Exploring parties and prospectors have from time to time brought further evidence of the great wealth of this new gold and silver region. But the presence of the hostile Sioux and other tribes, who look upon the country as their best hunting ground, has prevented its occupation. Should Crook's second expedition, upon which he is soon to enter, result in removing the Indians from the Big Horn country, there is every reason to believe that there will be a great rush that way, and before the year is through that now almost forbidden section may be the new California.

At Fort Laramie, on my way to this place, I fell in with one of the scouts who led the way for Gen. Crook's troops. He has spent years in the mountains of Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota, and probably knows the Big Horn and Wind River country as well as any white man. He has seen among the Indians fine nuggets and colors, and they regard the Big Horn Mountains as their treasure land. From him I obtained a description of the route and distances to the point nearest where the best indications of gold were found. As he was with Gen. Crook's Big Horn expedition from the time the officers of that command left Cheyenne, the table is from that place. As far as Hunton's Ranch, sixty-six miles from Cheyenne, the route is the same as by the table given elsewhere for the Black Hills. Following on, to Phillips' Ranch is eighty-eight miles from Cheyenne—

Cottonwood Ranch	108	Old Fort Reno	256
Elkhorn	133	Crazy Woman's Fork	284
Wagon Hound	148	Clear Fort	304
Fort Fetterman	164	Old Fort Phil. Kearny	324
Sage Creek	179	North Goose Creek	344
South Fork Cheyenne River	197	Bear Creek	365
Buffalo Wallow	218	Grass Lodge Creek	338
Dry Fork Powder Riv.	241	Old Fort C. F. Smith	407

This latter point is on the Big Horn River. The reported gold mines of the Rosebud are about twenty miles to the south-east, and distant from the Yellowstone River to the north from fifty to sixty miles. There is a trail striking off from Old Fort Reno westward around the lower end of the Big Horn Mountains, and then to the north, down No Wood Creek to a point west of the base of Cloud Peak, where it runs up a small creek, in the bed and gulches of which, it is said, some of the best prospects on record for fine gold exist. The gulches have the advantage of swift and never-failing streams from the adjacent high peaks, which tower to the height of 13,000 feet, giving the miner every advantage for washing out and sluicing. Capt. Reynolds, of the Topographical Engineers, says in one of his reports that very decided evidences of gold were discovered in the Big Horn Mountains. Gen. Sheridan seems to have had good reasons for believing that the Big Horn country was a valuable gold region, for in his annual report of 1874 he says:

> "I have for five or six years past believed that there was extensive deposits of gold in the country west of the Black Hills, extending as far west as the old Crow Reservation in Montana, and as far south as the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming, embracing the valleys of Powder River, Tongue River, Big Rosebud, Little Rosebud, Big Horn, and Wind River. It is possible that it may exist in quantities to be of national importance; and the valleys of some of the rivers named, especially of Wind River and the Big Horn, are of great agricultural importance, having good soil and the greatest abundance of timber and water."

Before reaching Custer City your correspondent noticed that returning Black Hillers had very little gold to show, and very little to say about gold. They could, however, dilate on scenery, climate, timber, and farm facilities. I do not so much wonder at it now. We all like to make the best of everything, and he who has run the risks and had the hardships of a trip to this El Dorado against the remonstrance of friends, hates to own up that the country is not only not golden, but utterly barren. I find it pleasanter to think that we shall find our golden fleece, at length, in the Big Horn Mountains, than to confess that we all have been shorn in the Black Hills. However, let us come down to where we are, and describe our surroundings and prospects.

Custer City is not only a bustling camp, but a regular frontier city. It seems strange to find here, 300 miles from civilization, a metropolis, with its Mayor and Councilmen, courts, policemen, pawnbrokers, Coroners, and its Custer, Crook, and Harney avenues. But here it is—a city, and yet it has no charter; holds no allegiance to any State or Territory, has no regular mail service, no newspaper, (though the outfit for one has arrived,) no churches, no schools, and no homes. It is a place of pine shanties, and none of its inhabitants talk or act as if they were here for good. They are drifting awry to Deadwood, Rapid Creek, or to the newest "diggings" as fast as they arrive. The court-house is a log cabin, sixteen feet square, pine pole and dirt roof, no floor, and a foot-square window. The hotel—there is but one now, though two more are going up—is of hewn logs, about twenty feet square and one story high. The cheapest board is $10 to $12 per week, and the accommodations are a cot on the ground and hard tack. If a man run out of provisions and is obliged to stock up anew he finds prices a little stiff. Flour, $10 to $12 per 100 pounds; bacon twenty-five cents per pound; sugar forty cents; tobacco, $1 50; potatoes, ten to fifteen cents per pound—and everything else in like proportion. If a man must drink, he pays twenty-five to fifty cents for a "swig;" a bungling barber will shave him for thirty cents. Nothing short of ten cents is recognized here. Yet money is very scarce. The majority are hard up. There is no chance to get work. And so the hundreds have had to idle the Winter through waiting, for Spring to open so that they could hunt for gold.

It is now getting near the time when active mining may be begun. The snow is nearly gone, the streams are thawed out, and the frost in many places out of the ground. The "diggings" on the east side of the Hills, consisting of French Creek, Spring Creek, and Castle Creek are deep and will require months to get them open for thorough hydraulic mining. On the north side of the Hills the "diggings" are more shallow, being from two to eight feet on Iron, Sand, and Bear Creeks. As to the results of mining, from all that I can see and hear, a man by diligent work can take out from $1 to $2 per day. The washings are seldom higher than three cents per pan, and often not over half a cent. Now this is not quite up to the representations of interested parties who told us at Chicago that the gold washings paid as high as $20 per day to the man, and would average $2 per hour to any man at all used to placer mining. To be sure there are exceptional cases. I have heard that a party got $2 75 out of seven pans of dirt on French Creek, some ten miles below here, and that some parties in Deadwood diggings have averaged $4 per day to the man. On Deadwood Creek they claim to be taking out from fifty cents to $1 per pan, and on Iron Creek about the same. This is on the north side of the Hills. Some are said to be taking out $10 per day per man.

All this, however, is rumor. As far as Custer City and vicinity are concerned, I must say that we are greatly deceived. I do not wonder everybody is just ready to make a rush for the Big Horn, or any other region that promises gold, in spite of the dangers that threaten. I am fully persuaded that those most active in inciting this Black Hills furor have been perpetrating a great swindle. And see what means they use. Among the flaming Black Hills pamphlets which have been scattered through the East I remember the testimony of Gen. Crook and Prof. Jenny quoted to support the Munchausen stories about the gold mines of this section. Crook is reported to have washed out one pan of dirt that yielded seventy cents, and obtained $6 in gold from one cubic foot of sand. Prof. Jenny is reported to have said that the diggings will pay $4 per day and upward to the man, and that gold exists, not only in paying quantities, but in "almost incredible profusion."

A man who has half a chance to make a fair living back in the States would be very foolish, in my opinion, to "pull up" and start for this country. There may be good diggings found yet, and the new mines to the north and west of us may turn out to be very rich. But it is all uncertain. And there are chances that the Indians will play the mischief with us all this Summer. They have been hovering around, stealing our stock and threatening to destroy every camp in the Black Hills and drive all the miners out. But if any are bound to come, and there still seem to be thousands, if I may judge from what those arriving here every day tell, it is well to be fully prepared, and to come with one's eyes wide open. Take plenty of provisions. A party of two, with pack animals, will want to take about the following rations for a prospecting trip through this country: 200 pounds of flour, 100 pounds bacon, 100 pounds sugar, 50 pounds beans, 25 pounds coffee, 20 pounds butter, 20 pounds dried apples, 10 pounds soap, 4 pounds tea, 2 pounds pepper, 6 pounds baking powder, ½ pound mustard, 1 gallon vinegar, 10 pounds salt, 2 picks, 2 gold pans, 2 shovels, 2 pair rubber boots, 1 tent, 1 bread pan, 1 camp kettle, 1 box cinnamon, 1 coffee mill. This outfit will cost about $100.

PECULATION IN PARIS.

AN ORGANIZED "RING" CONNIVING TO DEFRAUD THE FRENCH CAPITAL IN THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

"The Paris Court of Assizes," says *Galignani's Messenger*, "has just been occupied for about a fortnight in a trial of such importance that a supplementary session had to be held for the purpose. The accused were fifty-one in number, divided into three categories—twenty-three inspectors at the central poultry market; eleven brokers' clerks there and seventeen small farmers—all of whom were charged with conniving to defraud the municipality in the collection of the octroi dues. The loss to the city is estimated to have amounted to 400,000 francs a year, and to have spread over a period of ten years, thus reaching a total sum of 4,000,000 francs. The sales at the market are effected in two ways, by auction and by private contract, hand to hand. The brokers themselves, being charged with the former operations, were forced to confide to clerks the other business. The tolls are charged ad valorem on the sum produced, and the deception consisted in the sellers making false declarations, which the clerks and inspectors, who should have supervised and verified the returns, accepted, knowing them to be false, on receiving a bribe. The sum generally paid them by the market people was about five francs for each market-day, and which they divided between them, besides receiving presents of poultry. The sellers not only set down the produce of the sales as much less than they really were, but also omitted to declare a large portion of their goods. When the suspicion of the authorities had been aroused and detectives had been employed to trace the delinquencies, it was found that out of 162 sales of which note was taken, sixty-three returns were inexact, and twenty-three affairs were not accounted for at all. On one occasion the private note books of fourteen of the dealers were seized, and the result of an examination was that those men had sold goods for a sum of 316,477 francs, and that they had only declared a value of 209,953 francs. One memorandum book gave in addition the amount of the bribes given each day to the brokers' clerks. The prosecution at first instituted against some of the market people was abandoned in order that they might serve as witnesses, and they nearly all agreed in saying that the clerks exercised a pressure on them to force them to act dishonestly. If they made exact returns the agents pretended that the figures were understated, and augmented the sum. The sellers were consequently forced to submit to the exigencies of the agents. The Prefecture of the Seine had for a long time been convinced that frauds were going on, but in consequence of the collusion of its own inspectors the process was difficult to detect. The whole conspiracy was, however, at last brought to light in a singular manner. One of the clerks, a young man of apparently literary disposition, kept a private diary to form an 'autobiography of his bachelor life,' and to a sight of which he had treated a young woman with whom he was on terms of intimacy. One entry in particular in this journal, on the occasion of a promotion, calculated how much more money he would gain in his new post, by his salary, and by the bribes he would receive, but having one day quarreled with his sweetheart about a present he had refused her, she stole this interesting book and showed it to the Police. The investigation then commenced, and the facts were so flagrant that nearly all the parties arrested admitted them."

NEW FINE ART GALLERY.

A new fine art gallery has been opened at No. 74 Liberty st., near Nassau, by Major Barker, the well-known auctioneer. Yesterday a select party of artists, connoisseurs, and art patrons were invited to inspect the collection on view, numbering some 150 paintings, the majority of which are by American artists. Among those represented are Kensett, W. T. Richards, William and James Hart, Samuel Colman, Sontagg, J. G. Brown, T. L. Smith, Harvey Young, McCord, and Beard. Some good specimens by foreign artists were also on view, among which a forest scene by Diaz, and an interior and figures by Carraud, attracted much attention.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURTS FOR MAY.

CROWDED CALENDARS AND AN ARRAY OF NOTEWORTHY CASES—THE SWEENY $7,000,000 SUIT — ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES.

The May Term of the State Courts, which begins to-morrow, gives promise of more than ordinary interest, both on account of the large number of cases on the calendar as well as of the notable character of the various suits which, in one guise or another, are to come before the courts. The term, too, is the last but one before the lawyers' "long vacation," and is marked in some degree by the avidity with which cases are brought to trial and disposed of. All the parts of the Supreme Court will be in session. The General Term begins its meeting to-morrow, with an array of no less than 283 cases on its calendar, which are to be heard by Chief Justice Davis and his associates, Justices Brady and Daniels. A number of decisions will also probably be handed down. Many noteworthy cases will be argued during the term. Among them is the litigation over the management of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, which has come up in various shapes before the Court at Chambers. The suit of John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury, and the appeal from Judge Barrett's order denying the motion to vacate the orders of arrest against Duncan, Sherman & Co. in the suit of Washington A. Roebling and others will also be argued. The General Term will also hear the case of James P. Sinnott, the Governor's appointee, who seeks to be assigned to duty as one of the Justices of the Marine Court. Then comes the suit of Nathaniel Hill Fowler against Fernando Wood, in which the latter appears in the attitude of having sold the position of Corporation Attorney to the plaintiff, who seeks to recover the money paid. Another case is that of Maria P. Von Wallhoven, known to the theatrical world as prima donna Pauline Lucca, against Newcombe and Leventritt, her former attorneys, whom she sues for damages in getting for her a divorce from her former husband, Count Adolph Von Rhade, which would not stand. In the court below the complaint in the case was dismissed because the plaintiff had not acted in good faith in procuring the divorce.

The Special Term of the court will be presided over by Judge Larremore, who has shown marked ability in dealing with the cases involving the exercise of the equity powers of the court. Three suits against Jay Gould are on the calendar, and fourteen suits in foreclosure against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Some litigation pertaining to the Rollwagen will case will also be taken up. The calendar is very crowded. Parts I., II., and III. will be presided over by Judges Donohue, Barrett, and Van Vorst respectively. Judge Lawrence will sit at Chambers. A new feature in the Ring prosecutions will be brought forward by the trial of the $7,000,000 suit against Peter B Sweeny, the former Chamberlain. The suit is brought in great part on the same cause of action as the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed, with the addition of a claim for about $1,000,000 on what were known as "adjusted claims." The elisors in the case will meet at the County Clerk's office at 3 P. M. on May 4 to draw the struck jury, and on the 15th of the month the trial of the action will begin before Judge Westbrook. It is stated that the people's case against Sweeny is not nearly as strong as their case was against Tweed, because of the lack of coincidences in the present suit in the bank accounts of Sweeny with the dates and amounts of the alleged shares given in the divisions of the spoils.

The Superior Court, General Term, will sit during the month, and will probably hand down a number of decisions in cases heard during the last term. There are thirty-two appeals on the calendar. Among them are the cases of the Catholic Protectory against the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, and the Madison Avenue Baptist Church against the Baptist Church in Olivet street. Chief Justice Monell will preside at the Special Term of the Superior Court, Judge Curtis will sit in Trial Term, Part I., and Judge Sanford will sit in Part II.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas will hand down a large number of decisions to-morrow, among them being those on the cross appeals from the orders granting bills of particulars in the libel suits of Charles B. Orvis against THE TIMES and *Sun*. The General Term will also hold a session to hear arguments in the various cases, of which there are 177 on the calendar. Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Van Brunt will sit. The Chief Justice will also sit in the Equity Term, and Judge Van Brunt intends trying to hold Part II. of the Trial Term. Judge Van Hoesen will sit in Part I. of the court. The parts of the Marine Court will be presided over by Judges Sheridan, Goepp, and Alker respectively.

ANOTHER CHECK TO RAPID TRANSIT.

The various steps looking toward rapid transit seem doomed to meet with legal obstacles at every turn. The most recent of these was brought up before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is one brought by Jeremiah Speder against the New-York Elevated Railway Company, and an injunction is sought by the plaintiff to restrain the company from building its road over the Battery. The plaintiff has the premises at No. 7 Bridge street, and claims that an old case decided many years ago in the Superior Court holds that all the owners of property adjoining the Battery are entitled to have that place kept open as a park. He therefore claims to have an easement in the enjoyment of the park, and that the acts of the company in trying to put up their road are trespasses. The company says that its road is about 300 feet distant from the plaintiff's property, and that the whole question involved is whether the City had the right to allow the road to go through the park. They claim that the City has control over the park. A temporary injunction against the company was granted until Tuesday next. In the meantime the defendants are allowed to fill up the excavations already made with masonry already on the ground, but not to put up iron pillars. John E. Parsons appeared for the plaintiff, and S. W. Holcomb for the defendant.

A LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

The case of Sigismund Bott, an attorney, accused of forging Judge Joseph F. Daly's signature to an order for an examination on supplementary proceedings, was on trial before Chief Justice Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Bott, when put on the witness stand, denied ever having seen the order, or having written or signed it. On Monday last, he said, he had received a note from a strange man, which informed him that a reference would be had that afternoon in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the supplementary examination of the defendant in the case of Moller against Mueller. He appeared for the plaintiff. He denied that the handwriting of the order was his. A number of documents in the handwriting of the witness were then handed up to the Chief Justice, who said there was a great similarity between the writing on them and that on the forged order, and that the case looked very serious for the accused. After some further testimony as to the identification of Bott's handwriting, Chief Justice Daly remarked that the investigation was merely a preliminary one, and that the further examination would be made by the General Term of the Supreme Court on a communication from him, and possibly elsewhere as well. The investigation was then adjourned by request of Bott's counsel until to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Michael Brown, of No. 153 Cherry street, was held for trial at the Essex Market Court yesterday, for stealing a coat, valued at $20, from Theodore Heyman, of No. 91 Market slip.

Frank Roes, a clerk in the employ of H. W. Collender, the billiard-table maker, of No. 738 Broadway, was held for trial at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday by Justice Kilbreth on a charge of forging Mr. Collender's name to a check for $500 on the National Park Bank.

Samuel Frieboline, No. 511 West Forty-third street, while laboring under a fit of insanity, attempted to hang himself by means of a rope. He was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Michael Kurtz, alias "Sheeny" Mike, the famous burglar, whose history was published in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of a cloth store in Ninth avenue. He was discharged, the Police of the Sixteenth Precinct failing to produce any evidence against him.

The case of H. B. Claflin & Co. against Hugh Marriner, to recover $6,000 alleged to be due as borrowed money, was again on trial yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before a jury of eleven members, having been postponed from the early part of the week on account of the sickness of one of the jury. It is expected to conclude the trial of the case by to-morrow evening, in time to enable Judge Wallace to reach Buffalo, and open court there on Tuesday.

Albert A. Jeuther, the letter-carrier of Station E convicted of the robbery of registered letters, was sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. The motions in arrest of judgment for new trials in the case of D. K. Olney Winter, the Rondout Post Office clerk, convicted of the robbery of letters, and of Wolf J. Hirschfeld, convicted of fraudulent naturalization, were granted and the defendants admitted to bail.

The Grand Jury returned into the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and handed in a number of indictments, mostly of an unimportant nature. Among them was one against parties in this City for alleged whisky frauds, but of little importance, and as none of the accused have as yet been arrested, the names are withheld from the public. The Grand Jury will be again in session during the coming week, and the court was adjourned from day to day, until next Saturday. It is stated that the session of the Grand Jury next week will be almost entirely devoted to the subject of alleged whisky frauds in this City.

In the matter of the probate of the last will of Arnos M. Downs, deceased, a new and important question of law has been raised, and the probate of the will was suspended for the time. The question was upon the admission of the testimony of one of the Executors upon the ground that he was both legatee and Executor. Surrogate Calvin yesterday rendered a decision that Mr. Crosby, though Executor and legatee, was admissible as a witness to prove the will, and the instrument was accordingly admitted to probate.

The application to punish Controller Green for contempt of court, in refusing to obey the decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to signing the Corporation leases of the property in Chambers street used by the Marine Court, and of the New-York Dispensary Building, came up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The Controller, acting on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, desires to sign the lease, but not to add the City's seal. The matter was put over until to-morrow, by which time it is believed some amicable settlement will be had.

An altercation occurred yesterday between John J. Flynn, a keeper on Ward's Island, and John Maloney, a newly-arrived immigrant. In the course of the dispute Maloney seized a large bludgeon, with which he struck Flynn on the head, knocking him down and cutting him severely. Maloney was arrested by an officer of the Twelfth Precinct, and, as the Harlem Court was not in session, he was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. He stated that he had only acted in self-defense. He was held in $300 to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Woods vs. Birdsall et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Barrett.

Lewisohn vs. Drew.—The Receiver was appointed in Kings County, and the application should be made there for leave to sue.

Levi vs. Briggs.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings and Decree Signed.—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Shea et al.; Taylor vs. Phillips et al.

Findings Signed.—Blackwell et al. vs. Gray; Blackwell et al. vs. Huscamp.

Martin vs. Walker.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Ettlinger vs. Stegmuller et al.—The motion to confirm the Referee herein must be denied, and a Referee appointed to take proof of the facts in controversy between the parties, and report the proofs and his findings to the court. Let Menzo Difendorf, Esq., be appointed such Referee.

Jones vs. Norwood.—Remittitur filed.

Orders Granted.—Glenny vs. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company; Craighead et al. vs. Kidd et al.; Van Hoesen vs. Bloodgood et al.; Cassidy vs. Lagerde; Farrington vs. O'Conner; Smith et al. vs. Isaacs; Same vs. Same.

MR. MORRISON OF ILLINOIS.

THE EXPLANATION THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN WHO SUPPRESSED HIS WAR RECORD GIVES OF HIS GOING INTO THE UNION ARMY.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, writing from Washington on the 18th inst., attributes the following curious statement to Congressman Morrison:

"I had a pleasant talk with Mr. Morrison yesterday. Mr. Morrison, it will be remembered, is the unknown Illinoisan that Mr. Kerr put at the head of the Ways and Means Committee last Winter, startling the House by giving the place of leadership to a perfectly new man. Events have proved, and my impression of Mr. Morrison indorsed them, that Mr. Kerr knew precisely what he was doing when he put Mr. Morrison in that position. He is a wiry, energetic, indefatigable worker, and withal a perfectly level-headed man. He is devoting his whole time to his duties, and is probably the hardest worked man in the House. He is quite hopeful of a Democratic success in the campaign just opening, and thinks that the chances of the party brighten every day. By the way, he told me how he had come to go into the Army and take part in the war which he, as a Democrat, had opposed. He says that when the war first opened, the Democrats of the West and North were much bitterer toward the Radicals and Abolitionists who provoked the war, than to the Southern people who were driven into it. The Democrats taunted the Radicals with having started a war which they didn't have the courage to fight through, and rather enjoyed the dilemma in which the Radicals found themselves caught. On one occasion the Democrats caught a blatant Radical and forced him with taunts and threats to take command of a company that had been formed. As far as taking any part in the war themselves was concerned, they never dreamed of doing so. They were opposed to the cause that had brought it on, and to the principle in whose behalf it was being waged. So they just lay quiet, and watched things. At last, however, the news from the front commenced coming, and showed that the Southerners were whipping the Yanks at every point. And then the pride of the Northerners was touched, and they began to get restless. One day Mr. Morrison walked down the length of a store to the back room, where the mail, upon the arrival of the stage, was distributed. He got his paper, and saw therein the account of the battle, or rather the stampede of Bull Run. He read it slowly, as he walked back to the front of the store. When he reached the door, boiling all over, he threw the paper down and exclaimed 'Boys, I am going to the war!' This astonished every one, as he had been a prime opponent of the war from the very start. But, when the news was read, the little town got into a regular ferment, and from that day forth, the North-west, Democrats and all, were pledged to the prosecution of the strife. And now, suppose the Federals had whipped the South out badly in the first half-dozen battles, what would have been the course of these Western Democrats? Would there have been a sympathy aroused, strong enough to have become of material use to us?"

A STORY DISPOSED OF.

Col. John W. Forney effectually disposes of a story, originally printed in a sensational Democratic paper, setting forth certain alleged personal reasons why John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln. In brief, the story stated that Booth and the rebel Capt. Beall were fast friends; that Booth being in Washington, and hearing of the approaching execution of the latter on the morrow, went to the rooms of Hon. John P. Hale, then of the Senate, at a late hour at night, and having roused him from his sleep, stated his purpose to see the President and save his friend, and that upon consultation they resolved to go to the house of Mr. Forney and get him to go with them to the President; that the three went together to the White House long after midnight; that Mr. Lincoln heard Booth's appeal for mercy for his dear friend; that in making this appeal he confessed the conspiracy between himself and others at Mrs. Surratt's house to abduct the President, &c., and on his bended knees before the President, weeping like a child, besought pardon for Beall; that at last, about 4 o'clock in the morning, "pity won," the President, bidding him get up like a man, and, while weeping himself, solemnly promised the desired pardon. Next morning, the story goes, when Mr. Lincoln stated his promise to pardon Beall to Secretary Seward, that gentleman remonstrated against it, and satisfied him that for the sake of the country he ought not to keep his promise to Booth, and that he did not. For this, says the story, Booth killed the President. Col. Forney, the only living witness, says: "The whole story, so far as I am concerned, is an utter fabrication. To my knowledge I never saw J. Wilkes Booth in my life. The only time I ever visited Mr. Lincoln to secure a pardon was in company with my old friend, Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, some time, I think, in February of 1865, to ask the release of another old friend, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor. Mr. Lincoln heard our statement and set Gen. Pryor free on the quaint condition that he should report at my residence on Capitol Hill, where he remained my welcome guest for several weeks, until I was authorized to return him to his friends and family in Virginia. It is altogether probable that I signed a letter to Mr. Lincoln asking the pardon of the celebrated Capt. Beall. I recommended every Southern man to mercy, charged with whatever crime, at the close of the war. It is one of the sweetest of my recollections that I never turned away such a petitioner from my door, and never refused to go to the prisons in which Southern men were confined to solicit their deliverance. As to Mr. Pomeroy's statement itself, so far as it relates to the other parties, and to the martyred President, I wish to add that if Mr. Lincoln had made such a promise he would have fulfilled it at all hazards, and that Mr. Seward, with his gentle and generous bearing to the South, would have been the last to ask him to break his word."

BIDS FOR FERRY FRANCHISES.

Controller Green yesterday opened two bids for leases of the franchises of the Pavonia Ferry at the foot of Chambers street and the Cortlandt Street Ferry to Jersey City. The first was from Mr. H. J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, who offered two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for the franchise of the Chambers Street Ferry for one year from May 1, and the second from Mr. A. L. Dennis, the President of the associates of the Jersey Ferry, who also offered two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for the franchise of the Cortlandt Street Ferry for five years from May 1. In connection with the bid of the latter a protest was presented against the right of this City to impose the terms specified in the advertisement.

THE FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

WHAT IS NEW IN FICHUS—FRESH COMBINATIONS OF WOOLEN AND SILK—THE LATEST POLONAISE—SUMMER COLORS—TWO INVENTIONS—CHILDREN'S SUITS.

The fichu a la Collinette, made of lace or crêpe de chine, and fastened over the breast, is very popular. Fichus of all kinds will be very fashionable this Summer; elegant ones are now being made of Valenciennes, guipure, Malines, and Bruges laces, but Valenciennes has the preference. Very light gray will be in vogue for woolen materials. Gray striped English mohair makes handsome demi-saison suits, and as all costumes are in two colors, and three different patterns—plain, striped and checked—those who are fond of variety will have ample opportunities of satisfying their inclinations. The woolen suits in handsome qualities, which are intended for afternoon demi-toilets, always have silk skirts, trimmed with bias bands of woolen goods and fine silk plaitings. The woolen suits combined with silk become more and more popular; the silk scarfs and fine plaitings relieve the sober effect of the woolen goods. Gray silks, fancy taffetas, and foulards are again to be worn. Young ladies still employ woolen fabrics. There are many beautiful tissues for this purpose, and to obviate making the skirt of faille, which may be considered too expensive or too rich, it is made of mohair or plain cachemire beige, reserving the striped goods for the tunic and the bias bands which trim the skirt. Striped skirts are trimmed with bias bands of plain faille or woolen goods, surrounded by faille plaitings. A suit of this kind worn at the recent Parisian races was made of extra handsome pearl-colored English mohair. The gray Juive tunic, with blue stripes, was made in one piece, and trimmed with bias silk bands and blue plaitings; the front of the waist was of blue faille; the silk sleeves were trimmed with blue fringe, with gray balls. Another suit was of cachemire beige, with havane-colored stripes. The havane waist had woolen sleeves, with deep silk cuffs; the long, square apron was trimmed with ruchings and faille plaitings.

A new style called l'Etrangère, is a polonaise of écru canvas batiste, with white checks; the front is trimmed with long revers of brown faille, which are a continuation of the collar, and turn over on either side, becoming broader toward the bottom. The brown faille pocket is trimmed with ribbon loops in the same color. The middle of the polonaise is also of faille and forms a small basque with the ends taken up in cornet shape, with two buttons on the outside; from under the sides of the basque fall large loops of brown faille; under the loops the polonaise is taken up in a small puff, and supported by two loops with one end. The brown faille cuffs are adorned on the outside with loops and buttons; an écru cotton fringe surrounds the polonaise. The brown faille skirt has a short plain train. The Leghorn hat worn with the suit, has a large brim, raised on one side and fastened under a rose. The top of the crown, front and back, is ornamented with brown feathers. Around the crown is a drapery and loops of faille.

Many small paletots will be worn. They are always trimmed like the dress. The cuirass has had its day for street wear. Blue will not be in as great favor this Summer as it was last; cream and gray will be much worn, and broad stripes of cream and black will be made into fancy polonaises. Dresses will be elaborately trimmed with cream-colored lace.

The "coquette" is a pretty half-tight-fitting Sicilienne paletot, with two ends, trimmed in front with bias bands of silk, guipure, lace, and a row of buttons. Under the turned-down collar is a fichu, turning over on either side, trimmed with narrow bands of faille and lace. The garment is trimmed in the back with two rows of lace and several bias bands of faille. On the side of the back is a square pocket, with revers trimmed with buttons and faille loops. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with crosswise plaitings surrounded by lace and ornamented with ribbon loops and buttons. This garment may be worn over a taffetas princess-shaped dress, with a Bulgare plait in the back, and trimmed up in front with deep knife-plaited flounces. The white rice straw capote has a soft crown in the color of the dress. On the top of the crown is a white feather, which falls over the back; on the inside of the brim is a diadem of Autumn leaves.

Two very important articles in the lingerie line are the "saut-de-lit" and the "matinée," the first, as its name indicates, is the garment slipped on on rising, and does not require to be much trimmed. It is not full and long; the material is piqué, molleton, or flannel. Flat trimmings are preferred for this style of garment, which is never worn for receiving purposes. The "matinée," on the contrary, is very elegantly made. In this garment a lady can go to breakfast; it is cut like a short and flowing paletot, with large sleeves; sometimes it is made of organdi, which, being transparent, is worn over a lining of soft taffetas in bright colors, such as blue and pink, while the outside is trimmed with a shell-shaped lace trimming mingled with ribbons in the same color as the lining. This trimming surrounds the neck only. The lower border is often plain. Sometimes the "matinée" is of white, blue, pink, or black foulard, with foulard plaitings separated by valenciennes insertions, and bordered with similar lace. Several rows of these plaits surround the skirt, and a single one trims the paletot.

A new style of robe de chambre is made of gray poplin. It is in princess shape; small bands of black velvet with triangular ends are fastened on the borders by bright steel buttons; these buttons are up the fronts, on the pockets, on the lower part of the sleeves, and on the back, where the garment is taken up. A black velvet skirt is worn under this robe de chambre.

An in-door dress may be of gray mohair, trimmed with fine plaitings of cherry-colored faille. The façonné tunique is gray and white, opens on the side, and is bordered where it opens with a cherry-colored plaiting; in the opening are gathered and plaited ruffles, in the two colors alternating. The imitation low-necked waist is trimmed with two faille plaitings in the two colors, and above are cherry-colored trimmings. The small straight collar is of façonné, and the revers are of the same material.

Many of the new bonnets have soft faille, foulard, or gauze crowns, which form capes in the back, with ribbon strings to match; they are elaborately trimmed with flowers. The flowers most used are boules de neige, white violets, gillyflowers, and primroses. They are arranged in garlands, sometimes cover the crowns, or are placed on in sprays. A new way of disposing the flowers is to take for instance a delicate garland of wild Easter-daisies and sprigs of different kinds of herbs; this garland is place at the top of a cream-colored lace which has previously been sewed to a band of faille; this makes a beautiful mentonniere, it starts from a "cache-peign" made of similar flowers, or from the cape. This style of mentonniere can be made of tiny field flowers, rosebuds, and any other fine delicate flower. Black lace will be as much employed as white and silk blonde will replace Llama lace, which has become very common. Gauze ribbon is a great favorite at present. This new ribbon is of very peculiar gauze brocaded in large smooth silk cord; it is made in all colors, but the handsomest are cardinal red, ivory white, and electric blue. This ribbon will, with the addition of flowers, make beautiful trimming for straw bonnets.

Among the suits for children the newest are as follows: For a little boy eight years of age, a blouse and short trousers made of strong English melton, trimmed with bands of the same, and bordered with narrow scalloped galloon. The sleeves have deep cuffs trimmed with the same galloon. Over the breast is a small straight pocket. For a boy from eleven to thirteen years of age, a suit is handsome if made entirely of blue drap de France. The coat closes in the neck, opens all the way down the front, showing the vest, and is rounded on the ends. For a boy four years of age, a small sky-blue serge blouse is very pretty when trimmed down the front with guipure de Venice, scalloped with ecru. The deep collars and cuffs are trimmed with the same guipure. The small white felt cap is trimmed with blue.

A suit for a little girl may be of gray cachemire beige. The skirt has a gathered flounce, with scalloped heading; between the flounce and heading is a bias band of plaid cachemire beige. The polonaise is bordered with a plaid band; on the back are a bow and ends; on the side is a shirred faille pocket, adorned with a bow and ends. The sleeves have cuffs trimmed with narrow plaid bands. A dress for a little girl from ten to twelve years of age, may be made as follows: The material is mohair. The front is cut in princess shape. The back is in imitation of a long tunique trimmed with embroidered bands. The pockets are trimmed to match. Another beige dress has a gray and blue short skirt. The casaque is rather long and buttons from the waist down; it is trimmed with embroidered bands. The square side pockets are also trimmed with lace, and the cuffs have small buttons on the outside.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The Rochester *Express* of Monday says: "Detectives Rogers and Lynch, and Officer Crowley, who were detailed to investigate the circumstances of the death of Patrick Walker, who was found fatally injured on the Central Railroad track, near the Hague street crossing, last week, tried an ingenious experiment last Saturday. The girl who first saw Walker's body lying on the track, pointed out to the officers its position. A young man, about the size of Walker, was obtained, and by him the girl showed how Walker lay. It appeared from this that Walker was lying on his breast, his feet to the north-west, his head to the east, resting upon his arm, which was resting upon the tie where the blood was found. This led the officers to make the following experiment to see if a man in that position would be struck by a passing train: They took one stone equaling in thickness the distance Walker's head must have been from the tie itself while resting on the arm. On this they placed another stone the size of Walker's head, and in a position bearing the same relation to the track that the boy's head did when placed so as to show in what position Walker's head must have been if he was struck while lying there by a passing train. Having thus arranged the stones the officers waited for a train to pass to see the effect. When a train came along the pilot of the engine struck the stone representing Walker's head, and knocked it off, but only a short distance, on account of the diminished speed of the train. The mark on the stone was similar in size and shape to the indentation on Walker's skull. On examining the pilot of the engine it was found to be round so that it would produce such an injury. The theory is, therefore, that Walker, who had been drinking, lay down to sleep on the track and was struck in this manner by a passing train. Coroner Harder and Dr. Montgomery accept this theory as a true one, and have no hesitation in saying that Walker was killed by the pilot of an engine."

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

THE NATIVES OF NEW-GUINEA ANTHROPOLOGICALLY.—After marked peculiarities of language, the distinctive feature of the Papuan seems to rest, with color, on a certain flattening of the hair, which is quite visible under the lens, and indicates a remarkable racial distinction. The prehensile power of the great toe is equally curious. The native of New-Guinea as he walks along can catch up a pebble or a bit of wood between his big toe and the next toe, quite as readily as other races do with their fingers. Their only domestic animals are dogs of a dun-colored breed, ignorant of barking, but who howl dismally; pigs, and a plantigrade animal, known to naturalists as the *cuscus*.

AMMONIA AND NITRIC ACID IN RIVER WATER.—M. Boussingault, on the occasion of the recent freshet in the Seine, made some curious researches of a quantitative character in regard to the nitrogenous compounds in river water. Undoubtedly the bulk of such nitrogenous substances was derived from the destruction and solution of some of the buildings, and the wash from the cultivated fields through which the river ran. On the day of the greatest rise in the Seine M. Boussingault calculated that each cubic metre of water held in solution 33 centigrammes of ammonia, and 1 gramme and 2⅓ centigrammes of nitric acid. On the day the analysis was made the calculation showed that 143,510,400 cubic metres of water passed under a bridge in Paris in the twenty-four hours. This would show that in a single day the quite large amount of 47,358 kilogrammes of ammonia and 182,212 kilogrammes of nitric acid were carried off.

A WEIGHING AND CALCULATING MACHINE.—German mechanical magazines are loud in their praises of a scale which, in determining the weight of goods, also gives the price of the quantity. It is a steelyard with sliding weight. The peculiar mechanism which gives the price consists of a cylinder placed under the long arm of the balance, and capable of being turned round its longer axis, which is parallel with the arm. The cylinder is in part of its circumference divided by oblique lines, and the divisions thus made are crossed by lines running parallel to the long axis, so that somewhat irregular quadrangular figures are formed, and each of these contains a number. The numbers between any two lines run from 1 up to 10 or other number, while between every two of the oblique curved lines there are always equal numbers. The interval between the cross lines corresponds to that of the divisions of the arm. When goods are to be weighed, the cylinder is turned until the number upon it corresponds to the unit of weight of the goods. After weighing, the running weight on the yard arm is found opposite the number on the cylinder, which corresponds to the value of the quantity weighed.

GREEN OR GRAY?—No less a person than M. Chevreul lately raised a curious discussion before the French Academy of Sciences in regard to an assertion made by the most famous and accurate of French annalists, the Duke of Saint Simon. When Saint Simon went to Spain to negotiate a Spanish marriage he declared that he saw a Spanish grandee, the Duke of Albuquerque, who, clad in a brilliant suit of blood-red clothes, had green hair! Fifty years ago, said M. Chevreul, it would have been either accepted as demonstrating the fact that men sometimes had green hair, or it would have been rejected, and Saint Simon's accuracy would have been doubted. As it is, this question of green hair has more than once amused the readers of the French Duke. M. Chevreul insists that Saint Simon actually told only what he saw with his own eyes, and that, since the Spanish Grandee was clad in a suit of a blood-red color, and had gray hair, that a certain optical delusion occurred, or what is called a simulated contrast took place, so that the gray hairs did appear green. It is a well-known fact that if a slip of gray cloth or paper is placed on a piece of blood-red paper, this strange optical effect is produced, that the gray paper looks as if it was green. These experiments can be reversed even, for gray paper will have a red tinge if placed on a very bright green surface.

CANINE DIVERGENCIES.—Should a comparison be made between the skull of a greyhound and a bulldog, without a good deal of previous acquaintance with the subject, it would be difficult to understand how both of them belonged to the same species. Putting aside entirely the shape of the animals, it is very certain that an endless variety of forms of head present themselves to our notice. From the obtuse angle of the muzzle of the bulldog to the long tapering angle shown in the head of the deerhound there is the widest margin. If, owing to the intelligence of the breeders, we have modified the forms, elongating them at pleasure, nature asserts a certain fixity of construction, nevertheless, in the skull of the dog, the posterior portion remaining quite unchanged. One other curious fact, worthy of consideration by the student of comparative anatomy, is that while the incisor teeth and the canine never vary, the molar teeth undergo quite as many changes as does the head of the dog. In a savage state a dog has six upper and seven lower molars. In bulldogs and other approximating varieties, there is usually found one tooth less above, and one less below, the number being five and six. In the greyhound the increase is remarkable, there being usually seven upper and nine lower molars. If the head of a dog, medium sized, is examined, as a spaniel's, the teeth will be found to be quite crowded, even apparently overlapping, while in bulldogs, teeth are wanting. In the greyhound, nature seems to have made an effort to fill the jaw as well as possible with teeth, spacing them sometimes, and adding teeth. A careful study made of the shape of the jaws and the number of teeth found in dogs is due to Mr. Toussaint, who has developed the fact that Chinese and Japanese dogs of small size have a certain peculiarity in their dental construction different from European animals. In examining this curious subject, the question arises, whether the length of the jaw depends on the number of teeth, or the inverse, whether it is the teeth which cause the prolongation of the bone-socket in which they are placed. Before this can be solved a thorough study of the embryology of the dog would be necessary.

MANGANESE BRONZE.—In a former issue brief mention of this new alloy was made. Further experiments with manganese bronze seem to show that it is a compound really possessing very great usefulness. As the melting point of manganese is extremely high, one would think that it would not combine very readily with other metals, but it has been known, as in the Bessemer process, to improve very materially the quality of steel. In regard to bronze, the greater the proportion of manganese the greater is the hardness of the alloy. Bronze *per se*, or gun metal, it is true, possesses toughness and tenacity, but it is deficient in elasticity. Manganese bronze seems to have all the qualities of gun metal to a superior degree, but has the advantage of being forged. One specimen of bronze tried at Woolwich Arsenal, England, the diameter being 0.533 inch, and the length of the breaking part being two inches, yielded under a strain of fourteen tons per square inch, and broke with a strain of 24.3 tons, the elongation at the moment of breaking being 8.7 per cent. Now, in first-class wrought iron the limit of elasticity seems to be reached under a strain of ten tons. The various applications of this new metal involve numerous points of interest. It would evidently be of great service as a material for screw propellers, and in place of the gun metal and brass work now used at the stern of screw steamers, and would be available for bearings and bolts, where iron or steel cannot be used on account of the corrosion caused by salt water. In England the experiment is being tried of using it for valve slides, which on locomotives are rendered so soon unserviceable from constant wear. The great drawback seems to be its cost, as a substitute for iron or steel, as manganese bronze would be fully fifty per cent. dearer. As the alloy has strength, hardness, and toughness, if used to protect a ship's side, under the blow of a projectile it would seem to offer the greatest amount of resistance, and would not in the form of plate either fly to pieces, nor would it crack or split.

A BOSTON DANCING MASTER.

What the Boston *Advertiser* calls a professor of dancing, has sent out a circular in which he says: "It makes no difference whether I have been in Paris or London, so long as I have the correct teachings and dances for refined society. There is one thing sure, I never employed or took any lessons of any teacher of this city, not even at the Conservatory of Dancing in Washington street, or corner Kneeland and South Cove, or at the little squeezed-up 25-cent dance place, 47 Hanover street, where they do dipping, pivoting, swinging and all of that disgusting sailor boarding-house dancing. It is enough for me to say that I am thirty years in advance of all of the teachers here in fine dancing, and I will prove it to all who will attend my exhibitions. It makes no difference whether I learned the art in the Old World or the narrow limits of this city, Cape Cod, Marblehead, Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed, or on a farm in the country."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Mr. Sankey's songs have been published in Chinese.

The Wesleyan Methodists have an annual conference in New-Zealand.

A Reformed Episcopal Church has been organized in Cumberland, Md.

The first Unitarian Church in this City was formed in 1820; the first in Brooklyn in 1851.

The Second Adventists will hold a conference at Charlestown, Mass., beginning May 2.

Ex-Senator Revels is a member of the Mississippi Annual Conference (Northern Methodist.)

The missionaries in Gaboon, West Africa, have formed a branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

Bishop Edwards, of the United Brethren Church, has been seriously ill, but is now recovering.

In the last eighteen months the Presbyterians have sold 143,000 copies of their new hymnal.

The Free Church of Scotland has granted $2,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Canada for home missions.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York suggest November 30 as a day for intercession for Christian missions.

Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle is to edit the Sunday-school department in the *Christian at Work*.

Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, says there have been 2,000 conversions in Washington. He is now holding meetings in Baltimore.

Emerson Institute, a colored school at Mobile, Ala., under the care of the American Missionary Association, has been destroyed by fire.

Rev. Dr. Philip Brooks, of Boston, will be the next lecturer on preaching at Yale. He is a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The new chapel of St. Augustine, (Episcopal,) on the Bowery, near Houston street, now in course of erection, will be 87 by 220 feet and have a spire 227 feet high.

Rev. J. B. Wetherill, (Episcopal,) of Newark, N. J., has received from Florida an altar worth $20,000 as a memorial to his deceased brother. Mr. Wetherill is Chaplain to Bishop Odenheimer.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, (Reformed,) of this City, is sojourning at present in Georgia. Some time ago he burst a blood vessel behind the eye, and has been compelled to take several months' rest.

There are in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church 176,000 colored members, and 3,000 colored preachers. There are three annual conferences composed exclusively of colored men.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society has placed all the Indians under its care under the superintendence of Major Ingalls, who has spent four years in Utah and Nevada as a Baptist Indian agent.

To reduce the size of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which consists of between five hundred and six hundred Commissioners, a plan of synodical representation was submitted to the Presbyteries last year. The vote thus far has been against the proposed change—21 for and 49 against.

In Carrollton, Mo., last Fall, a Methodist and a Baptist held a debate on the subject of baptism. The debate lasted two weeks; but a Memphis weekly Baptist paper undertook to print it in *extenso*. It has just reached the last installment of the Baptist speeches. It will take the rest of the year probably to finish the arguments on the other side.

There is a growing opposition in California to the immigration of Chinese. A minister in San Francisco recently preached a sermon upon the subject and showed that though God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, "he determined the bounds of their habitations," and having placed the Chinese in China they had no right to come to this country.

Another tombstone controversy has risen in England. The friends of John Hilton proposed to place an inscription over his grave at Bolton, to the fowing effect: "Let gods attend to things which gods must know. Man's only care relates to things below. *Nescio deos.*" The Burial Board Committee, and finally the Town Council pronounced against it, and it will be erased.

In restoring a portion of the Cathedral of Bristol the architect put the figures of Pope Gregory, St. Jerome, St. Augustine and St. Ambrose on the face of the stone. Some of the citizens regarding these as idolatrous symbols called a public meeting to protest against them and demand their removal. Some excitement sprang up, and the upshot of the affair was the objectionable figures were knocked off surreptitiously.

The Russian Church opened a mission in Japan in 1870. Last year the *personnel* consisted of the Archimandrite Nicholas, the head of the mission, the monk Anatolius, twelve catechists and thirty catechetical scholars preparing to assist in spreading the Divine Word, under the immediate direction of the missionaries. This force has just been augmented by two monks. The mission is prospering.

The Greek High Court of Justice has passed sentence on several ecclesiastical dignitaries convicted of bribe taking and simony. The former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, deprived of political rights for three years and fined $10,000. The Archbishops of Cephalonia, Patras, and Messene were ordered to pay heavy fines, and each of the accused Bishops was fined $10,000.

A Union Sunday-school Convention will be held at Sea Grove, Cape May, beginning June 23, and lasting six days. Among those who will take part in it are Chancellor Howard Crosby, Rev. Henrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., Rev. P. H. Henson, D. D., Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.

The Sixteenth Baptist Church of New-York, Rev. D. B. Jutten, Pastor, is enjoying a marked degree of prosperity. The preaching of the Gospel has been blessed to the conversion of many souls. No extra meetings have been held, but the regular services of the church are well attended. At close of the sermon on this (Sunday) evening, twenty-five converts will be baptized. An overflow meeting will be held in the lecture-room to accommodate all who attend.

The Cologne Cathedral is approaching completion, more than seven hundred men having been engaged and more than one million marks spent upon it in 1875. The eight towers which surround the octagon are nearly finished up to 200 feet in height, from whence the spires of 110 feet will be superadded. The total height, including the cross, of these towers, will be 500 feet, against 452 feet of the Strasburg minster, 431 of St. Stephen's, Vienna, and 393 feet of the dome at Antwerp.

The pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, of Moslems, has been larger this year than ever before. One of the attractions at Mecca was a celebrated preacher, regarded as a saint and a prophet. People from Turkey, Northern Africa, Soudan, Arabia, and India gathered in crowds to hear him. One of the preachers advised the pilgrims to abstain from all intercourse with Christians and from drinking wine. Some of the listeners, wrought into a frenzy by his words, threw themselves beneath the hoofs of his horse as he rode away. Another preacher said all Europe would be under the Crescent in ten years.

The work of the American Sunday School Union in the South has been very large. The following is a summary: "10,556 new Sabbath-schools organized, numbering 71,534 teachers, and 597,[illegible] scholars. Aid has been given to 29,290 old schools, and the foundations of thousands of churches are now reckoned among the results of this work. During the past year our missionaries have organized 390 Bible-schools, numbering 2,034 teachers, and 15,969 scholars; aided and addressed 729 old schools, numbering 41,677 teachers and scholars; distributed 2,757 Bibles and Testaments; delivered 1,397 addresses, and visited 3,222 families."

The Methodist Missionary Society has in Mexico native congregations holding regular services at sixteen places. These congregations number from forty to two hundred and fifty persons each. There is also at the City of Mexico a girls' orphanage containing thirty-three girls under the care of Misses Warner and Ogden, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and in Puebla an orphanage for boys with eighteen orphans under the charge of Rev. C. W. Drees. He has also a rudimentary theological seminary, where a number of intelligent young men are in training for the ministry. At nearly every point where missions are established there are regular day schools for children.

The Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions held its annual meeting recently at Indianapolis. About three hundred delegates were present. The reports stated that the condition of the missions among the Indians was encouraging. In Africa much trouble has been experienced from Jesuits. Of sixty-three mountain and village schools opened to society in Persia, thirty-one are supported by auxiliaries in the field of home missions. The board during the past year has formed 127 new societies and bands. These have assisted to support seven new missionaries, twenty-one new schools, twenty-seven new pupils, and seven Bible readers. The receipts for the year were over twenty-seven [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE,
CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
BEST CLASS OF SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

A.—WEST SIDE NURSE AGENCY.—WET nurses, large selection on hand day and night. Professional nurses, male and female, can be had at all hours; also professional cuppers and leechers. No. 157 West 41st st., near Broadway.

A LADY OF HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY would take charge of a house for the Summer, where care of same would be an equivalent for the rent. Address M. A., Box No. 147 Post Office.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A EUROPEAN LADY, educated in France and Germany, as companion or to take care of children; City references. Address S. F., No. 50 West 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent chamber-maid; understands waiting on a lady; can do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent; has best City references. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as chamber-maid or to do light house-work; no objection to the vicinity of the City; good reference. Call at No. 136 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a nice respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at 141 West 26th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter, if required; both girls competent and obliging; good washers and ironers, or will do the work of a small family between them; City or country; first-class references. Address C. V., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; would go for moderate wages with a family where she could have her child, five years old, with her; excellent City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., in the store, Monday.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, RELAtives; one a first-class family cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country if desired, and will do a family's work throughout satisfactorily. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN FOR general work; for City or country; a good bread and biscuit baker; good laundress; ready and willing to do the work of a large family; seeks a steady place. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with coarse washing; five years' reference. Call at No. 469 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., 3d floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A GENTLEman's family; understands soups, meats, bread, cake, pastry, jellies, and preserves; best reference. Call Monday at No. 471 6th av., bookstore.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; good reference. Call at 122 West 19th st., rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home, No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place; a perfect fit guaranteed.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, fitter, and trimmer desires more engagements by the day or week; highest references; $2 per day. Address J. A., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker to go out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; good references. Address A. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH dress-maker; understands the business in all branches; by day or week; takes work home; neat and cheap styles; reference. Address E. S., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER a few more customers by the day; is a good cutter and fitter; trims in the latest style; terms reasonable. Call at No. 364 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker solicits engagements in private families; references given. Address Industry, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH dress-maker wishes a few more customers to go out by the day in a private family. Address Mme. Jaffier, No. 78 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A VERY COMPETENT dress-maker will make ladies' and children's dresses and suits in latest style very reasonable; reference if desired. Apply at No. 245 6th av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, (a respectable Swedish young lady,) to go out by the day; good references. Address Albertina Wilson, No. 16 East 11th st., two flights up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to engage with ladies by the day. Call at No. 780 8th av., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER who fits and trims in the latest style; goes by the day, $2. Inquire in the grocery, No. 600 3d av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OB-TAINED at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, corner 4th st. and Broadway. Mrs. COCHRANE, late Superintendent of Ladies' Directory, Manager.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY WITHout incumbrance, to superintend the household of a widower having children, and residing in or near the City. The advertiser being a lady, only those having a position of perfect equality as well as a pleasant home to offer need reply. Salary a secondary consideration. Address P. R. W., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY, INTELLIGENT, refined, energetic, and reliable, as housekeeper in hotel or family; City or country; or would take charge of a first-class furnished house where rooms are let; only reliable parties need apply, for one week; unexceptionable reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 51 St. Mark's place.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and education a position of trust; is thoroughly competent and capable; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. M. B., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes the care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer; has several years' City reference from last employer. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 49 West 18th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough house-keeper, a position as such, or any position of trust; highest references; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish to take care of a house during the Summer; can give the best of reference. Call or address Mrs. J. Burke, No. 571 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN of reliance wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months. Call on or address Mrs. M. T., No. 313 East 43d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY TWO RELIABLE AND trustworthy persons to care a house for the Summer; best City reference. Address Mr. Scott, Sexton St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a private family, with a child of four years; no objection to a short distance in country. Address L. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; can do hair-dressing; good reference. Address for three days No. 115 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent French person; thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address L. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor front.

LADY'S-MAID.—TO TRAVEL; CAN DO STYLISH hair-dressing, also all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 1,012 2d av., between 53d and 54th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine laces, fluting, and polishing; unexceptionable reference. Apply at 29 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 21st st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS NURSE; IS EXPErienced in sickness; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and would travel with a lady; would like to go to Europe; has excellent City reference. Call on Monday at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman (from Paris) as nurse for young children and to do sewing; good references. Address J. E., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; COMPEtent and reliable, with long experience and excellent reference; no objection to the country. Call on Monday at No. 602 3d av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; HAS two years' reference from last place; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Address No. 256 West 31st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; capable of taking care of a baby from birth; five years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 306 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY; WOULD ASSIST AT light chamber-work; City or country. Address N. D., No. 164 Marshall st., Paterson, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR, COMPETENT, ENGlish Protestant girl as nurse; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A RESPECTable English girl as seamstress or maid to a lady; two years' good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 19 East 61st st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; good reference. Call at West Side Nurse Agency, 157 West 41st st., near Broadway.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; good references. Call 136 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDow, gentlemen's and families' washing, seventy-five cents per dozen, and to go out by the day; understands her business in every branch; best reference given. Call at No. 733 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT HER own rooms wishes gentlemen's and families' washing; best City references. Call at No. 343 West 52d st., one stairs up, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; fine fluting; suits done up; from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—LAUNDRY WORK AND FLUTING done in first-class style. Call or address Laundry, No. 212 West 29th st.

MALES.

NOTICE.—A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY colored man and wife wish to take care of a gentleman's residence for the Summer; first-class references. Address Burgundy, No. 365 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOROUGH English horseman and excellent City driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; six years of the best City references; understands the care of fine carriages and harness thoroughly; no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, P. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class laundress, if required; best City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety; or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Address Coachman, No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is also a handy man; willing and obliging; good milker; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is temperate. Call or address Coachman, real estate office, No. 139 East 12th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THORoughly understands his business, careful driver, an excellent groom; is strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every respect; no objections to the country. Apply for two days at former employer's private residence, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended by present employer. Address C. P., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care and treatment of horses; good groom; willing and obliging; can milk; no objection to the country; references excellent. Address T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman and groom; understands his business, and will be useful about the house; can give the best of reference from first and last employer; his last employer selling out. Address D. J., No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT ENGLISHman aged twenty-eight; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; City or country; willing to make himself generally useful. Call on or address Coachman, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH COACHman; married; no incumbrance; best of recommendations; will be disengaged in a few days. Address Coachman, No. 131 West 28th st., ground floor, back.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; thoroughly understands and performs his duties; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Call on or address O. K., No. 713 7th av., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (single) just disengaged; is fully competent of his duties; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address C. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Call on or address C. P. for three days, at C. M. Priest's boarding stable, No. 138 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable German, who can take full charge of a gentleman's place; careful driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and a first-class man in every respect. Address F. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; thoroughly experienced in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; careful driver in City and country; best of City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY sober and capable man; seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 231 East 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; NO objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen, or address R. H., No. 47 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, CAPABLE, AND trustworthy young man; the highest references as to character and ability. Apply to or address T. B., No. 144 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swedish young man; no objection to the country. Address C. E., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man, single, as coachman and groom; best City reference. Call or address for two days, P. J., No. 144 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COLored man; City or country; reference from employer of seven years. Call or address, for three days, No. 121 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; master of his business in all its branches; four years' good City reference from last employer. Call on or address J. P., No. 47 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; BEST City references; five years from my late employer. Call on or address H., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant coachman who thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference from several families. Address T. B., No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man in all respects; honest, capable, and industrious. Call or address E. K., No. 151 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to be useful; three and a half years' City reference. Call or address S. W., No. 637 Lexington av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, single; good City reference. Apply at or address C. B., No. 34 West 24th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a place for his coachman, who is a Protestant, and has been in his employment eight years; first-class groom. Call or address No. 24 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY STEADY YOUNG MAN, of experience; five years' references from Mrs. Dr. Wright and Dr. Fiske, of Brooklyn, E. D. Address either of the above, 101 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; BEST OF CITY REFERences; City or country; willing to make himself obliging. Address P. M., No. 5 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; best reference. Call at No. 1,452 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with good reference. Call on Sunday or address on Monday, J. F., No. 147 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY COACHMAN, WHOM I will highly recommend. Apply on Monday, or address Mrs. T. Dwight, No 215 Lexington av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables, and the general improvements of a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. K., No. 45 Columbia place, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; has a thorough practical knowledge of horticulture in all its branches; refers to his late employer in the City. Address R. J., Inwood, (New-York City.)

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN; SINGLE; has had twelve years' practice in all branches of gardening; hot and cold graperies, stove and green house plants, vegetable and flower gardens; satisfactory references. Address C. N., 35 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches and the laying-out of a new place if required; four years' reference from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY A COLORED MAN AS JANITOR; seven years' of good City reference from his last employer. Address E. A. S., No. 121 West 52d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty-two, in a factory or warehouse; has worked in a tin-foil manufactory in London; understands the care and driving of horses; is strong, willing, and active; good reference for sobriety and integrity. Call on W. Bohan, No. 149 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, by a strong, willing, and active Englishman, aged twenty-two, twelve months from England; understands the care and driving of horses; also farm work; good reference for sobriety and integrity. Call on W. Bohan, No. 149 Broadway.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY man and wife; husband Swiss, aged twenty-seven, speaking four languages, as first-class waiter and to be useful; is a total abstainer; wife, English, aged twenty-one, as lady's maid or nurse; is a good housekeeper, or anything in general; would go to the country if required; both are Episcopalians; excellent City reference. Call after 10 A. M., or address Mme. S., No. 182 6th av., two flights up, back rooms.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) AS first-class waiter in a private family; has best references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address for two days E. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman as waiter in a first-class private family; best City reference. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock at No. 122 West 20th st., basement door.

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FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK, barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Alderney Park, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, Raritan Beach, and Iona Island Groves. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry.
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FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Charming first and second floor suites of connecting rooms, lighted from three streets, bath, &c., with or without private table; admirable apartments for a mess of three or four gentlemen of means tired of hotel or club life, and desiring large, airy, well-furnished quarters, or for families of four or five adults; best references offered and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—ON SECOND AND third floors, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; no other boarders at present; house first-class, table also; references required. Apply at No. 207 West 43d st., near Broadway.

NO. 5 PROSPECT PLACE, (EAST 41ST ST.)—A few minutes from Grand Central Depot; fine spacious parlor floor, and alcove or square rooms, en suite or singly, with good board; terms low; location unsurpassed, if equaled. Call and see.

IF A FAMILY OF TWO OR FOUR PERSONS would like superior rooms and board for Summer, in small private family, near the Park, they will please address C. E., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Large, pleasant, upper-floor room; also second floor front en suite or singly; all handsomely furnished and of extra size; house, location, and table first-class; terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a private family, at Plainfield, N. J.; house with modern improvements; location very desirable; no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 3,296 Post Office, New-York.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished second floor to let, with board, and other pleasant rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments for the season or by the year, with private table if preferred; home comforts; rooms for gentlemen.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th av.—Handsome and commodious floors; separately or en suite; in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE, second-story, front, alcove room, handsomely furnished and with all conveniences, with first-class board; also, room for single gentleman; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FOUR FINE rooms to let, with board, from May 1, to first-class parties; opposite large park; near depot; references given. Address LEWIS T. JANES, Madison, N. J.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

WEST 45TH ST.—SUNNY SIDE, NEAR BROADway—Second story, front, alcove, three windows; every convenience for two; $30 per week; references. Address P. E., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—Parlor and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; first and second floors as above from May 1.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, NORTH-west corner Washington square.—One large room with small room connecting, with uniformly good table, suited for three gentlemen or small family.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249, WEST—Two rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; bath-room connecting; will let singly; references.

2 LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED third-floor rooms; water, gas, closets; superior table; location unsurpassed; references. No. 36 West Washington square.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Nos. 109 and 108 East 23d st.

MISS BUSHNELL WILL NOT TAKE A cottage at Long Branch, but will receive guests, transient and permanent, at the beautiful residence No. 599 5th av., near 48th st.; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen or a family, transiently or permanently, in central location; terms moderate. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

THE OWNER OF A COMFORTABLE HOME on West 23d st. would let part of the same to a small family of adults, for light housekeeping, or would board two gentlemen. Apply at No. 513 West 23d st.

NO. 67 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and second floors; prefer serving private table, with meals cooked separately; two rooms for single gentlemen; highest references.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WITH PRIVATE table; a commodious suite of rooms handsomely furnished, at Summer prices; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WEST 30TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Choice of rooms on second or third floor, with board, in a small private family. For particulars address Box No. 1,950 Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FLATS, also rooms, with or without board. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—THREE FLOORS, 28X80, furnished or unfurnished; partial board and basement floor.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; one suite with private table if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. Mrs. K. M. CREAGH.

NO. 194 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with board and the comforts of home.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private baths, with or without private table; small rooms; Summer prices.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of cool, airy apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT THREE or four double rooms; all conveniences; first-class board; $14 to $25 per week. No. 312 West 14th st.

TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with board; rooms for single gentlemen. No. 128 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—VERY PLEASANT LARGE and small room, connecting, on fourth floor, with breakfast, if desired; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, also single rooms, with board, reasonable for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, A LARGE, elegantly and newly-furnished double room; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors; en suite or separately; furnished or unfurnished; superior board.

MRS. WILLIS, OF NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a suite of rooms to let with board; also; a room for gentlemen; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and board for a family or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE second floor to let for the remainder of the season or by the year, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SPACIOUS SUITE OF rooms for a family; private table; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO PARLORS AND bed-rooms, on 2d floor, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome large rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; references.

NO. 33 WEST 25TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board. Apply until May 1 at No. 20 East 24th st.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let with board, together or separately, transiently or permanently.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSwick, handsome suits on second and third floors; also, desirable rooms as physician's office; references.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL—A FURnished room to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 111 WEST 38TH ST.—THREE VERY DEsirable adjoining front rooms, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD; BUT few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, NOT OVER thirty years old, as nurse for three children; must be willing to travel, and bring good references from late employers. Apply before 12 o'clock at Room No. 58 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO IS WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing; none but those willing to go to the country and with good recommendations need apply. Call at No. 27 West 46th st., on Monday, May 1, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, not over twenty-six years of age, who writes a plain hand, as amanuensis. Address P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business; must be capable of taking full charge of small farm, and come well recommended. No. 138 Madison av.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN AS SECOND man; must be single; best City references required. Address Box No. 1,222 Post Office.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS at No. 2,294 3d av. Apply May 1, after 9 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, RESIDING in their own house near Madison av. and 37th st.; would rent a large front room, with dressing and bath room, to a gentleman wishing a permanent refined home. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARLOR FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS and bath-room, with carpets, to a party of gentlemen, or, with basement floor, to a family. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with private bath and closet, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BED room, second floor; closets, bath-room, &c.; board if required; private family. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMEST ROOMS OVERlooking Reservoir Park, very low for Summer, with breakfast. Address H. D., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—THREE ELEGANTLY-furnished connecting rooms to let without board; also single room; restaurant second door; no moving; references.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house; choice location. No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEmen at No. 24 West 37th st.; house and location in every respect desirable; breakfast if required.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANT FURNISED rooms for gentlemen, without board; bath, hot and cold water; reference.

APARTMENT HOUSE NOS. 220 AND 222 5TH AV.—Two elegant suites; also one unfurnished; every convenience; reduced rents.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—ALSO HALL rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements. No. 16 East 15th st., near Tiffany's.

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TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND story front rooms, with southern exposure. No. 219 East 12th st.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on the second floor; terms moderate; references.

A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR AND BED-room, nicely furnished, clean, and pleasant, to rent reasonable. No. 245 6th av., first floor.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—NO. 224 5TH av., opposite Hotel Brunswick, desirable apartments on second floor; also, office for physician; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished room, without board. Call at No. 53 7th av.

ROOMS IN SUITES OR SINGLE, TO LET without board, at No. 31 Madison av., opposite the square.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at No. 115 East 23d st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE NINTH WARD, BY A GENtleman and wife, two or three rooms for light housekeeping, in a private house. Address at once D. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.

TO LET.—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, WITH breakfast and dinner on Sunday, three furnished apartments, consisting of parlor and two bed-rooms, bath-room, and closet, all on same floor; house private, and occupied by owner; pleasantly situated, commanding fine view of the bay; within thirty minutes of New-York Post Office; liberal arrangements to a desirable party. Address COMFORT, Box No. 2,964, Post Office.

VERY LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentlemen, No. 159 Wayne st., corner of Barrow; private family; location unexceptionable; five minutes from ferry.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR ADULTS can be accommodated with board at a farm-house finely situated, two minutes from depot of Harlem Railroad, and fifty minutes from 42d st. Full particulars of C. P. SHERWOOD, No. 234 Water st.

HUDSON RIVER.—BOARD—FINE SITUATION, modern improvements, Croton water, high ground, shade, lawns, garden, stables, fine drives; twenty minutes out, ten from depot; terms moderate. Address C. D., Fort Washington.

PLAINFIELD, VIA NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL; forty-five minutes; large pleasant rooms; abundant table; fresh fruit and vegetables from garden; convenient to depot; use of horse and carriage. Apply at No. 74 West 35th st.

CONNECTICUT.—LOCATION FINE AND healthy; high ground, plenty of shade; board first class; good stabling and pleasant drives. For particulars apply at No. 236 Madison av.

BOARD FOR AN INVALID, WITH KIND attention, in a quiet, pleasant home, twenty minutes from City. Address care Everett Library, No. 666 6th av.

NEWARK BOARD.—UNEXCEPTIONABLE board for gentleman and wife, and single gentleman, at No. 17 Grant st., two minutes from Morris and Essex Depot, Newark, N. J. References exchanged.

NYACK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMOdate a family of adults, with board, for the Summer; location and rooms most desirable. Address S., Box No. 297, Nyack, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A PLEASANTLY LOCATED house, with board, to one family, for the Summer. For particulars address Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 31 Madison av.

BOARD AT NYACK.—MRS. ADAMS HAS TAKEN the Clarendon; is ready to make liberal arrangements with those engaging early; good table; fine shade.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR THE YEAR OR SUMmer months, two double rooms, and parlor if desired, with board in private family. Address Box No. 1,113 Plainfield, N. J.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Junction of Broadway and 42d st.
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
Liberal rates to families.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO BE LET OR LEASED.—THE newly-erected hotel Nos. 32, 34, and 36 West ——, between Broadway and University place, containing about one hundred rooms and all modern improvements, is now open for inspection. The same will be let to responsible parties at a low rent and highly favorable terms. Apply on the premises or at No. 121 Maiden lane.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suites; cuisine unsurpassed; Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; elevator; prices moderate.

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MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 105 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage, always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, owner and proprietor. Office, 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped; trucks on hand to remove furniture at reasonable rates. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38 to 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st., storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture.
CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

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MRS. DR. SPARR—AUTHOR AND LECTURER on chronic diseases and on the combined principles of medicine and magnetism, still continues her successful treatment of chronic diseases at her residence, No. 189 2d av., corner 12th st. Female diseases a specialty.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Boucicault's Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
now performed at this theatre, having attracted unusual attention as being the most
COMPLETE AND PERFECT REPRESENTATION
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combined in its illustration:
Dazzle..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Charles Courtley..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Sir Harcourt Courtley..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mark Meddle..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Dolly Spanker..........Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Max Harkaway..........Mr. J. W. SHANNON
Cool..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Solomon Isaacs..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Lady Gay Spanker..........Miss ADA DYAS
Pert..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Grace Harkaway..........Miss IONE BURKE
LONDON ASSURANCE
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY
EAGLE THEATRE. AND
EAGLE THEATRE. 33D ST.
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
EVERYTHING NEW. EVERYTHING NEW.
Miss MINNIE PALMER,
Miss MINNIE PALMER, and
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,
in two characters, the
STAGE STRUCK,
in which Mr. GOODWIN will give his wonderful imitations of popular actors. They also appear in Mr. Howard Steers' burlesque, entitled the
LADIES' ALLIANCE.
LADIES' ALLIANCE.
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. N. C. GOODWIN
Beauseant..........Miss MINNIE PALMER
Pauline..........Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE
Widow Melnotte..........Mr. JOHN WILD
Other characters by the company.
A new melange of fun, in which the Eagle's unequaled company appear EVERY EVENING and MATINEES.
Box office open from 9 to 5 o'clock. Seats booked six days in advance.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. OFFENBACH.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..Proprietors and Managers
Mr. E. G. GILMORE..........Business Manager

This delightful Summer resort, thoroughly renovated and improved, will positively open
THURSDAY EVENING MAY 11,
when the illustrious maestro,
JACQUES OFFENBACH,
will make his first appearance in America, with a Grand Orchestra of over
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
many of whom accompany him from Europe.
During the OFFENBACH SEASON the prices of ADMISSION will be $1, and that of the private boxes $5.
The box office at the Madison av. entrance will be opened for the sale of tickets on Thursday, May 4.

GRAND FAIR IN AID OF THE YOUNG Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York, to be held in the Academy of Music, from May 2 to May 12, inclusive. Promenade Concerts on the evenings of the 6th and 10th. In the Art Department will be exhibited over one hundred paintings, loaned from private collections. Many of the pictures have never before been publicly shown in this country. Among the artists represented are Meissonier, Merle, Vibert, Gerome, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Girard, Boughton, and others. The Refreshment Department will offer special attractions. All the delicacies of the season will be served. André Giriet, formerly with Delmonico, will have charge of the cuisine. Boxes can be obtained for any or all of the evenings by applying to Mrs. JAMES UNDERHILL, No. 12 West 46th st.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The greatest of all pantomimes. The original
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE.
Schooley Mountain Springs, N. J.,
Two hours from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; accommodates 400 guests; fine lawn, Chalybeate water, band and music hall; perfect drainage, pure spring water, vegetables from our own garden, resident physician, no mosquitoes.
Circulars at the Coleman House, 27th st. and Broadway.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE.

MORTON HOUSE,
INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.
This first-class Summer hotel, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, only twenty-eight miles from New-York, will be opened for the third season on the 15th of June. Has accommodations for 250 boarders, and is easily reached via the New-Haven Railroad, which runs fourteen trains daily each way. House now open for inspection. For further particulars, apply to or address J. W. MORTON, Greenwich, Conn.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, N. Y.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 24.
Guests of last season who desire to secure the same apartments, will please notify the undersigned before the 10th May.
WILLIAM B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, ON THE Hudson.—Open from June to October. Accessible by Hudson River Railroad, Albany Day Line, and steamer Mary Powell. Liberal arrangements made for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, proprietors Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 41st st., New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Summer board among the mountains may be secured and trouble saved, by immediate application at my office, where a descriptive registry is kept and negotiations conducted between the parties. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 34th st., over North River Savings Bank.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—This elegant Summer resort, one hour from New-York by boat or cars, will open May 24. Rooms can now be engaged of R. D. TUCKER, Manager, No. 44 Cliff st., New-York.

ST. MARK HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, opens about May 10. CRAWFORD & DEMPSEY, Proprietors. City address, J. J. Dempsey, No. 20 East 22d st.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE—BERGEN POINT, N. J., will open for general business May 1.
J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, German, French, at hours suiting. Writing lessons, $3 monthly. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately. Ladies' department.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, &c.—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils prepared for business quickly, practically, and privately.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture, by a Parisian gentleman; thirty lessons, $25; at pupil's, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A RELIABLE EDucational Agency of twenty years successful experience in representing Teachers of known ability to families and schools of every grade. Bulletin of candidates for Autumn session now in preparation. Explanatory circulars for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT WILL give instruction in the English branches to children in return for country board for the Summer in a private family; references required. Address F. F. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GERMAN LADY TEACHER, SPEAKING English and French, would teach also music to young children, wishes an engagement for the Summer; highest references. Address GOETHE, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS musician, who played with great success in concerts, desires to make an engagement in a refined family; is also a good linguist. Address A. B., at Christern's bookstore, No. 77 University place.

SCHOOLS supplied with teachers for every department; no charge; situations procured for teachers, governesses, &c. Teachers' Agency, 1,707 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, TEACHING also French, Italian, music, and English branches, desires a position as resident governess; highest references. Address HANOVER, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.
Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK—153d to 160th Performance
and
FINAL NIGHTS
of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA—THE PREDOMINANT SENSATION OF 1876,
PIQUE.
NOW ENTERING THE SIXTH MONTH OF ITS TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........MABEL RENFREW
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.......as.......MATHEW STANDISH
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.......as.......SAMMY DYMPLE
Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE.......as.......LESSING
Mr. JOHN DREW.......as.......THORSBY GILL
Miss SYDNEY COWELL.......as.......RAITCH
Miss GEORGIANA DREW.......as.......MARY
and
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........DOCTOR GOSSITT
Mr. HARKINS.......as.......ARTHUR STANDISH
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.......as.......PADDER, THE TRAMP
Mr. F. HARDENBERG.......as.......RAGMONEY JIM
Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL.......as.......PICKER BOB
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.......as.......AUNT DOROTHY
Miss MAY NUNEZ.......as.......LUCILLE

"PIQUE will be acted EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE except on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the occasion of Mr. HARKINS' BENEFIT, on which occasion (and for that night only) "MONEY" will be produced.

32D MATINEE SATURDAY OF PIQUE NEXT, 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, May 6, Mr. HARKINS' BENEFIT and first time in this theatre of BULWER'S celebrated Comedy of MONEY.
PIQUE will be acted EVERY NIGHT (except next Saturday Evening) and until further notice for the last times.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. SPECIAL.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 6,
for
Mr. HARKINS' BENEFIT,
on which occasion (and for THAT NIGHT ONLY) Mr. DALY will present BULWER'S very excellent comedy in five acts, for the FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, entitled
MONEY!
To be given with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, and an EXTRAORDINARY CAST, INCLUDING
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.as..........LADY FRANKLYN
Mr. FISHER..........as..........Graves
Mr. HARKINS..........as..........Alfred Evelyn
Mr. BARRYMORE..........as..........Sir Frederick Blount
Mr. DAVIDGE..........as..........Sir John Vesey
Mr. ROCKWELL..........as..........Lord Glossmore
Mr. DREW..........as..........Capt. Dudley Smooth
Miss GEORGIANA DREW...as..........Clara Douglass
Miss SYDNEY COWELL...as..........Georgiana Vesey
and
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........Stout
Money will positively be acted ONLY ON SATURDAY EVENING next. Previous to and after that occasion
PIQUE
will be acted EVERY NIGHT,
and for the
SATURDAY MATINEE.
. Box-sheet now open for Mr. HARKINS' BENEFIT, and for the FINAL NIGHTS OF PIQUE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.
SOULE & APPLEBY..........Proprietors
WILL OPEN, WILL OPEN, WILL OPEN,
MONDAY EVENING, May 1,
with
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
AMERICA'S DOUBLE QUARTET CLUB,
AMERICA'S DOUBLE QUARTET CLUB,
YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS,
YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS,
A Chorus of fifty ladies and gentlemen,
A Chorus of fifty ladies and gentlemen,
on this occasion the
STAR SPANGLED BANNER
Will be sung with full chorus.

The garden has been laid out in a superb and artistic manner with Rockeries, Fountains, and Plants, with EXTRA ILLUMINATIONS and the SUMMER HOUSES as in the opening season of 1868, when this establishment was so popularly admired.

Admission..........50 cents
Boxes..........$2 00
Package, ten tickets..........3 50
Season tickets..........15 00
Season tickets, admitting gentleman and lady...25 00

A CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)
A SPRING and SUMMER COURSE of
one term of ten weeks—hour lessons—in
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Harmony, Composition, and Languages for $15.
(with the privilege of practice.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
TWELFTH WEEK.
In consequence of other engagements,
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S Humorous Comedy,
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
BRASS. LAST NIGHTS.
Evening at 8 o'clock. Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents and $1. Reserved Seats $1 50.
MONDAY, MAY 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, the great character actor,
MILTON NOBLES,
in his new sensation play,
THE PHŒNIX.
JIM BLUDSOE..........MILTON NOBLES
Matinées Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
The facial comedian,
A. H. SHELDON
in his new sensation play,
JACK OF ALL TRADES.
Friday afternoon and evening, joint benefit of
HARRY COLTON AND L. R. WILLARD,
100 VOLUNTEERS.

COOPER UNION.
The next free entertainment provided for industrial women by the New-York Women's Guild, will be given in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on MONDAY NEXT, May 1, at 8 P. M. Music, readings, and recitations by Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. Baird, Caryl Florio, Mr. John Bird, Miss Emma Cowell, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Mr. Adams, and others. Tickets, without charge, at office of Cooper Institute, and at Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, No. 7 East 15th st.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
of
MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS.
8th av. and 49th st.
Every afternoon and evening.
CHARLES W. FISH,
The champion bare-back rider of the world. A triple aggregation, comprising circus, pantomime, and tragedy. More and better bare-back riding than any other circus in America.

PROF. CROMWELL'S ENTERTAINMENTS—Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av.—MONDAY EVENING, at 8, "Italy, the Art Land." TUESDAY, "Rome, the Eternal City." WEDNESDAY, Matinée at 2:30, "Versailles." Admission only 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner: in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions: I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all its real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to retain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.
JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT FURNITURE, Fine Mirrors, Carpets, Chandeliers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 West 39th st., rosewood parlor suits, pier and mantle mirrors, bronze clocks, gilt chandeliers, oak dining suits in morocco, oak buffet, sofa, table, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires-a-glace, secretary; hair mattress, blankets, bolsters and pillows, Wilton and Brussels carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
By M. A. J. LYNCH & SON,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.
WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876,
at 10 o'clock, at the private residence
No. 3 East 62d st., near 5th av.,
the new and elegant furniture, all made to order and regardless of cost. Particular attention is invited to this sale. I am instructed by the owner to offer the house for sale or to lease; immediate possession. The house is first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed—in the immediate vicinity of the 5th av. entrance to the Park. Particulars and permits at the office of the auctioneer.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
By BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS,
WEDNESDAY, May 3,
At 1:30 P. M., SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, being the entire contents of the four-story private residence No. 115 East 61st st. Catalogues of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
3D AV. and 63D ST.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
CENTENNIAL ACADEMY OF OBJECT TEACHING
MENAGERIE OF RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
MUSEUM of Mechanical, Automatic, Pictorial, and other rare curiosities.
The most extensive traveling MENAGERIE in the world, consisting of hundreds of WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, and AMPHIBIA, including
BARNUM'S $25,000 BEHEMOTH.
THE ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS
IN AMERICA.
FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES,
embracing the most remarkable RIDERS and ATHLETES in the world, among which is LOWANDE, the wonderful Brazilian Hurricane Rider, and his seven Wild Horses.
A PATRIOTIC MUSICAL JUBILEE.
Superb Patriotic Historical Tableaux. National Anthems by a chorus of several hundred trained voices.
Doors open at 1 and 7. Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Exhibits in Stamford, May 8; Bridgeport, May 9.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
LAST NIGHTS OF FERREOL.
As the management are under contract to produce during the present season Messrs. Lancaster and Magnus' American drama "Conscience," they are obliged to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of Sardou's brilliant play,
FERREOL,
WITH ITS SUPERB SCENERY AND REMARKABLE CAST.
Tuesday evening, May 9, will be produced, with entirely new scenery and a fine cast, an American drama in five acts, written expressly for this theatre by Messrs. A. E. Lancaster and Julian Magnus and entitled
CONSCIENCE.
Seats for first nights of Conscience now ready.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SHAKESPEARE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HENRY V.
with the distinguished player,
☞ GEORGE RIGNOLD. ☜
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
*.*TUESDAY, May 2, BENEFIT of J. R. THORNE, who will make his 300th appearance as Fluellen, the Welshman. Next THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Mr. RIGNOLD'S BENEFIT. Miss SARA JEWETT, as Juliet; Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, as Mercutio, Mr. Rignold as Romeo. Miss ADA DYAS and Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE also appear.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,
Twenty-third Street Opera-house, corner 6th av.
MONDAY EVENING, May 1,
GRAND OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL SEASON.
Return of the world-famed
KELLY and LEON
MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
Reappearance of THE ONLY LEON.
THE ONLY LEON.
In conjunction with the most BRILLIANT STAR concourse in the world.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
A feast of Novelty, Frivolity, Originality, and Absurdity. First time of OUR BOYS, (in Black.)
First time of HIS GRACE THE DUKE.
SCALE OF POPULAR PRICES.—Orchestra and orchestra circle, $1; balcony, (front,) 75 cents; balcony admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $5 and $6; box-office open all day. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The sensation of the day, AMERICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD, introducing the ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF LE JARDIN MABILLE.
LE GRISETTES DE PARIS.
DAMES DE LA COUR.
Students, attendants, &c., by the ladies of the company. 100 STAR ARTISTS IN GRAND OLIO.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Favorite resort for gentlemen and strangers. Choice specialties, brilliant novelties, musical morceaux, spicy, sparkling, voluptuous, Frenchy, but artistic. School Girls' Frolic, 10:20 o'clock. La Minuet, 10 o'clock. Elixir d'Amour, 9 o'clock. Signor Novissimo's Grand Tableaux, 9:40 o'clock. Mlle. Bertha, and the finest ballet in the world. Also, 100 artists of acknowledged merit, appear nightly.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LESSEES AND MANagers, Messrs. Shook & Palmer. Every Evening this week, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE, with a magnificent programme of Vocal and Instrumental Gems, Novel Specialties, Serio-comic Selections, Banjo Songs, and Clog Dances, followed by the sketch of Life on the Plains, the musical extravaganza African Blue Beard, and the Ethiopean farce One Night in a Medical College, and concluding with an exciting Illuminated Comic Tableau.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Wambold songs, "Little darling, smile upon me."
Ryman's Lecture, "Oh, yes, we will all be dar."
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

MAGIC.—A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE elder Hermann, will give instructions in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

APTOMMAS
AND YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY, May 5,
BAND OF HARPS.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE
at
THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 74 University Place,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE begs leave to call the attention of connoisseurs and the public to the sale as above of a private collection of very choice Ancient and Modern Paintings, Engravings, Water-colors, and Drawings, the result of many years' careful selection at home and abroad, including some fine church and gallery pictures, and comprising examples by
Andreas and Isaac Van Ostade,
Van Gresbach,
Dietrichy,
Gaspar de Crayer,
Brouwer,
Campio Vecchio,
Pietro di Cortona,
Heda,
Guido Reni,
A. Brune,
Hilverdink,
Richard Westall,
Thomas Sully,
Philippe Rousseau,
Carl Becker, and others.
Salvator Rosa,
Wouvermans,
Nicolas Poussin,
Giacomo Bassano,
Antoine Coypel,
Battoni,
Job Veruert,
Henri Picou,
Herbsthoeffer,
A. Guerard,
Armande Rossier,
Victor Cortez,
Eugenio Latilla,
On free exhibition, day and evening, at the Gallery, No. 74 University place, until evening of sale.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD Tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

SEWING-MACHINES.

A LOT OF SEWING-MACHINES THAT MUST be sold; Wheeler & Wilson, Singer Improved, Howe, Remington, Willcox & Gibbs, Grover & Baker, Home, Wilson, and Victor. No. 637 3d av. (store open evenings.)

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DOWN-TOWN RENTS.

HUNDREDS OF EMPTY HOUSES AND STORES IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY—THE CAUSES ATTRIBUTED.

The following facts were gleaned yesterday by a TIMES reporter who made a tour of observation in the principal business thoroughfares, small cross streets, squares, and parks which lie between Fourteenth street and the Battery. Beginning among the fashionable blocks the number of "houses to let," "apartments" and "boarding" tickets was remarkable. In some quiet streets nearly every house seemed to be set apart for the accommodation of eligible lodgers or boarders. A large real estate agent said that he had never had so much unlet property on hand. "I have," said he, "a large number of houses and stores to let in Ninth avenue and its neighborhood, and the property, owing to the nuisance of the elevated railroad, has deteriorated about forty per cent., and many people have been driven out of houses which no others will take. Besides, the depression in trade has seriously affected property, and the very high rates and taxes, extortionate price of gas, &c., have driven many of the better class of householders over the water to Brooklyn and Jersey City."

In the neighborhood of Washington square the occupants of nearly every alternate house seem to be sadly in want of boarders, while the number of houses to let is remarkable. The latter fact is not entirely to be attributed to either depressed trade, high rates, or elevated railroads, actual or prospective. "At this time of the season," said an agent, "many of my clients remove to the country, and they are naturally anxious to let their houses to trustworthy people." "How many applications have you had for any of those houses?" was asked. "Not one," was the reply; "and I don't expect any, at least very few." This, the agent admitted, was a sign of bad times. A lady who had accommodation in a very plain but handsome house in the neighborhood of Washington square for about twenty boarders deplored the dullness of trade. "I have been compelled," she said, "to reduce my charges for boarders from $10 to $8, and even at that figure I cannot fill the house, so great is the competition." In fact, judging from the number of "cards" in the windows and doors, one would imagine that eighty per cent. of the householders in this neighborhood are angling for boarders. Coming south along West Broadway and taking West Houston, Varick, Bleecker, Prince, Macdougal, and West streets, and other adjoining streets lying between Canal street and Washington square, the number of small stores to let is greater now than at any time within the memory of tradespeople who have resided in that neighborhood for many years. With the view of ascertaining as far as possible the real cause, the reporter had interviews with a number of large estate agents, owners of real estate, and business men of long standing in the lower quarters of the City. Mr. Andrew Little said that he had never known a period when property in that street was (relatively speaking) so depressed in value. He attributed this in a great measure to the bad state of trade, but in his opinion the Elevated Railroad had done more to injure property along the route than all other causes put together. He mentioned the fact that a fine building at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets at one time was let for $1,500; for some time it has been empty, the proprietor being unable to get a tenant. Another property for which the owner refused at one time $60,000, is now in the market for $40,000.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

RESTORATION OF STEAM TRAVEL BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

For a long period until about sixteen years ago communication between the City of Brooklyn and the various towns and villages of Long Island was very easy, trains running down Atlantic avenue to the South Ferry by means of a sunken track, covered with a not over-picturesque roof, known as "the tunnel." Later the cars were drawn by horses to a point further removed from the bustle of business, and in 1860 the tracks of the steam cars were taken up and the tunnel leveled, by an agreement between the city, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, (now the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company,) and the present horse car track took its place. This action was strongly opposed by some of the business men of Brooklyn, and recently the effort to restore steam transit between the city and the suburbs has been strong and unremitting, and has culminated in the passage of a bill, the full text of which is given below:

CHAPTER 187.

An act to authorize the use of steam power upon Atlantic avenue east of Flatbush avenue, in the City of Brooklyn. Passed April 28, 1876.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and for the Long Island Railroad Company, as lessee from the Atlantic Avenue Company of Brooklyn of that part of the railroad of said Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company which extends from the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, eastwardly along said Atlantic avenue to the city line, to run cars over said railroad upon Atlantic avenue from the city line of Brooklyn to Flatbush avenue, by steam power; subject to such rules and regulations as to rate of speed and public safety as from time to time the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn may prescribe.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The Legislature may at any time alter, modify, or repeal this act; and all leases and contracts for the use of said avenue shall be subject to such modification or alterations in said avenue and the improvement thereof as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is now intended to bring the passenger trains of the Long Island and South-side Railroads to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, connecting there with the cars of the Atlantic Avenue Company to the ferries, and thus it is believed will be brought a great amount of business into the heart of Brooklyn which is now diverted to New-York City by means of the present connection of the Long Island Road with the Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip Ferries. As regards any new arrangements, Mr. Richardson, President of the Atlantic Avenue Company, says the question will depend upon the course of the Messrs. Poppenhusen, who control the other road. A conference will be held as soon as possible, probably during this week.

Mr. Herman Poppenhusen stated to a TIMES reporter that the bill was in the interest of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. Regarding connection with that road, he said that his company would run the cars if they could make a new contract with the Atlantic Company. The present contract does not expire for eight years, but permits the use of the track only as far as Franklin avenue. There would be a conference soon, but as the matter, whatever the action then taken, would have to be laid before the Directors, three or four weeks would elapse before anything definite could be done. The rates of fare would depend upon what contract could be made with the Brooklyn Company.

Mayor Schroeder, who is a member of the Atlantic Avenue Company, says that it is intended to run steam cars under the provisions of the new law as early as June 1. The general feeling among the residents of Brooklyn is very favorable toward the project, as it affords increased facilities for reaching the seashore and the pleasant Summer resorts of the island, and also for bringing more of the rural trade to the city.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The will of ex-Mayor Hosea F. Clark, one of Jersey City's millionaires, was presented for probate yesterday. It bequeaths the homestead on Jersey avenue, in fee, to his widow, Lydia Ann, as well as a house and lot on Montgomery street and a fifth interest in the unsettled estates of the late firm of Martin & Ogesbury. A house and plot of land in Cross River Bridge, Westchester County, New-York, is given to the Methodist Church of that place as long as the church is maintained. Legacies were made, or intended to be made, for the widow, a sister, brother, and half brother. The bequests read, however, "—— thousand dollars"—the amount not being filled in. The rest of the estate is to be divided into six parts, one part each to go to the widow, two daughters, and two sons-in-law, and the sixth to be devoted to the education of the testator's grandchildren. Bequests are also made to the Methodist Churches in Jersey City. The executors are Corporation Counsel Lewis and Mrs. Lydia Ann Clark.

BARNUM'S CENTENNIAL CIRCUS.

One of the most attractive features of Barnum's Centennial Circus and Menagerie since its opening on Thursday night last has been the daring "carrying bareback act" of the Brazilian, Martinho Lowande, and his son Tony. The latter is a bright little boy of about eight years, and in the act above mentioned he rode around the ring on his father's head. This has been stopped by the intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, one of the officers of which protested against it yesterday. At the afternoon performance, to the great regret of all, the boy did not appear in the ring, and Mr. Whittaker, the ring-master, explained in a few well-chosen words the reason of his non-appearance.

Notwithstanding this unexpected change in the programme the house was again crowded at the evening performance, and the Brazilian, Lowande, went through his daring performance alone, causing many faces to turn pale when he jumped through the circle of knives. The performances of Satsuma and Little All Right, the Japanese, were exceedingly interesting, and elicited much applause. Throughout there is much to amuse and admire, principally the riding of Mlle. Jeneatte Watson, the comic fiddles by the Carlos, as well as the truly wonderful acrobatic feats, and the amusing entertainment furnished by the elephants. Crowded houses have thus far been the rule.

A BOY SUICIDE.

A STEPFATHER ROBS HIM OF $15,000—THE LAD BROODS OVER IT, AND DELIBERATELY HANGS HIMSELF.

James M. Fair, a lad only fifteen years old, a member of the family of Mr. Tyler Watts, living on Union avenue, Jamaica, deliberately hanged himself under peculiar circumstances about 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Some years ago his father died at Stewart's Run, Penn., leaving young Fair $17,000 by his will. This was invested in bonds, and was in charge of an uncle. His mother contracted a second marriage. The uncle, having occasion to go to Europe, and the step-father appearing trustworthy, the securities were placed in his charge. While the uncle was away the mother died, and Mr. Tyler Watts, who had married the mother's sister, took the boy into his family. It was found that the step-father had been squandering the fortune entrusted to his keeping, and, before Mr. Watts could stop it by appeal to the law, about fifteen thousand dollars was irrecoverably gone. It is believed that this loss preyed upon the boy's mind, as he is represented to have been very fond of money. It is understood that he some days ago made an attempt to hang himself, but failed. He had repeatedly told schoolmates that he intended to commit suicide, either by shooting or hanging. On this occasion his preparations were very carefully made. He went into the coal-house, a few steps from the back door of the main house, placed a door on the top of some coal and wood, and arranging some wood on the top of this door, laid another door above, thus making a scaffold. He then tied a strip of bed-ticking over a beam, making a noose at the other end, which he placed around his neck, and then jumped off the improvised scaffold, having a fall of about a foot. Some of the inmates of the house hearing a noise, looked through the coal-house door and discovered the suspended body, with the legs and arms twitching convulsively. He was cut down as soon as possible and carried into the house, and restoratives were applied, but all in vain—life was extinct. Coroner Henderson impaneled a jury, and the verdict was deliberate hanging. Young Fair was a very handsome lad, disposed to be self-willed, and represented to be somewhat wild. It is stated in evidence of the fact that the hanging was not accidental, nor the result of a foolish experiment as some supposed, that only a few days ago he had some cards printed, having on them only his name, which he distributed among his schoolmates "to remember him by," saying that he intended to kill himself.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Pursuant to a recent resolution of Congress authorizing a subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs to proceed to this City and investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, three members of the committee—Messrs. Willis, Lewis, and Harris—organized at the Astor House yesterday, preliminary to commencing their duties. The other members of the subcommittee—Congressmen Hays and Whitthorne—have not yet arrived, but as three constitute a quorum of the committee their absence will not be the means of delaying the investigation. After electing Col. Willis as Chairman, the committee paid an informal visit at an early hour yesterday forenoon to the navy-yard, where they were received with a salute, and conducted on a tour of inspection to the dock-yard and other points of interest. Several half-completed hulls of vessels under the sheds, some of which have become absolutely rotten, were closely examined by the committee, and the official reporter was instructed to make note of their condition. That section of the navy-yard property between Washington and Lafayette avenues, which the City of Brooklyn desires to purchase, was also visited by the committee, with a view of ascertaining whether or not it could be dispensed with by the Naval Department. The first session for the examination of witnesses will be held at the Lyceum, in the navy-yard, to-morrow, beginning at 10 A. M. In accordance with an order of the House, the proceedings will be conducted in strict privacy, and no evidence will be given for publication until the committee has made its report in Washington. It is believed by the members that the investigation can be brought to a conclusion in ten or twelve days at the furthest.

A FRACTURED SKULL.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was found lying insensible in the yard in the rear of No. 472 Pearl street. He was removed to the Franklin Street Police Station, and thence to the Chambers Street Hospital. On examination it was found that the man was suffering from a fracture of the skull, which will probably prove fatal. The stranger appeared to be about thirty-eight or forty years of age, is five feet eight inches in height, has black hair slightly tinged with gray, and was respectably attired in a dark suit, soft felt hat, gaiter shoes, white shirt, and black necktie. Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, was detailed to investigate the case, but up to a late hour last night had not succeeded in discovering the identity of the man, nor obtaining any reliable information as to the manner in which he received his injuries. On the person of the deceased were found eighty cents and a memorandum, but nothing that would lead to establish his identity. There were no other marks of violence about the body, nor was there anything learned to indicate that the unknown man was the victim of foul play.

A CHASE FOR A BURGLAR.

Mr. W. H. Spangler, Jr., a lawyer, of No. 185 Montague street, Brooklyn, while walking along the street last evening, met a man with a small oil painting and half a dozen law books under his arm. The painting he at once recognized as one that he had himself painted, and which he for that reason prized very highly. He stopped the man and asked him how he came by the articles in his possession, when the frightened culprit dropped the painting and the books, and fled down the street. Mr. William McConnell, assistant line-man and Chief Engineer of Brooklyn Police Head-quarters, hearing Mr. Spangler's cry of "stop thief," started in pursuit of the man, and captured him after a long chase. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was recognized as William Kimball, of No. 117 Bridge street, and formerly a New-York policeman. His pockets were searched, and several false keys were found in them. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station.

A PAIR OF WANDERING YOUTHS.

James Donohue, the fourteen-year-old son of a widow living at No. 52 Catharine street, and George Davis, eleven years old, the son of Detective Davis, of No. 110 Madison street, both of this City, were found wandering through the streets of New-Brunswick, N. J., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They were arrested, and stated that last Monday they sat out from home to see the Centennial at Philadelphia. They concealed themselves in a freight car on the Pennsylvania Road, and so succeeded in reaching their destination. Being without money they found it difficult to stay long, and Friday night started for home again, concealed as before. They were detected, however, by some of the train-employes, and on the arrival of the train at New-Brunswick were put off. They are held to await the arrival of their parents.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.

Catherine Ferguson, who gave her residence as De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, and Mary Arnott, of Jersey City, two well-known professional shoplifters, were arrested yesterday for stealing a piece of black and white striped silk, valued at $93 50, from the silk counter of A. T. Stewart's store corner of Broadway and Tenth street. The prisoners were arrested by special officers Immen and Orser, who are detailed for duty at the store daily. The silk was found in the possession of the woman Ferguson, who had a regular shoplifter's pocket fitted into her dress. On being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, both women were held for trial.

RUBENSTEIN'S CASE.

Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for Pesach N. Rubenstein, the convicted murderer of Sara Alexander, has given notice to District Attorney Britton that, when the case of his client comes up for argument at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which is to begin in Poughkeepsie on May 8, he will move for a postponement until the sitting of the General Term in Brooklyn in September next. He claims that notice of argument should have been postponed until September, as notice of the return of the writ of error had been made returnable for the May term. Rubenstein's health is said to be improving.

THE SCHUCHARDT BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the bankruptcy case of Schuchardt & Co., bankers, who failed with liabilities amounting to $1,250,000, having nominal assets of $2,400,000, composed largely of nearly worthless Western railway stocks and bonds, the Assignee in bankruptcy, Mr. Charles M. Fry, who is acting with a committee of the bankrupts' creditors, composed of Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Henry Morgan, and Alfred Lichtenstein, has, through his attorneys, Messrs. Carter & Eaton, sent a notice to the creditors that on the 29th prox. a dividend will be declared at the office of Register Fitch, and has ordered the sale on the 10th prox. of a large number of stocks and bonds, to procure means to pay this dividend, which is to be thirty cents on the dollar.

PAYMASTER JOHN H. STEVENSON.

Some time ago errors were mistakenly reported in the accounts of Paymaster John H. Stevenson, in charge of the United States Naval Agency at Nagasaki, Japan. The gentleman asked to be recalled, and coming home he vindicated all his accounts to the complete satisfaction of the Naval Department. He has since been reassigned to the same post as an evidence of complete exoneration, and he will depart thither in the Russia on Wednesday, taking the European route East. This act of justice to a gentleman so worthily esteemed in the service is a pleasant event to record.

DINNER OF THE STAGE-DRIVERS.

A REWARD OF MERIT—AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE COACHING CLUB TO THE FIFTH AVENUE STAGE-DRIVERS.

The New-York Coaching Club did a very kind thing by the drivers of the Fifth avenue stages last night in the shape of a supper at Trenor's Hall. It was in recognition of the unexpected "good turn" done the club on the occasion of the four-in-hand parade the other day. The good turn on the part of the drivers consisted in giving the coaching party a clear road along the avenue by keeping the omnibuses on either side, instead of persisting in their customary and peculiar driving between the curb-stones. The courtesy extended to the Coaching Club was exceptional in the extreme, and as such it was eminently proper for the Club to reciprocate in furnishing an incident equally exceptional in an omnibus driver's life—a good dinner. It was not an ordinary company that met around the tables at Trenor's Hall last night. The men, as a rule, came directly from their omnibuses to the supper-room without other preparation than a hasty immersion of their hands in a pail of water, and a slight combing of their heads. Uncle Charley Covert was the veteran of the party. He began to drive a stage on Long Island forty years ago, and has been in the active following of his profession ever since. He apologized for his soiled linen and gingham necktie. "I 'spose," said he, "I look kind-a-rough; but I live so fur away that I couldn't go home to fix up." It was 12 o'clock before many of the drivers came in. A few had straggled in earlier, but so very few that the members of the Coaching Club feared that their supper would not be a success. Inquiry elicited the fact that the invitations had not been given to the men until just as they left their stages. It was 12:15 o'clock when the supper was served. The men, numbering about seventy in all, seated themselves without any regular order, the members of the club mingling with them and engaging them in conversation to the best of their ability. They who were left to themselves ate rapidly after the custom of their lives, and stared about the room in the intervals between courses. At the head of the table the officers of the club were seated, Col. Jay, President; James Gordon Bennett, Vice President, and Mr. Douglass, Secretary. Among the gentlemen present were Col. Delancey Kane, Thomas Newbold, Frederick Nelson, Lawrence Jerome, Leonard Jerome, Frederick Bronson, Theodore Braem, Allen Rice, Wright Sandford, S. B. Craig, Winthrop Thomson, and Randolph Robinson. Some doubts had been expressed as to the propriety of furnishing the drivers with wines lest by too much drinking they sould become uproarious. The event showed that there was no ground for fears on this score. The men drank freely of the ale, sherry, and champagne, and behaved themselves under it all with perfect propriety. A feature of the supper was a champagne punch mixed in a monster bowl said to contain twenty-four gallons and to have come from the frigate Constitution. This punch was a favorite beverage, not only with the drivers, but also with the members of the club. The supper was served in courses. Oysters came first, followed with soup, filet of beef, salads, croquets, chicken, and a variety of dessert. Generally the drivers ate as they were served, following the example of the members of the club. There was no restraint, however. If a man felt like sandwiching a piece of custard-pie or a morsel of cake between two courses he did so and no one found fault. The supper was closed at about 1:30 o'clock, at which time Col. Jay made a short address, in which he thanked the stage-drivers for their courtesy, and expressed the hope that they had enjoyed themselves during the evening. Other members of the club and invited guests followed with short speeches. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the party broke up.

AMATEUR BOATING AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—INDIVIDUAL CASES OF COMPLAINT.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held last evening at the Knickerbocker Cottage. Mr. A. F. Dexter, of the Narragansett Boat Club, of Providence, R. I., occupied the chair, and Mr. H. W. Garfield acted as Secretary. Other members present, Mr. E. R. Craft, of the Argonauta Rowing Association, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Mr. G. W. Parker, of the Quaker City Boat Club, of Philadelphia; Mr. Alexander Krumbhaar, of the Philadelphia Barge Club, and Mr. John E. Eustis, of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New-York. The Analostan Boat Club, of Washington, D. C., was represented by Mr. Garfield, the Secretary. In the case of William Gannon, who was disqualified for having received money for rowing in an amateur match, it was decided that the matter should not be reopened. In reply to a request made by Mr. Macomber, of the Saratoga Rowing Association, who came to confer with the committee in regard to having the National Association take charge of a regatta in Saratoga during the coming season, the committee passed a resolution to the effect that the association deemed it inadvisable to hold any regatta in 1876 other than that at Philadelphia. The matter of the charges against James Wilson, of Albany, for receiving money from the Gramercy Club, for rowing, was again brought up. An affidavit of James O'Neil of New-York, stating that the deponent had promised Wilson certain things to induce him to row with the club, was read. After a long discussion it was resolved that the affidavit should be sent to the officers of the Gramercy Club, with the request that they would either confirm or deny its contents. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Thomas Farron, of Yonkers. A request from Mr. Charles E. Courtney, the champion amateur scull oarsman of the United States, that he might be permitted to challenge the winning professional oarsman at the Centennial regatta to row for a prize and not lose his standing as an amateur, was considered, but no conclusion was come to in the matter. The question, also, as to whether members of college clubs should be included in the clause relating to clubs in the second rule of the association was taken up. No decision was made.

Mr. Craft submitted the following to be added to Rule No. 2, to be considered at the next meeting of the committee:

> Any committee of this association having power to investigate the status of oarsmen entered for their regattas may require any club making an entry to cause their President or Secretary to declare upon his honor in writing that he believes the oarsman so entered is qualified to row under the association's definition of an amateur; that he has been a member of said club for three months prior to the date of said regatta, and has not within that period entered or rowed in any regatta or race as a member of any other club, (competition between members of the same club being excepted.)
>
> In case such declaration be not furnished, then the oarsman entered by said club shall not be permitted to row in said regatta.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting of the committee will be held on the first Saturday of next June.

CORONERS' CASES.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt of the remains of Samuel B. Elliott, the retired naval officer who was found dead on a bench in Madison Park on Friday morning. It was found that death had resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frederick Bourke, who committed suicide on Friday evening by hanging himself in his bedroom at No. 349 West Thirty-seventh street, while suffering from delirium tremens. A verdict of suicide while deranged was rendered.

Mrs. Hoffman, aged forty, of No. 10 Abingdon square, died yesterday from injuries received on the 17th inst. by being run over by an Eighth avenue car, at the corner of Spring and Hudson streets. An inquest will be held.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Grennan, aged four years, of No. 247 West Forty-first street, whose death resulted from burns which, it was alleged, had been received by the mother of the child placing him on a stove. The testimony, however, showed that the injuries were received by the clothing of the child taking fire while he was playing with matches, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The father and mother of the child, who had been arrested, were discharged from custody.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of receiving the Mayor's nominations for the thirty-five City Marshalships which will become vacant to-morrow. The six hundred candidates for these offices occupied the galleries of the Chamber, and were disappointed when they heard that no names would be sent in for confirmation until Thursday next. Alderman Tuomey, the Chairman of the Committee on the Brooklyn Bridge, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of remonstrances of ship-masters and others against appropriating money to complete the work. Alderman Bryan Reilly, another member of the committee, hoped that a further hearing would be given to ship-owners. The motion of Alderman Tuomey was, however, adopted. A resolution was also adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council to execute a lease, in the name of the City, of the halls and premises on the second story of the buildings Nos. 139, 141, and 143 West Twenty-third street, and Nos. 130 and 132 West Twenty-fourth street, for a term of five years, at $7,500 per annum, the premises to be used as an armory by the Fifth Regiment. The board then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,861 persons last week.

Ex-Judge Dowling's condition changed for the worse yesterday, and no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery.

Francis Corboly, aged fifteen, of No. 100 Second street, fell from a ladder in the rear of No. 48 Second street last evening and received serious injuries.

Bishop Cummins will preach and administer the rite of confirmation at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Yesterday George Ketcham, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 448 West Forty-sixth street, became insane and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is a married man and a native of England.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was held yesterday. In the absence of John Kelly, the Chairman, Augustus Schell presided, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The Excise Board held their last meeting yesterday. The number of applications received during the year was 7,594, of which thirty-eight were refused. The amount of money received was $424,004 50.

During the past week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 555 deaths, 334 births, and 182 marriages, showing an increase of 33 deaths and 30 marriages, and a decrease of 111 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

Detective Kennedy, of the Central Office, made a raid last evening on the policy shop, No. 120 Chatham street, and arrested ten persons who were engaged in playing what is known as the "envelope game." They were all locked up at Police Head-quarters.

James Macken was arrested last evening by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, charged with having been concerned in a burglary committed some weeks ago at No. 326 Seventh avenue. The prisoner was held for examination.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 40,248 letters and 73 bags of papers. The Weser took out 20,900 letters, 380 registered letters, and 32 bags of papers; the Adriatic, 19,300 letters, 109 registered letters, and 41 bags of papers, and the Alsatia 48 letters.

A meeting of the Centennial Commissioners was held yesterday at their offices at No. 625 Broadway. Mr. Frank Leslie was in the chair, but no business of public importance was transacted. This was the last meeting to be held in New-York, and the offices are now closed.

Last night Gotlieb Cohn, aged fifty-eight years, got drunk and fell at the corner of Eldridge and Grand streets. He was picked up and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where an examination showed that his leg was broken in two places. It is feared that amputation may be necessary.

James Murphy and John Cuff, both residents of No. 1 Albany street, became engaged in an altercation yesterday at their residence, during which Cuff stabbed Murphy in the forehead, inflicting a very painful though not dangerous wound. Cuff was arrested and Murphy was sent to his home.

Canal Commissioner Thayer visited the Produce Exchange yesterday and had a conference with some of the leading merchants. He promised to pay every attention to the working of the canals this year and to keep down the expenses as far as possible. The list of tolls for 1876 has just been published.

Philip W. Verplanck, James B. Irwin, and William Meyer, comprising the firm of William Meyer & Co., assigned their property to Frederick A. Potts yesterday. A similar assignment to the same Assignee was made by James B. Irwin and Philip W. Verplanck, composing the firm of Verplanck & Irwin.

John Tully, aged seventeen, a printer, of No. 81 Monroe street, was struck on the head with a mallet by Robert Redpatch, during an altercation at Brown's printing establishment, No. 201 William street, yesterday, and was severely injured. Tully was cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital, and Redpatch escaped.

Thomas R. Clark, of No. 251 West Forty-first street, and Thomas Hanley, of No. 236 Monroe street, dock builders, in the employ of the Dock Department, while at work at the foot of Morton street, were seriously injured by the giving way of a stay of the hoisting-machine, which caused the mast to break and fall upon them. The men were taken to their homes by their friends.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 558 arrests last week.

Rachel Beneig, of No. 678 Flushing avenue, died last night from the effects of a dose of horse liniment, which she had taken by mistake.

Justice Obernier yesterday held Joseph Michael, who assaulted Lewis Levy, in the Montrose Avenue Synagogue, a few days ago, in $500 bonds to keep the peace.

The Board of Health is to investigate the alleged misconduct of several Greenpoint physicians, who are said to have recently reported quite a number of cases of small-pox in that neighborhood as spotted fever.

John McGahey and Miles Clark were yesterday held for the Grand Jury on a charge of having clubbed, stabbed, and robbed Patrick Crawford, of New-York, at the residence of McGahey, in United States street, near the Navy-yard, a few evenings since.

Mrs. Susan Hartley has had her husband arrested on a charge of brutal treatment and threatening to take her life. Mr. Hartley used to be a paper merchant in Mercer street, New-York, but is now a Professor of Elocution in Brooklyn. He denies ill-usage, and charges his wife with intoxication. The case is to be tried in the City Court at an early day.

Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was yesterday appointed a Trustee of the East River Bridge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Isaac Van Anden. Controller Powell and Auditor Searing voted in the affirmative, and Mayor Schroeder in the negative. The Mayor's candidate was Mr. George T. Nichols, a former member of the Board of Trustees.

Loud complaints are being made by the residents of the Twenty-second Ward on account of the pools of stagnant water and acres of swamp lands in that ward, which, the people say, are sure to become a source of serious epidemic during the coming Summer. A delegation of the residents of the ward waited upon the Board of Health yesterday and laid the matter before them. The board promised to take immediate action.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Jacob M. Shipley has been appointed a Water Commissioner of Peekskill to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Gilbert T. Sutton.

Mr. Hugh Downey, who was recently elected a Commissioner of Excise for the town of Greenburg, has resigned and his place has been filled by the appointment of Capt. Hillman, of Hastings.

Rev. C. Maurice Wines, of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the invitation of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, to become its Rector, and will assume the duties on Sunday, May 7.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County have issued instructions for a Teachers' Institute, to be held at Sing Sing during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, (to-morrow,) at 10 A. M., and continue in session five days.

The Universalist Church at Mount Vernon, the members of the old society, will hold a meeting on Thursday evening next for the purpose of effecting a reorganization and to consider the propriety of opening their house of worship again for public services.

STATEN ISLAND.

The civil calendar of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opens to-morrow, contains thirty-three cases.

The sale of property for unpaid taxes in the village of Edgewater for the year 1875 will commence on the 10th of June, at the Village Hall, Stapleton.

Prominent citizens of the town of Middletown will appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and ask the indictment of ex-Supervisor Frost and the Town Auditors on a charge of auditing illegal claims against the town.

The appeal of N. C. Miller and other citizens of Port Richmond to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, asking for a reconsideration of the vote which approved the purchase of Hon. John Decker's property for school-house purposes has been dismissed, as it was shown that a majority of the voters were in favor of the movement.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a child about six months of age was found floating in the canal at Greenville yesterday.

The total amount expended during the three months just closed for the support of the public schools in Newark was $56,491 90.

The Newark Excise Commissioners received during the year ending yesterday, for liquor, beer, and ale licenses, the sum of $65,275.

Delegates from the various church and temperance societies in Jersey City met last evening in the Free Union Church, corner of Erie and Seventh streets, under the auspices of the "Christian Temperance Union," to take steps for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic.

Fourteen of the sixteen newly-elected Freeholders of Hudson County yesterday filed their bonds in $10,000 each and took the oath of office.

The body of William Witham, a boy ten years of age, who was drowned in the water power at Trenton last month, was recovered yesterday. It was covered with gas tar and was consequently in a good state of preservation.

The family of a man named Healey, living in Mechanics' street, Paterson, was stricken a week ago with scarlet fever. Two of the children have since died. A third of the little ones and the mother now lie at the point of death.

Star Council No. 49, O. of U. A. M., of Hoboken, will give a grand centennial entertainment on Monday evening, May 22. Hon. H. G. Eastman, LL.D., of Poughkeepsie, will lecture; subject, "Speed and Safety of the Yankee Nation."

CITY HALL NOTES.

The vestibule and corridors of the City Hall were unusually crowded by Democratic politicians yesterday. They were attracted by an unauthorized announcement that Mayor Wickham would nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. John R. Voorhis, and a Park Commissioner, in place of Mr. Williamson, but the Mayor has not yet completed his examination of the list of candidates for these offices, although the number is known to be less than a dozen. Some shrewd persons among the crowd thought that the nominations would not be made until Mr. John Kelly returns to this City. Mr. Kelly, it is further said, is pressing Mr. Sydney Nichols for the office.

The lease of the offices of the Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator in the buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, owned by Fernando Wood, will expire to-morrow, and as the Common Council have failed to order a new lease, these officials are to be provided with temporary accommodations in the Corporation Counsel's office. It is said that some of the Aldermen, for reasons best known to themselves, are anxious to revive the movement to take rooms at an exorbitant rent in the *Tribune* building for these officials.

The receipts of the Croton rents last week amounted to $10,028 49, and for taxes, $42,405 41. The revenue from the License Bureau of the Mayor's office, in the same time, was $225 25.

Each Tammany Alderman claims a City Marshalship for a friend—and at least fifty members of the Tammany General Committee, together with Judges, heads of departments, and others, are pressing the claims of their political supporters for these offices. With this avalanche of political influence before him, the Mayor will not be able to make selections for several days.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

When the Hudson River Tunnel Company began their work at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, Mr. Vanatta, as counsel for the Morris and Essex Railway Company, enjoined them from proceeding further on the ground that the property belonged to the railroad company and that, being already used for a public purpose, could not be condemned. The Supreme Court a few days ago overruled the objection and Mr. Vanatta, as Attorney General of the State, applied to the Chancellor for another injunction, restraining the tunnel company from condemning the land on the ground that it belongs to the State Riparian Commissioners. The injunction was granted and served yesterday upon Mr. White, counsel for the tunnel company. Mr. White yesterday made application to Judge Depue for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn the lands, but, on account of the injunction, the application was not granted.

LADIES,

See what you use. Miss Koole furnishes a receipt for cosmetic printed in English. Druggists never charge more than 50 cents for making it. It is the best whitener or beautifier known, besides stimulating the pores and skin to healthy action, producing that fresh youthful look so desirable. Send $1 to Miss J. M. Koole, Box 4,130, New-York Post Office, and get receipt.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—F. A. Constable, Stephen Farrelly, Mrs. Farrelly, E. T. Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, Rev. James McAuliffe, G. F. Theilig, M. Trim, George H. McLean, A. M. Day, John Roberts, James H. Craig, J. A. Vaughan, Mrs. Vaughan, William Nisbet, Dr. John McGibbon, James P. Roy, Mrs. Roy, C. W. Taylor, James H. Ebersole, F. Schack, I. V. Carpenter, James T. Lee, J. Bateson, David Gelston, J. R. Morewood, Alexander Dougan, David Harden, G. H. Finger, Charles T. Strauss, Glover Harrison, William Thompson, Mrs. Cumberland, Mrs. J. N. Partridge, Master N. H. Partridge, Mrs. Shaw, W. H. Smith, E. Riddle, R. E. Peake, P. Lenzi, Joseph Frankland, T. McCarthy, Mrs. Mary Muller, Mrs. Jenkin Morgan and infant, Miss Mamie Muller, Henry Noble, Mrs. Noble, E. J. Acosta, Mrs. Acosta and infant, Mrs. Z. Kirby, Miss B. Kirby, Mrs. Charles Dix, Miss E. Dix, D. V. Argimbau, Mrs. D. V. Argimbau, H. Ross, Mrs. Ross, M. C. Cowlishaw, Mrs. M. C. Cowlishaw, J. O. Willis, Thomas Walls, Master Thomas Walls, Jr., Arthur Abell, Alexander McMaster, Alexander C. Wilson, G. J. McCaul, Mrs. A. Hepburn, Mrs. R. D. Wallis, Prof. M. C. Vincent, A. W. Hurley, H. Merewether, Thomas S. Greenwood, Thomas Corlies, James Hartney, Warren Currier, S. Tim, C. R. Leaycraft, L. W. Boynton, Mrs. M. Bruce, Miss M. A. Bowen, A. Wolff, J. J. Waddell, Martin Seckelson, Alfred Kayne, F. D. Howell, J. R. Cormer, C. A. Walsh, W. W. Hayden, W. L. Irving, C. Strauss, J. G. Beazley, Thomas Trimble, A. P. Purvis.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Marquis de Biges, Marquise de Biges, Elmes Henderson, Mrs. Elmes Henderson, Mrs. J. H. Todd and child, William Gregg, J. McDonald, Mrs. Joseph Nayler, S. Lion, Charles W. Barrows, R. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Capt. M. Dwinell, Mrs. Thomas Beament and three children, E. W. Gurley, A. P. Kimberley, E. Lindberg, R. T. Moore, Mrs. Day, Miss Ursula Day, Master Charles Day, Master George Day, Master Edward Day, Master William Day, Miss Constance Day, L. Creighton, Mrs. L. Creighton, Miss Martha Creighton, Master Thomas Creighton, Master James Creighton, Samuel Bolton, Mrs. Samuel Bolton, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Alfred Irons, Andrew Ross, Mrs. Bamford, Master Thomas Bamford, Thomas Robinson, Mrs. E. A. Hall, Joseph Lindow, Miss Lizzie Lindow, Miss Emma Lindow, Miss Minna Lindow, Miss Eva Lindow, Master Elias Lindow, Miss Adela Lindow, Willie Lindow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Bergsona, Miss Helena Bergsona.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Bermann Thyssen, E. G. Wiechmann, Louis Baer, Mrs. Louis Baer and two children, C. V. Holleuffer, Miss C. Bertrand, Karl Voigt, Charles R. Küster, Gabriel Servat, H. Beatus, Rev. Leo. König, Jacob Frank, Louis Schroeder, Mrs. Louis Schroeder and child, Mrs. Minnie Fink and child, Christian Meller, Mrs. Christian Miller, Heinrich Heyer, Max Hirschkind, John Obert, Mrs. D. Wohlberg and two children, Mrs. J. Tönjes and three children, G. Breden, Miss Meta Breden, A. D. Wilmanns, Mrs. Paul Dahse and child, Joseph Goldberger, Mrs. Baumgarten, Adolph Wollner, Mrs. Adolph Wollner and child, Miss Johanna Ball, D. Ahrens, Johanna Stauf.

In steam-ship Alsatia, for Glasgow.—Joseph C. Butler, T. D. Miller, James A. Norrie, James Donaldson, Andrew Wollesen and lady, Miss Mary Jones, Seth Wood and lady, Mrs. James Bryce, Mrs. Daniel Nesbit and infant, Mrs. Adam Nesbit, Mrs. John Neville, Miss Julia Pringle, Miss Mary Maxwell, E. Christian, John Moonie, James E. Kerr, John Holland.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Elwood Piano, J. J. Lagrave, E. M. Green, N. L. Necastro, J. J. Jenkins, Mrs. Kate Griffin, Major F. David, Edwin Gunzburg, Henry Maas and wife, Miss Maggie Cohalin, Eugene Cumming, H. O. Kennedy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—James Robbins and wife, Adam Hines, C. Ravenna, Rebecca Metzka, J. H. Williams, D. M. Cole, Miss M. Kahn, H. F. Hyder and wife, Mrs. S. Beach, M. Fedden, J. McRea, H. Young, P. Brown, W. G. Yorks and wife, M. Davis, Dr. Hallick, Mrs. Callahan, T. Kinsley, E. C. Litchfield and wife, A. C. Nevin, Capt. E. W. Hill, Mr. Marsh, W. H. Wilkinson, H. W. Packard, M. Anderson, H. G. Legare, E. F. Smith, T. H. Mays, A. M. Lafferty, T. S. McCarty, D. Williams, J. Connolly.

In the steam-ship State of Virginia, from Glasgow.—John Collins, William Scott Morton, John H. Nicoll, Peter S. Smith, Miss Jane Orr, Miss Sarah Jane Barbour, Miss C. Barbour, Miss M. Barbour, Mrs. Wilson and family, Robert Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Border and child, Robert James L. Craig, Andreas F. Colding, Miss Jane Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield Milton and family, William Paterson, Miss Fanny Russell, James Smith, Miss Sarah Gilmour Young, Miss Celia Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets.....6:55 | Moon sets...1:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:34 | Gov.Island...1:23 | Hell Gate....2:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 29.

CLEARED.

Steamships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Texas, Bolger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington and Morehead City, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) DeLimon, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship H. S. Gregory, Anderson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Dante, (Port.,) Santos, Oporto, Portugal, G. Amsinck & Co.; Warrior, (Br.,) Fleming, Marseilles, France, Gerhard & Brewer; Aste, (Ital.,) Giuseppe, Chiesa, Cork and Ireland, for orders, E. Unkart; Skinfaxe, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Penzance, Eng., Benham & Boyesen; Charley, (Br.,) Robinson, Havre, France, C. W. Bertaux; Thames, (Br.,) Williams, Adelaide and Sidney, Australia, Mailler & Querera; Aristos, (Norw.,) Kildahl, Hamburg, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Cardigan, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Dart, (Br.,) Coller, Kingston, Jam., Leaycraft & Co.; Julia, Miller, Belize, Hon., William Jex & Co.; Kjartan, (Norw.,) Isfgen, Genoa, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. D. Andrews, Wilson, St. Marc, Hayti, J. B. Wilson; D. S. Soule, Soule, Lingam, C. B., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Burdett Hart, Brooks, Fernandina, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Heather, (Br.,) McIsaac, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Annie Lewis, Aldrich, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinkney; Ellen M. Baxter, Langshier, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood; Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Eclipse, Conklin, Richmond and City Point, Van Brunt & Bro.; Henry Buschman, (Br.,) Morris, Madeira, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Frances Hatch, Green, Grand Turk, Turk's Island, W. L. Darrell & Co.; Almira, Hegeman, Hartford, Conn., Delany & Waters; B. L. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jesse S. Clark, Elwood, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mollie, Atherton, Caibairien, Cuba, Jed Frye & Co.; Abby H. Hodgdon, Leighton, Boston, Mass., Joseph T. Cottrell & Co.; Eva May, Andrews, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Hastings, Chase, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Edwin S. Tyler, Miller, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Sarah W. Hunt, McFadden, Harbor Island, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Mary Steele, Fishburn, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Addie M. Bird, Fales, Bangor, Me., H. P. Brown & Co.; Robert Byron, Nicholson, Harbor Island, Bah., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; D. H. Bisbee, Libby, Vera Cruz, John A. Janssen.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah April 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Holmes, Charleston April 26, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Hilyes, from Bremen, which ar. 28th and anchored in lower bay for orders, towed to the City this morning, 29th, and reports March 19, lat. 44.10, lon. 16.30, passed British bark Great Britain loaded with lumber dismasted and abandoned. No date, south of the Banks passed two icebergs.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London, Feb. 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; was delayed in the Channel 30 days with N. W. winds; left Start Point March 19; has been 19 days west of the banks; April 25 had a snow storm from N. N. E. to N. W.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Schuber, Bremen 80 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Was 40 ds. in the North Sea, with strong westerly gales; April 13, lat. 43 21, lon. 49 50, saw an iceberg.

Bark Leocadia, (Ger.,) Schulken, Bremen March 21, in ballast to H. Baetjer. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Hildegaard, (Norw.,) Pedersen, London March 26, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Bark Keystone, (Br.,) Thomsen, Warren Point Feb. 10, via Delaware Breakwater—in ballast to master.

Bark Edward D. Jewett (of St. John, N. B.,) Malmquist, Hamburg March 24—in ballast to Henderson Brothers.

Bark Constance (of Greenock,) McGin, Pernambuco 27 ds.—in ballast to Hewlett & Torrance. Crossed the equator April 7 in lon. 38 50 W.

Brig Charles, (Swed.,) Sonassen, Rio Janeiro Feb. 18, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator March 12, in lon. 33 07 W. Feb. 29, Carl Anderson, a native of Sweden, aged 21 years, died.

Brig Temi, (Aust.,) Tomassich, Limerick 39 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. April 10, lat. 19 15, lon. 46, spoke bark Trapana, (Aust.,) from Dublin, for Cape Merick, 22 ds. out.

Brig W. H. Latimer, (Br.,) Armstrong, Humacoa 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. N. E. to N. winds.

Brig Randolph Payson, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Jones, Guadaloupe 25 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. N. E. to N. winds.

Brig Hail Columbia, (of Mystic,) Brereton, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Airles—vessel to J. D. Fish.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, (of Boston,) Heath, Guyama 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Mattie A. Franklin, (of Boston,) Griffin, Matanzas, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. April 16, lat. 27 45, lon. 78 55, spoke whaling schr. Charles Thompson, (of Provincetown,) no oil; all well.

Schr. Almon Bird, (of Portland,) Drinkwater, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to H. P. Brown. March 23, while in Cardenas, Charles Brown, of Norway, aged twenty-nine years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Cygnus, of Boston, Steel, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Italy, and Adriatic, for Liverpool; Alsatia, for Glasgow; State of Texas, for Galveston via Key West; Knickerbocker, and New-York, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; barks Priscilla, for Bremen; Aarff, for Gloucester, Eng.; Senior, for Cronstadt; brig Adolph Michels, for Plymouth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, April 26.—Sld. brig Akbar, Thompson, New-York; schr. Eagle Rock, Hammond, do.

CANNING, N. S., April 28.—Arr. schr. Dreadnought, (Br.,) New-York.

CARDENAS, April 27.—Arr. brig George W. Chase, Patterson, Philadelphia; schr. E. M. Cook, Cook, New-York. April 27, sld. bark Gan Eden, Blair, N. of Hatteras; brigs H. Houston, Griffin, do.; Jeremiah, Ford, do.

HALIFAX, April 28.—Arr. steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, St. John's, N. F., for New-York. April 28, sld. brigs Eureka, (Br.,) Wilson, Kingston, Jam.; Christiana, (Br.,) do.

HAVANA, April 29.—Arr. steamer Morgan, Indianola. Sld. April 29, schr. Sophia Kranz, Dyer, New-Orleans. Arr. April 27 steamer Memphis, (Br.,) Mellow, Liverpool, for New-Orleans; April 28, barks Tremont, Carlisle, Boston; Isaac Hall, Ryder, Glasgow; brigs E. A. Barnard, Willeby, Philadelphia; Republic, Barker, Philadelphia.

HONG KONG—Arr. prior to April 1, bark Wealthy Pendleton, Blanchard, Ragauge.

Sld. March 18, ship Sumatra, Mullin, San Francisco; bark Centaur, (Ger.,) Offersen, Portland, O.

In port April 1, steamers Margarita, (Br.,) for San Francisco; Quang-Se, (Br.,) for do.; ships Tivoli, (Br.,) for do.; Shalimar, (Br.,) for do.; Sydenham, (Br.,) Bristow, do.; Nightingale, Palmer, do.; Mary Whitridge, Cutler, do.; S. S. Reed, White, for Portland, Oregon; Annie Gray, (Br.,) More, for New-York, (before reported for Victoria, V. I.;) Haze, Wilkinson, do.; Charter Oak, Smith, do.; barks Jonathan Chase, Curtis, for San Francisco; Edward James, Forbes, for Portland, Oregon; Garibaldi, Noyes, do.; Formosa, (Br.,) for Victoria, V. I.; Alden Beese, Noyes, for Honolulu, to load for San Francisco.

MAITLAND, N. S., April 28.—Arr. schr. J. P. Blake, New-York; brig B. W. Cochran, (Br.,) Portland, Me. April 28, sld. brig Hope, (Br.,) Bridgeport, Conn.

MATANZAS, April 28.—Arr. brigs Waubien, Spencer, Liverpool; Alice Tarlton, Tucker, Philadelphia; Isis, Anderson, do. April 28, sld. bark J. H. Chadwick, How, N. of Hatteras; brig Endorus, McAlevy, do.

SHANGHAI, March 24.—In port ship Titania, (Br.,) England, for New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29.—Arr. bark Huron, (Br.,) Greenock; brigs Blanco, (Br.,) Foster, Liverpool; Quaco, (Br.,) New-York; Premier, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S. April 28, arr. schr. Zebra, (Br.,) Ponce, P. R. April 28, sld. barks Martino Maria, London; Lothair, Belfast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 28.—Arr. steamer Caspian, (Br.,) Trecks, Liverpool, (and sailed for Baltimore, via Halifax.)

SAGUA, April 27.—Arr. brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Kingston, Jam. April 27, sld. schrs. Alma, Johnson, Boston; Mattie Holmes, Young, do.; Lizzie Heyer, Poland, do.

VICTORIA, V. I., April 27.—Sld. ship Itasca, Colton, Valparaiso; bark Ave Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Gamba, Montevideo.

YOKOHAMA, April 9.—Sld. ship Hope, Hancock, Manila; bark Escort, Carver, Manila. April 10, in port, barks Wallace, McCormack; Nettie Merryman, Masters; Willard Mudgett, Pickey, (from Nagasaki.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 29.—Sld. April 25, Concezione Immacolata; April 27, Amelie, (Capt. Pares;) April 29, Maria Stoneman, Lilian M. Vigus, Kong Sverre, (Capt. Classon,) Marie, (Capt. Twist,) Cannessa Padre. Arr. April 24, Rockwood; April 27, Helene, (Capt. Gundersen,) Hercules, (both in channel,) Reform, Gauger Rolf, (latter at Swinemunde,) Annie Marie, Uranus, Marco Polo, Schiller, Guinevere, (latter at Elsinore,) Emilie; April 29, Mary D, (latter at Dublin,) John Howard, Ruptinas, Granville Belle, Hermon, Prince Rudolph, Grace Bradley, Isaac Webb, Lizzie M. Merril, Prior, Caria, Harvester, John Swan, Jane Wright, Anna, (Capt. Larsen,) (latter at Shields,) Gustaf Adolf, F. W. Fischer, Theodosia, Harry Emett, Achilles, Axel, (Capt. Suanum,) John Griffin, Fanchon, Bergenseren.

LONDON, April 29.—The brig Ino, (Br.,) from Bull River, S. C., for Falmouth, was spoken April 18, with the loss of her mainmast. She had a small jury-mast rigged.

HAVRE, April 29.—The German Transatlantic Company's steamer Amerique, Capt. Ponzolz, from New-York April 18 by way of Plymouth, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night. The same company's steamer Labrador sailed from this port for New-York, by way of Plymouth, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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No. 297 Broadway,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE READE ST.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
FULL LINE OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Underwear. Balbriggan Half-Hose,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
Elegant New Patterns of FRENCH PERCALES for colored Shirts. GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
All orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

CARRIAGES
At GREATER BARGAINS than ever before offered.
Landaus, | Landaulettes, | Bretts, | Six Seat Rockaways,
Coupés, | Victorias, | T Carts, | Coupé Rockaways.
We offer a large assortment of one-horse Rockaways, 3 Spring Extension Top Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Pony and Park Phaetons, New Style Extension Top Phaetons for Six Persons.
—All of our own Reliable make, and Warranted.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,
Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
Largest stock in the City to select from, and lowest prices for first-class work.
375 Cottage Bedroom Suits, $20.
200 Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $30.
35 Solid Walnut Extension Tables, $6.
A large line of new and handsome styles in EASTLAKE Dining-room, Library, Office, and Bedroom Furniture.
Estimates and drawings furnished for every description of INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
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PARLOR FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,
In great variety and LOW PRICES.
PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
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ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

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Works at Geneva, Switzerland, makers of the
Standard Tiffany Watch.
Agents in the United States for
Messrs. PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.,
OF GENEVA.
WHOLESALE OFFICE, NO. 14 JOHN ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering the largest and most complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS to be found in the City, and at the
Lowest Prices.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS and FAILLES, in all grades suitable for Dresses and Trimmings.
Fancy Silks and Damasses,
STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS, LOUISINES, and FOULARDS, BROCADES, &c.
Black Silks,
All the most approved makes.
Dress Goods.
PARIS NOVELTIES in every variety of fabrics
GRENADINES and GAZE FACONNE,
GRISELLES, ALGERINES, BURETTES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LINEN LAWNS,
CAMBRICS, CRETONNES, and GINGHAMS.
LADIES', MISSES', AND INFANTS'
Outfits,
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